The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1787. [No. 2596.]

Sales at Auction.

AT THE

Southwark Auction-Store,

THIS DAY,

WILL BE SOLD,

A very handſome Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE:

Among which are,

COTTON checks and pillow Fuſtians black, pink & mulberry calimancoes & durants, ſome perſians and modes, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linen, and an aſſortment of men and womens cotton horſe. *June* 1.

John Meaſe, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the

Southwark Auction-Store,

Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

THIS DAY,

The 1ſt June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,

At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore,

Will begin the Sale of a large and freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Among which are—A large Invoice of SILKS, Some croſs-barred muſlins, dimities, and ſundry other Dry Goods—*For Paper Money of the laſt Emiſſion.*

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon, as uſual. June 1.

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

TO BE SOLD

At the City Auction-Store,

TO-MORROW, the 2d June, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

7 Cheſts elegant China:

Conſiſting of—Table ſetts, gilt teatable ditto, painted ſetts of cups and ſaucers, bowls, cream jugs, ſugar boxes, teapots, &c. &c. ALSO,

Excellent Claret in Bottles and a Quantity of Damaged SCYTHES. June 1. 3ſp

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Maryland, Elk Ridge, *November* 14.

FOR SALE,

Upwards of Four Thouſand Acres of

Rich and valuable Land,

By the ſubſcriber, at *Public Vendue*, ſituated as hereafter deſcribed:

SEVEN hundred acres of Land, ſituate in Ann Arundel county, on Elk Ridge, near the dwelling houſe of the ſubſcriber, being part of the tract of land called Caleb's Purchaſe and the Anvil; on which is erected a tenement: this land is well wooded and watered, has a conſiderable quantity of good meadow ground, 20 acres whereof are cleared; it is ſituate about 4 miles from Elk Ridge landing, and 12 from Baltimore Town. The ſale of this land will be on the 11th day of June next, at Mrs. *Ball*'s tavern, on Elk Ridge.

On the 11th day of June next, will be ſold a *Hobb*'s tavern, on the road leading from Baltimore-Town to Frederick Town, 850 acres of Land, on which there is a tenement, being part of a tract called Pretty Sally; ſituate in Frederick county, about two miles from Hobb's tavern. This land will be laid off in parcels not exceeding 100 acres.

On the 11th day of June next will be ſold at the ſubſcriber's Plantation, commonly called the Old Quarter on Lingonore, 850 acres of Land, being part of a tract called Cold Friday; ſituate on Lingonore, in Frederick county. This land is of good quality, has an excellent mill ſeat on it, and will be ſold in parcels not exceeding 200 acres——Alſo,

427	acres, called Brandywine Springs
230	The addition
72	The 2d addition
300	Part of Moab
50	Mount-Pleaſant
544	Reſurvey on Darby's Delight
62	Addition to ditto
43	Neceſſity
45	Omiſſion
31	Neglect
804	acres.

Theſe lands lay adjoining each other.

On the laſt aforeſaid tracts of land there are three very valuable plantations; on one of which, called the Old Quarter, there are upwards of 250 acres of cleared land, 60 acres of meadow now in graſs, and about 50 acres more may be eaſily made, of the firſt quality. This plantation is equal in value and richneſs to any in this ſtate; it is well calculated for planting and farming; has four dwelling houſes on it, two barns, two tobacco houſes, ſtables, corn houſes, and every other out-houſe neceſſary on a valuable eſtate, and is in excellent order for cropping. It has alſo ſeveral fine ſtreams of water running through it, and on one of which there is a valuable mill ſeat.

The other lands adjoining, are alſo of ſuperior quality, and will be laid off into convenient lots, from two to three hundred acres, as may ſuit purchaſers.

The above lands advertiſed for ſale on the 11th June, are ſituate about 12 miles from Frederick-Town, 40 from Baltimore-Town, on the great public road, very convenient to ſeveral merchant mills, and in every reſpect are equal to any lands in that part of the country.

The terms of ſale for the above property are, a ſmall part of the purchaſe money in hand, the particular portion will be made known on the day of ſale, and the reſidue in two annual payments, on intereſt; the purchaſer to give bond, with approved ſecurity, when poſſeſſion will be given. Plans of the lands may, in the mean time, be ſeen at Hobb's tavern, and at the Old Quarters. THOMAS DORSEY.

THE ſales of Thomas Jacobs's Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, advertiſed to be ſold on Wedneſday the 30th inſt. on account of the badneſs of the weather, was put off till *To-Morrow*, the ſecond June, when the ſales will commence at ſaid Thomas Jacobs's houſe, on the north ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, at 8 o'clock in the morning. P. WIKOFF, Auctioneer.

June 1.

The Truſtees of the Univerſity propoſe to ſell by *Public Sale*, on *Wedneſday* the 6th of June next, for Funded Certificates, at the *Coffee Houſe*, at 12 o'clock—

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, about midway between Front and Second ſtreets from the river Delaware; now in the tenure of James Culbertſon; in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

Another HOUSE and LOT on the ſame ſide of Walnut ſtreet aforeſaid, between Front and Second ſtreets, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryant.

Another LOT fronting on the ſame ſtreet, at the corner of Fifth ſtreet, and running along the eaſt ſide of Fifth ſtreet to Mrs. Norris's garden 250 feet: on this valuable piece of ground ſtand two Brick Houſes and ſeveral Wooden Tenements—It is to be divided into convenient houſe lots, of which a Plan will be put up at the Coffee-houſe in due time, previous to the day of ſale.

They alſo notify all perſons who are tenants to them for rent charges payable in wheat, whoſe annual rents do not amount to twenty buſhels of wheat ſeverally per annum, that they are willing to treat with them for the purchaſe of their reſpective ground-rents, if they apply within two months from this date, after which their rents will be diſpoſed off to the higheſt purchaſer. Applications may be made to *George Bryan* and *James Irwin*, eſquires, attornies in fact of the board of truſtees, at their dwellings in the city of Philadelphia. May 15. 2awtſ

To be Sold at Public Sale,

On *SATURDAY* the 23d of June next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Mr. *Joſeph King*, oppoſite Bordentown,

(If not ſold at private ſale before that time)

A PLANTATION, containing about 330 acres of exceeding rich land, ſituate on the banks of the Delaware, in Bucks county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, oppoſite to the pleaſant ſeat of White Hill, and about two miles below Bordentown. On this farm there is a good log dwelling houſe with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the ſame, a pump in a well of good water at the door, upwards of 140 acres of cleared land in fence, the remainder woodland and rich meadow bottom, which may be improved and made very valuable, at a moderate expence. This land lays very level, and is the beſt for grain or graſs, without exception, in that part of the country: there is alſo a good ſhad fiſhery on the premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to Mr. *William Baly*, on the ſame. A leſs quantity of land will be ſold if the whole is thought too much.

The terms of ſale (which ſhall be made as eaſy as poſſible) will be made known at the time aforeſaid, and a good and ſufficient deed made to the purchaſer, by JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE.

Bordentown, May 18.

ACCOMMODATIONS

MAY be had for a few paſſengers, in the ſloop BETSEY, bound for Kingſton, Jamaica, if a ſpeedy application is made to

KEARNY WHARTON,

—Who has for ſale, juſt received in ſaid veſſel, Turks Iſland ſalt. 3ſp.

For LONDON,

The SHIP RUBY,

Samuel Smith, Commander.

IS a Britiſh ſhip, and will ſail the ſeventh June, having a great part of her cargo on board.

For freight or paſſage apply to *Thomas W. Smith*, or ſaid commander on board, at Bickley's Wharf.

For BRISTOL,

The ſhip ANNA,

WILLIAM SMITH Maſter.

A FINE faſt ſailing ſhip, with good accommodations for paſſengers—is expected to ſail about the firſt of June. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, at Clifford's wharf, to Richard Wells & Son, or to JOHN CLIFFORD,

Who has choice fine SALT and a quantity of other Merchandize (as uſual) for ſale. etf

A quantity of Saſſafras Root wanted.

For CORK,

The Ship MARY,

Robert Wilſon, Maſter;

WILL ſail in about 3 weeks. For Paſſage only apply to *May* 25 eptf

Willing, Morris & Swanwick.

For Madeira,

The Brig MISSOURI,

FLORENCE DONOVAN, Maſter;

NOW lying at Turnbull's wharf. For freight or paſſage apply to

BARCLAY, BROWN & Co.

Who have for ſale, imported in ſaid veſſel from Dublin, 7-8 and yard-wide linens, women's everlaſting ſhoes in trunks; Antigua Rum for Sale.

May 29. eptf

Wanted to Charter,

FOR MADEIRA,

A Veſſel that will carry from ſeven to eight hundred Barrels. Apply to

Joyce Brothers & J. Palyart.

May 24. eptf

For Charter,

The Ship REBECCA,

CORNELIUS GRINNELL;

A Good veſſel, two years old, will carry about 1600 barrels, and is ready for ſea. For terms enquire of JAMES & SHOEMAKER,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A

LONG BOAT.

May 30 eptf

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, May 30, 1787.

To the Public.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber did in January, 1785, execute to Peter Knott, two Bonds for 300l. each, which are now due; and to Elizabeth Merriman, one other Bond for 600l. which will become due on the firſt day of June next: now I do forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment of ſaid Bonds, or either of them, as I have never received the conſideration for them, and for which I have now commenced a ſuit at law, &c.

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1787. tſſ

Pennſylvania ſſ. The Supreme Executive Council of

(L. S.) the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

To all whom it may concern.

PHINEAS BOND, Eſquire, having been recognized by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled as Conſul of His Britannic Majeſty throughout the States of New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware and Maryland; it is hereby declared, that all the privileges, pre-eminences and authority which the laws of nations, and of the land, give to a Conſul received by the United States, from any nation with whom they have no commercial treaty or convention, are due to, and ſhall be enjoyed by the ſaid PHINEAS BOND, in this Commonwealth.

Given in Council, under the hand of His Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Eſquire, Preſident, and the ſeal of the State, at Philadelphia, the twenty-firſt day of May, Anno. Domini 1787.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Atteſt, *James Trimble,*
For *John Armſtrong, Jun* Secretary. 2aw2w

This Day is PUBLISHED,

(Printed by Prichard & Hall)

A VOLUME OF

Miſcellaneous Poems.

Price 5ſ. By PETER MARKOE.

N. B. Subſcribers are requeſted to call for their Copies at ſaid *Prichard*'s Book-Store and Circulating Library, in Market ſtreet. *May* 28. 7ſp

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This Day is PRINTED and PUBLISHED
By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet,
And to be ſold by him and THOMAS DOBSON, near the
Corner of Cheſnut in Second-Street, (*Price* 3ſ9)

An ESSAY

On the Cauſes of the Variety of Complexion and Figure in the Human Species.

To which are added,

STRICTURES

On LORD KAIMS's Diſcourſe, on the original Diverſity of Mankind.

By the Rev. *SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH*, D.D.
Vice-Preſident, and Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the College of New-Jerſey; and Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge 2aw6

TO BE SOLD,

A CITY LOT and

A Lot for a Country-Seat.

THE City Lot is on the north ſide of Cherry alley, 40 feet front and 80 feet deep, adjoining the yard of John Thompſon's Pot-houſe, on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet.

The Country Lot is on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet continued, as the road now runs, adjoining lands late of Charles Meredith on the ſouth, and William Maſters on the north. On this lot, called Bloomſbury, there was erected before the war, a genteel houſe, part of the foundation ſtill remains, alſo the vault and well. Its high ſituation, agreeable proſpect, and vicinity to the city, render it a very eligible ſpot for re-improvement. It contains about 4 acres. For terms apply to CHARLES MOORE, HENRY HILL, or RICHARD WELLS, Third ſtreet. Feb. 10 2awtf

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PITTSBURGH.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW two ſtory HOUSE, juſt finiſhed, pleaſantly ſituate in Water ſtreet, fronting upon the Monongahela river, nearly oppoſite the Old ferry, and only two lots diſtant from Ferry ſtreet.

The plan of the houſe is very commodious, has 4 rooms on a floor, and is one of the beſt and neateſt finiſhed houſes in that town, built upon a lot of 60 feet by 140: there is an excellent cellar under the whole houſe 9 feet in the clear; the firſt and ſecond ſtories are about 10 feet each in the clear, with an exceeding good garret, the inſide partitions (except thoſe on each ſide the ſtaircaſe) are wainſcot pannel work, well finiſhed and painted; and as high as the ſur-baſe the houſe is pannelled around, except a part of the lower ſtory, which is now occupied as a ſtore.

At the back of the houſe is a Kitchen two ſtories high and a garret; it is 20 feet by 18 and a fire-place in each ſtory. The whole is rented at 70l. per ann. and has two families living therein, but the purchaſer may have poſſeſſion of the lower part immediately, and of the whole premiſes in 6 months.

If a good ſituation for trade and buſineſs are objects of any advantage, there is not one in Pittſburgh which enjoys a preference to this: it commands a firſt choice of all the cuſtom from Waſhington and Fayette counties, and as a demonſtration of the worth of the ſituation, the lots contiguous to it are rated at treble the value of any others of the ſame ſize the in town. Pittſburgh is at preſent a very conſiderable and flouriſhing place; and as little doubt remains but it will become a county town ſhortly, that circumſtance alone will greatly inhance the value of every foot of property in the place. Nature has alſo fitted it with ſo many excellent and peculiar advantages, that it is next to impoſſible but that it will in time grow much both in ſize and opulence. Particulars may be known by applying to MATTHEW M'CONNELL, at the *Exchange-Office*, in Second, near Cheſnut ſtreet, Philadelphia. 2awtf April 20

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip Mayflower, John Stillwell, Maſter—A Number of fine, healthy

REDEMPTIONERS,

Of both ſexes, from 12 to 24 years of age—Among whom are Mechanicks of different profeſſions; whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms. Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, laying above Vine ſtreet, or to May 29. ep2w

Richard Somers or John Weſtcott.

LAST NOTICE.

In the Caſe of Richard Ellis, bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Richard Ellis, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, dealer and trader, and he being declared bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on Wedneſday the 16th day of May inſtant, on Wedneſday the 30th day of the ſame month, and on Monday the 25th day of June following, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the ſaid days, at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe aſſignees; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give notice to the ſubſcriber.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

15 25 1 JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

Office, Watkin's-Alley, May 12.

James Glentworth,

At his *Office* the Corner of Third and Market ſtreets,

Procures Money on Loan,

To any amount, on depoſits or ſatisfactory ſecurity.

LIKEWISE,

Buys and Sells on Commiſſion,

Bank Stock, Nicholſon's Loan-Office funded and unfunded Depreciation, Stelle's, Story's, and Pierce's Certificates, and every other kind of Paper iſſued by Pennſylvania or the United States. March 26 2aw

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THOMAS VOWELL

Has removed to Second ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, next door but one to the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe—*Where he has for SALE*—A General

Aſſortment of Dry Goods.

At ſaid Place, he continues to buy, ſell, or exchange, all Kinds of

Public Securities.

☞ His Stock of Ready Made Clothes ſelling off very cheap, at the corner of Market and Water ſtreets.

May 21 eptf

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May* 21

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks, Senneca-ſnake root in hhds. &c. &c.

Imported in the late veſſels from London, and to be SOLD by

Joſeph Crukſhank.

ADAMS's defence of the American conſtitutions
Swinburne's travels thro' Spain
Atkyn's reports
Blackſtone's ditto
Strange's ditto, a new edit.
Cowper's ditto
Crompton's practice
Cruiſe on fines & recoveries
Cunningham's law of bills
Delolme on the Engliſh conſtitution
Gilbert's law of evidence
——Ejectments
——Caſes in equity
Green's bankrupt law
Hale's pleas of the crown
Molloy de jure maritimo & Navalis
Richardſon's practice of the King's Bench
——Common Pleas
Sayer's law of damages
——Coſts
Sheppard's touchſtone
Parke's marine inſurance
Milford's bill in chancery
Buller's niſi prius
Blackſtone's commentaries
Weſket on inſurance
Jacob's law dictionary
——Accompliſhed conveyancer
Wood's inſtitute
Duncombe's trials par paie
Foſter's reports
Reports of caſes in chancery
Brown's caſes in parliament
Burgeſs on inſolvency
Beccaria on crimes & puniſhments
Every man his own lawyer
Aſh's, Bailey's, Dyche's, Perry's, Entick's, Kenrick's, Fenning's, Johnſon's } Engliſh dictionaries
Boyer's, Nugent's } French dictionaries
Ainſworth's, Cole's, Entick's, Young's } Latin dictionaries
And a variety of Engliſh, French and Latin claſſics and ſchool books
Guthrie's geographical grammar
Salmon's geography
Elegant extracts for the uſe of ſchools
Watts's logick
Ferguſon's (Adam) moral philoſophy
Ferguſon's tables & tracts
——Aſtronomy
——Lectures
Martin's philoſophy
Rowning's ditto
Nicholſon's ditto
Hammond's algebra
M'Lauren's ditto
Simpſon's ditto
Emmerſon's ditto
Saunderſon's ditto
Simpſon's Euclid
Cunn's ditto
Simpſon's fluxions
Emmerſon's ditto
Simpſon's conic ſections
Atkinſon's navigation
Nicholſon's ditto
Wilſon's ditto
Harris on the globes
Folio, 4to, 8vo, ſchool & pocket bibles
Holy bible with Oſtervald's notes
Cruden's concordance
Butterworth's ditto
Bell's ſurgery
Turner's ditto
Quincey's diſpenſatory
Lewis's ditto
Cullen's practice of phyſic
Hoffman's ditto
Cavallo on electricity
Macquer's chemiſtry
Huxham on fevers
Cheſelden's anatomy
Van Swieten's commentaries
Buchan's family phyſician

And a large aſſortment of books in general uſe, too tedious to enumerate.

Imperial, ſuper royal, royal, medium, thick and thin poſt, pro patria and pot writing papers, of the beſt quality. Day-books, journals, ledgers of moſt ſizes, cyphering and copy books, &c. Quills, ſealing wax, beſt Iriſh and common wafers, ink-powder and cake, inkſtands of various kinds. New maps (on canvas) of the world, Europe, Aſia, Africa, America and North America, either ſeparately or together. A good aſſortment of copperplate copies, &c. &c. &c. 2aw3w

From the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

ODE TO *CONNECTICUT RIVER.*

ON thy lov'd banks, ſweet river, free
From worldly care and vanity,
I could my ev'ry hour confine,
And think true happineſs was mine!

Sweet river! in thy gentle ſtream,
Myriads of finny beings ſwim:
The watchful tout, with ſpotted ſide,
The perch, the dace in ſilver'd pride,
The princely ſalmon, ſturgeon brave,
And lamprey, emblem of the knave.

Beneath the ſhades, thy banks along,
The muſes miſtreſſes of ſong,
Delight to ſit, to tune the lyre,
And fan the Heav'n deſcended fire.

There nymphs dwell, fraught with ev'ry grace,
The faultleſs form, the ſpark'ling face;
The gen'rous breaſt, by virtue form'd,
With innocence, with friendſhip warm'd;
Of feelings tender as the dove,
And yielding to the voice of love.

Happieſt of all the happy ſwains,
Are thoſe who till thy fertile plains;
With freedom, peace and plenty crown'd,
They ſee the varying year go round.

But more than all—there F—— dwells
For *whom*, departing from their cells,
The muſes wreaths of laurel twine,
And bind around her brow divine.

For *whom*, the Dryads of the woods,
For *whom* the Naiads of the floods:
Thoſe, as for Dian' fam'd of old,
Theſe as for Thetis, reverence hold.
With *whom*, if I cou'd live and die,
With joy I'd live, and die with joy.

The ORIGIN of the STOCKING-LOOM.

IT is not out of ſome men's remembrance, that a young gentleman of no fortune, a ſtudent at Oxford, fell in love with an innkeeper's daughter of that town, whoſe circumſtances were very narrow. He had philoſophy enough to deſpiſe ſuperfluous wealth, and judgment to foreſee the neceſſity of a competence; but love was headſtrong and too hard for reaſon; ſo that after a year or two's ineffectual delay, they bid defiance to their ſtars, and had courage enough to marry! The ſcholar gained a wife, and loſt a fellowſhip, the only ſmall ſubſiſtence he before depended on.

Our innkeeper often upbraided the bridegroom with the barren effects of his learning, and thought it very ſtrange, as he well might, that while every body told him his ſon-in-law was a great ſcholar, his whole ſtock of knowledge could not help him to one penny of his own getting.

Six or ſeven months after his marriage, his father-in-law dies miſerably poor, and the credit which his induſtry maintained in his life-time dying with him, the goods he left behind were ſeized on by his creditors, and the ſtudent and his young wife turned out of doors, to eat the bread of Fortune where they could find it.

The wife had a relation in town unable to contribute any great aſſiſtance; ſhe took them however into a garret of her houſe, where the man could only waſte his hours between books and ſighs, while the partner of his ſorrows made hard ſhift to pick up a ſupport by knitting ſtockings at a certain common price for every pair.

At laſt, by a growing belly, their cares at once became more weighty, and their patience leſs fortified. The only ſubject of their converſation now was their melancholy dread of what would become of the poor infant, who was to be born a beggar.

But ſitting conſtantly together from morning to night, the ſcholar often fixed his eyes, with ſtedfaſt obſervation, on the motion of his wife's fingers, in the dexterous management of her needles; he took into his imagination, that it was not impoſſible to contrive a little loom, which might do the work with much more expedition.

This thought he communicated to his wife, and joining his head to her hands, the endeavour ſucceeded to their wiſh. Thus the ingenious ſtocking-loom, which is ſo common now, was firſt invented, by which he did not only make himſelf and his family happy, but has left his nation indebted to him for a benefit which enables us to export ſilk ſtockings in great quantities, and to a vaſt advantage, to thoſe very countries from whence before we uſed to bring them at conſiderable loſs in the balance of our traffic. BRIT. MAG.

Mr. *Reinagle's*

CONCERT

Will be Performed at the CITY-TAVERN, on *Tueſday* the 12th Inſtant. June 1.

Wants a Place as Houſe-

keeper, a Woman who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. May 31.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL that will carry about 300 hogſheads tobacco, to load in Virginia, for France. For terms apply to

May 31. 3ſp *EMANUEL WALKER & CO.*

TO BE SOLD, A

HOUSE and Lot in Cheſnut-

ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, in a good ſtand for buſineſs.

Alſo, a ſmall FARM near Frankfort, containing about 40 acres of land, ten of which are meadow: there are on ſaid farm, a neat ſtone houſe, a frame barn, a ſtone milk houſe, a garden encloſed by a cedar fence, and a young orchard containing a variety of the beſt grafted fruit trees. This farm yielded laſt year a rent of 70l.

The terms of payment for the above Houſe and Lot, and Farm, will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. Enquire of *MATTHEW M'CONNELL*, in Second ſtreet. May 31

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in Hanover townſhip, Burlington county, on the night of the 29th of this inſtant, a Dutch ſervant man, named John Auguſt Molſen, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtraight built, rather ſlim, black ſtraight hair, light eyes, pale complexion: had on and took with him two ſutes of cloaths, viz. one coat and jacket mixt with red and blue, one pair of black velvet breeches, the other ſute of London brown, one pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of grey yarn ditto, new ſhoes, a new felt hat, two ſhirts, one oſnabrig, the other Dutch linen, took with him an iron grey mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, a ſmall black liſt on her back, trots and canters well; her near eye almoſt blind, with a lump on the near ſide of her noſe.

Any perſon taking up ſaid ſervant, and ſecuring him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and a further reward of fifteen ſhillings for the mare alone; to be paid by

May 30. THOMAS EARL, Junior.

State Lottery-Office,

MAY, 31, 1787.

THE Drawing of the Lottery being finiſhed, it is abſolutely neceſſary that immediate Payment be made by thoſe to whom Tickets have been entruſted, that the Managers may be enabled to ſettle their Accounts. 2aw3w.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1787.

GRAND-LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Videll's alley, on *Monday* the 18th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, A.M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges under their Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend.

eptd *ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.*

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION, a New Work, entitled,

The Univerſaliſt:

OR, THE
Unlimited Benevolence of the DEITY, in the Conſummation of Nature, ſhewn to be a Truth founded in Reaſon, and confirmed by Revelation.
In SIX LETTERS to AMYNTOR,
BY *WILLIAM PITT SMITH.*

It is propoſed, that the Book ſhall be printed on good paper with a neat type. The price of the volume, which will contain about 270 pages, well bound and lettered, will be SIX SHILLINGS. As ſoon as a ſufficient number are ſubſcribed for, the work will be put to preſs. Subſcriptions will be received by the Author and Mr. Childs, Printer, New-York, and by William Prichard, Printer and Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,—No money required till the delivery of the book.

The ſubject of the above piece, having been much canvaſſed of late, both in Europe and America, the curioſity of the public, who are pleaſed with the diſcovery of truth, may be excited to the perufal of the ſentiments and reaſoning of a fellow citizen upon ſo momentous a point in ſacred theology.

New-York, May, 1787.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 15.

IN one of the iſlands which the late Capt. Cooke viſited, a new ſpecies of hemp has been diſcovered, of ſo ſtrong a fibre, that though unſpun, it requires great force to break it. It is very white, has a ſilky appearance and it is thought will be a moſt valuable diſcovery for marine and commercial purpoſes.

Mr O'Connor, of the county of Roſcommon, in Ireland, who has been charged with rebellion, and claiming the title of King O'Connor, was tried and honorably acquitted.

Mr. Wilberforce's bill reſpecting the diſpoſal of the bodies of criminals after being executed, is intended to veſt a power in the ſheriff to give them to the ſurgeons for private diſſection, with a view to prevent the barbarous practice of robbing the church-yards, and other places of burial.

It is ſaid, that notwithſtanding the charms of Italy, the endearments of a huſband of twenty-five, who ſings and plays, and does every thing a man can do with fifty, that Mrs. P. has informed her friends ſhe intends to return ſoon from that country, and to make Bath her place of reſidence. Singers, dancers, actors, &c. however rich, cannot be receivd in good company in Italy: it is in England alone, that claſs of people are ſeen any where but upon the ſtage, &c. Even phyſicians and ſurgeons are not much received either in France or Italy.—Mr. Sharpe ſaved the leg of a young Nobleman of great family at Paris, after ſentence for the knife and ſaw had been paſſed by the firſt French ſurgeons there. The mother and grandmother required Mr. Sharpe to tell them what they could do to oblige him, as having quitted practice, he would not take money. He informed them he had three daughters, whom he could wiſh to be introduced to their company, and *petits ſoupees.* 'You have made us, Sir,' ſaid they, "the only requeſt we cannot comply with." Such are the follies of mankind!

A man aged 38 years, lately committed a murder in Paris, on ſome perſon, with the ſole intent to bring a diſgrace on his own family, which is reputed to be worth ſome millions of livres, and occupy themſelves near Paris in agriculture. They, on this occaſion, have petitioned the King to alter the mode of puniſhment of death into perpetual impriſonment, that the intention or deſign of the murderer may thereby be fruſtrated. The King has been pleaſed to give his conſent; but the murderer refuſes to accept thereof, and prefers to be broke on the wheel; however, he is not to have his will.

The Chineſe and the Dutch are the only nations allowed to traffic in Japan. The Dutch, at preſent, ſend but two ſhips annually, which are fitted out at Batavia; they ſail in June, and return at the end of the year. The chief merchandize is Japaneſe copper, and camphor; varniſhed wood, porcelain, ſilk, rice, facki and ſoia, conſtitute but an inconſiderable part, and theſe articles are in the hands of private perſons. The copper, which is finer, and contains more gold than other, is caſt in pieces of ſix inches long, and a finger's thickneſs. It is put on board in parcels of 120 pounds, 12 ounces to the pound; and every ſhip's lading conſiſts of 6 or 7000 ſuch parcels. The wares which the Dutch company imports are coarſe ſugar, ivory, a great quantity of tin and lead; a little caſt iron, various kinds of fine chintzes, Dutch cloth of different colours and fineneſs, ſerge, wood for dying, and tortoiſe ſhell.

Elizabeth Wilſon, the wife of Thomas Wilſon, of Cherſley, in the county of Bucks, went to an apothecary's ſhop, at Thame, where ſhe bought an ounce of white arſenic: on her return home ſhe infuſed the ſame into a pint of cold water, part of which ſhe immediately drank, and gave the remainder to two of her children, one about a year and a quarter, and the other four years old, who drank the ſame; the youngeſt was immediately taken ill, and expired in about ten minutes; the eldeſt had a quantity of ſweet oil given, and afterwards an emetic, by which means it ſurvived; but the wretched mother, who was with child, (refuſing to take an emetic, or any other relief) languiſhed in extreme agonies about four hours, and then expired. On the Thurſday following, the inquiſitions were taken by James Burnham, coroner, on view of the bodies of the ſaid Elizabeth Wilſon and her ſon, when the jury brought in their verdict "Lunacy in the mother." Another child would probably have ſhared the ſame fate, but happened to be abſent when the mother came home.

The Princeſs Amelia has made a private codicil, which ſhe very cautiouſly ſealed, and gave directions, that after her demiſe, it ſhould be delivered to Lord Pelham, one of her executors. This private codicil contained a bequeſt of 7000l. in the ſhort annuities; and from circumſtances which it would be highly improper to mention, there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe, that this legacy will be equally divided among three perſons of the royal blood on the mother's ſide only.

When Mrs. Haſtings was at the Cape of Good Hope on her return to this country, ſhe made an apology to the Governor's lady for waiting on her in an undreſs—and yet this undreſs was not worth leſs than 10,000l. It was a riding habit, the epaulets of which, diſplayed ſome of the richeſt diamonds ever ſeen, and were ſuppoſed to be of the value above-mentioned.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Bengal, dated Calcutta, 20th September, 1786.

"Flouriſhing as this country is, and was even during the late war, and notwithſtanding our reforms, I am firmly of opinion, that we muſt be ruined if the deſtructive ſyſtem of exporting our ſpecie is continued. If we are to ſupply Madras and Bombay, and China with above a million a year, as I underſtand we are to do this ſeaſon, the increaſe of our population, agriculture, and manufactures will avail us nothing. Our bonds at this moment bear a diſcount of 24, and our treaſury orders of ten per cent. and the diſtreſs for money is as great as ever, except in the army, which is paid with a very laudable punctuality.

"I received your letters by the Ravenſworth, with a copy of the charges againſt Mr. Haſtings. The ſame ſhip brought out two or three hundred of them, which have been ſold at a gold mohure each, and have long ago been tranſlated and circulated all over Indoſtan. One of our rulers obſerved, that the publication would be attended with the moſt dreadful conſequences, not to Mr. Haſtings, but to the ſtate; and I am afraid it will turn out ſo. There are at this moment 240,000 men in arms in the Deckan; and the greateſt preparations have been made by Tippoo, the Marattas, and the Nizam, to commence the campaign with effect after the rains. The French and the Dutch act in concert, and they have actually at this moment a reſpectable fleet, and more Europeans in India than we have, and their intrigues are notorious to every man of common obſervation. Sindin is in poſſeſſion of the perſon of the Mogul, and of Cheyte Sing, and at the head of a very large army. Is it of no conſequence, under theſe circumſtances, that all India ſhould be told we have forfeited our right and title to our empire, and that it is free and open to the Mogul to grant it to any other Prince or ſtate? Are you all mad in England? I grant that we acquired our empire by the ſword and by the ſword we muſt preſerve it; but is it wiſe to proclaim aloud to all India, that we are a nation of plunderers, and devoid of public faith or honour? If we have injured the Mogul, and acknowledge it, why not redreſs him? For the houſe of commons in 1782, went almoſt as far relative to the Mogul, as Mr. Burke has done in his ſecond charge. I can underſtand the oppoſition pretty well; for it ever has been, and ever will be their object, to riſk the exiſtence of the empire, as they did during the American war, rather than be foiled in her favourite purſuit, that of diſtreſſing, or turning out the miniſter. But Mr. Pitt's conduct is to me incomprehenſible. He has opened all India, he has diſcovered the weak ſide of Great Britain to the French, the Dutch, the Mogul, Madaje Sindia, the Nizam, the Marattas, and Tippoo Sultain.—Each party will adopt for true as much of Mr. Burke's charges as ſuits its views, and the concluſion will be, that our government is violence, iniquity, rapine, and injuſtice. Theſe charges ſhake the Maratta peace to its very foundation, they make every prince in India think, in ſpite of himſelf, and I fear they will act, and hoſtilely too, againſt a nation deſcribed by one of its own ſubjects as the common enemy of mankind. But what adds to our aſtoniſhment is, that we are told in a multitude of private letters by the Swallow, that Lord Cornwallis and Mr. Haſtings were upon the moſt intimate and cordial terms, and in ſuch conſtant habits of communication before his Lordſhip left England, that Mr. Haſtings was more employed in conferences with our Governor General than in anſwering the charges; and we have proofs of it indeed here, by the politeneſs and attention he has ſhewed to all thoſe who were connected with Mr. Haſtings.

"That we have plundered, that we have miſgoverned Oude, I know—Individuals have come in for their ſhare of the plunder, I allow, but the company has had the lion's ſhare. The company compelled the Vizier to yield up Benares, and increaſed his ſubſidy 70,000l. a year. The company ſent Britiſh officers to command his troops, thro' the agency of Meſſ. Clavering, Monſon, and Francis, againſt the opinion of Mr. Haſtings. Theſe gentlemen performed an important ſervice for the company, but they violated the national faith, and they have ruined the Nabob's dominions.

"We abound in Europeans who have no employment; but the clauſe in Mr. Pitt's bill, which precludes new appointments till the ſervice ſhall require it, will be attended with the moſt beneficial conſequences. If there is no war we ſhall not want a writer or a cadet for the next ſeven years."

AMERICA.

PORTSMOUTH, (N.H.) May 19.

Among the novelties lately publiſhed in Paris, is a pamphlet which is equally ſingular from its title, as from the curious anecdotes its contains.

The whimſical production alluded to is entitled, Pogonologia, or a Philoſophical Hiſtory of beards. The author opens with a ſevere ſtricture upon a very trite ſubject, viz. the various modes of dreſſing, the perpetual round of viciſſitudes they have undergone, &c. I wiſh, ſays he, ſome lexicographer would at his leiſure hours, compoſe a dictionary of modes; it would turn out not only an entertaining, but an uſeful compilation. What idea would not the world entertain of the modeſty of our fore-mothers, when among the old dreſſes, they ſhould read the words gourgandine (ſtrumpet); the bout en train (the temples); la culberte (head over heels)!

The 4th chapter of this curious performance is an eſſay on Bearded women. He quotes Cicero, who mentions an expreſs law from the twelve tables, in theſe words: Mulieres genas ne raduto, let not women preſume to ſhave their cheeks. It is a fact that ladies in thoſe remote ages had no diſlike to a long beard; the very ample one that adorned the chin of Venus Cypria amongſt the ancient Greeks, ſeems to prove the author's aſſertions. Among other inſtances of bearded women, he relates the following anecdote: "Charles XII. had in his army a female grenadier, who, to prove herſelf of the other ſex, wanted neither beard nor courage. She was taken at the battle of Pultowa, carried to Peterſburgh, and preſented to the Czar Peter in 1724. Her beard was grown then to the amazing length of an ell and an half Ruſſian meaſure."

In fine, the author notices every woman who prided in her beard. In order to ſtrengthen his arguments in favour of unfathomable beards, the writer brings in a long liſt of all thoſe great men who held that ornament in ſuch eſtimation, as to wear falſe ones where nature did not allow them to make a ſhow of her own gifts. Then adverting to thoſe enormous muſtachios for which the Gauls and Franks of old were ſo much celebrated, "Oh! my countrymen, (exclaims he) you have loſt every thing by parting with your whiſkers."

The Spaniards and Portugueſe were among the nations of Europe the moſt careful of their beards and whiſkers. Under the reign of Catharine of Portugal, as the writer relates, the brave Don John de Caſtro had juſt ſaved the fortreſs Diu in the Eaſt Indies. Though ſucceſsful in this arduous enterpriſe, he ſtood in want of every thing, and found himſelf under the neceſſity of applying to the inhabitants of Goa for the loan of 1000 piſtoles for the maintenance of his fleet; and as a pledge for that money, he ſent them one of his whiſkers, expreſſing himſelf in theſe words: "All the treaſure on earth could not pay the price of this glorious ornament, which I hold from nature: take it for a ſecurity of the loan." This fate of heroiſm was admired by the whole city, and every one thought himſelf intereſted in the preſervation of ſo noble a muſtachio, even the ladies gave the greateſt token of their feelings on the occaſion, by pledging or ſelling their precious trinkets: the ſum was ſoon raiſed, and ſent to the admiral together with the invaluable whiſker.

He concludes by recommending the reſtoration of beards, not only as ornamental, but as wholeſome, it being calculated to prevent the tooth-ach, &c. and boldly propheſies, that the method will in a few years be revived.

BOSTON, May 19.

A letter from a gentleman at Weathersfield, received by the laſt evening's mail, has the following article:—"Reports ſay, that two of your inſurgents have been down on the back of our ſtate, and enliſted a number of men for their ſervice—I ſuppoſe the object is to prevent the execution of thoſe condemned. The governor and council have ſent to examine the affair, and will prevent their doing any damage."

Extract of a letter from New York, May 16.

"Pray what have you Boſton folks done to Mr. T. alias Sir J. T.? When the contraſt was about to be acted here, for the benefit of your ſufferers by the late fire, Mr. Tyler waited on his knightſhip, in expectation of his readily befriending the cauſe of benevolence, by the liberal purchaſe of the tickets; but was told by him that he was not under any obligations to the town of Boſton, and that he did not think himſelf bound to aſſiſt it; and referred Tyler to lady T——.

"The honorable Mr. King, I am told, is in the nomination for the ambaſſadorſhip to the court of London, and it is thought will be appointed.

"Our friend Tyler has another play on the anvil, which it is ſuppoſed will be brought forward in a few days. It is ſaid to be a comic opera, and will be called "May Day in Town; or New-York in an Uproar." You muſt know the beginning of May is the ſeaſon for general removal here."

From various accounts it is conjectured, that the number of repreſentatives that will be returned the enſuing year, will be as high as three hundred. There is an old proverb, that "many hands make light work,"——we heartily wiſh that this proverb, a little altered, may be verified, and that many hands may make right work.

The reverend Mr. Wight's church and congregation, whoſe meetinghouſe was deſtroyed by the late fire, have accepted of the kind and Chriſtian invitation, lately made to them of uniting with the reverend Mr. Eckley's ſociety, in public worſhip, at the Old South Meetinghouſe, where the two paſtors are to officiate alternately.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

REPORT of the Committee for pardoning Perſons concerned in the REBELLION.

THE commiſſioners appointed to execute a reſolve of the general court of the 9th of March laſt, proceeded without delay to the counties of Hampſhire and Berkſhire, beginning their buſineſs in the latter. They diſperſed printed copies of the reſolution of the legiſlature, which expreſſed their power and duty; cauſed the ſame to be printed in the public papers which circulate in the weſtern counties, and gave public notice of the time when, and place where, they would attend on the buſineſs of their commiſſion. The people were alſo informed, that thoſe who wiſhed to avail themſelves of the clemency of government, might find their advantage in ſtating briefly, the particular inſtances of criminal conduct with which they are ſeverally chargable—what offices they had ſuſtained under government, if any—and the capacity in which they had acted in oppoſition to government; and that all applications muſt be accompanied with a recommendation from two or more perſons, of known attachment to the government, certifying that they have good reaſon to believe that the perſon in whoſe favour the recommendation is given, is duly penitent for his crimes, properly diſpoſed to return to his allegiance to the ſtate, and to diſcharge the duty of a faithful citizen thereof.

After applications for indemnity were made, as much time was taken for conſideration and enquiry, as the nature and multiplicity of the buſineſs would allow, before anſwers were given; and where the evidence in favour of the applicants, comported with requirements of the reſolve aforeſaid, the commiſſioners propoſed their ſubſcribing a declaration in the form following, viz.

'We the ſubſcribers, having been concerned in the preſent rebellion, hereby declare our ſincere penitence therefor—that we are heartily diſpoſed to return to our allegiance to the ſtate—that we will defend the government, and by a punctual compliance with its laws, diſcharge the duty of faithful citizens—and in our ſeveral ſtations, and according to our reſpective influence, exert ourſelves to induce others to exerciſe the ſame conduct.

Thoſe who ſubſcribed the foregoing declaration (which was done almoſt univerſally with great readineſs, and in no inſtance refuſed, where it was offered) having previouſly taken and ſubſcribed the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth, received from the commiſſioners a certificate in the form following:

'This may certify that who has been concerned in the preſent rebellion, has declared his ſincere penitence therefor——that he is heartily diſpoſed to return to his allegiance to the ſtate—that he will defend the government, and by a punctual compliance with its laws, diſcharge the duty of a faithful citizen: In conſequence thereof, he has received from the ſubſcribers, by virtue of a reſolve of the general court, paſſed on the 9th of March laſt, a promiſe of indemnity for the crime above-mentioned.

Seven hundred and ninety, whoſe names will be lodged in the ſecretary's office, have received a promiſe of indemnity, and the chief of them, without any reſervation whatever; a ſmall number of the moſt aggravatedly guilty, of thoſe who were entitled to indemnity on any terms, have received it, upon the conditions, reſtrictions and diſqualifications enumerated in an act of the general court of the 16th of February laſt, and ſome, upon the condition of their keeping the peace, and being of good behaviour. Theſe terms were to continue for one, two or three years, according to the nature and aggravation of the offences. At the ſame time notice was given, that an uniform tenour of good conduct would afford ground to hope for a remiſſion of thoſe reſtrictions and diſqualifications, at an earlier period than was ſpecified in their certificates, and that they might expect this would be done, as ſoon as it would conſiſt with the ſafety, honor and happineſs of the commonwealth.

Some had offended in ſuch a manner, that the commiſſioners could not, without violating their duty, interpoſe in their favour, in any way whatever.

About thirty in each county, who had been more than commonly active and influential, were informed, that the ſame confidence which had enabled them to lead numbers aſtray from their duty, gave them a ſuperior advantage for reclaiming their deluded, followers—and that it was peculiarly incumbent on them very aſſiduouſly to improve that confidence for this purpoſe—that an opportunity would be given them therefor—and that, upon their duly improving it, they might expect to be further ſharers in the mercy of their injured country.

The commiſſioners, in the proſecution of their buſineſs, have directed their enquiries to the occaſion of the inſurrection and rebellion which has taken place. The reſult of this enquiry has been a conviction, that among a variety of cauſes which have been co-operating to produce ſo much evil, public and private debts, and the latter eſpecially, have been the moſt operative—and that an undue uſe of articles of foreign growth and manufacture, has been the principal cauſe of this accumulation of debts.

The people who made application to the commiſſioners, very generally declared, that they had been deluded, with regard to the proceedings of the general court, and the ſituation of things, in the different parts of the commonwealth.

Although it is painful to make the declaration, that duty which we owe to the community, obliges us to ſay, that from the repreſentations which have been made, there is great reaſon to believe, too many perſons, who have been members of the general court, ſtead of giving that information of the reaſons and principles upon which the acts and reſolves of the legiſlature have been founded, which might have ſatisfied the rational enquirer, and have ſilenced the unreaſonable complainer, have, by their converſation and conduct, irritated and inflamed the reſtleſs and uneaſy, and alarmed the peaceable uninformed citizen.

Thoſe to whom the promiſe of indemnity, has been made, very generally appear to be grateful for the lenity of government, and from the diſpoſition they diſcovered, many of them would, we doubt not, on a future call to it, be amongſt the foremoſt to lend their aid to defend the commonwealth.

We were informed, that in divers places, the people were giving the beſt evidence of their friendſhip to the government, by making unuſual exertions to diſcharge their taxes——That in one part of the county of Berkſhire, a determination was formed to collect by tax, their proportion of the continental domeſtick debt, that they may eaſily diſcharge their part of it; and from what appeared of the diſpoſition of the people with whom we had buſineſs to tranſact, there is a flattering proſpect, if an uniform ſyſtem of government ſhould be purſued, if ſo many examples, and ſo many only, ſhould be made, as will be neceſſary to produce a conviction, that government muſt and will be ſupported; and if the mercy of government ſhould be extended to the qualified ſubjects of it—that in thoſe counties, which have been lately torn by diſſention, government will be more firmly eſtabliſhed, than it has been at any period ſince the revolution.

B. LINCOLN,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. } Commiſſioners.
SAMUEL A. OTIS,

Boſton, April 27, 1787.

* * *

NEW YORK, May 24.

It is with pleaſure we inform the public, that on Monday laſt, the honorable WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, eſquire, L. L. D. delegate from the ſtate of Connecticut to Congreſs, and to the convention now ſitting at Philadelphia, was unanimouſly elected preſident of Columbia College, by the truſtees of that ſeminary.

This event is a happy proof of the high eſtimation in which literature is held amongſt us, ſince characters of the firſt importance condeſcend to aſſume the care of education.

Amongſt thoſe ludicrous coincidences which attract our attention and provoke the laugh, one occurs moſt ſingularly whimſical in a court near Soho-ſquare, London. On the window of a butcher's ſhop is written—*Goodfleſh*, butcher. Between the windows on the firſt floor is exhibited the name of *Headach*, tooth drawer——and on the ſecond floor appears the board of Mrs. *Payne*, midwife. What correſponding name may occupy the upper tenement is left to the fancy of the paſſenger, but it muſt be allowed to be a melancholy circumſtance, that *goodfleſh* cannot live without two ſuch troubleſome neighbours as *headach* and *pain*.

May 29.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman employed in the ſurveying Department in the Weſtern Country, dated Fort Pitt April, 19, 1787.

"I wrote you in February, that Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Smith were to go out ſoon to ſurvey the 7th range: Mr. Ludlow ſurveyed about thirty miles, and then came in, being out of proviſions; thoſe who were ſent with ſupplies not finding his party. Mr. Smith ſurveyed about five miles, when his party heard ſome noiſe, which they thought to be Indians about to ſurround them: they in conſequence came in. They have ſince gone out again, as has likewiſe captain Martin, ſurveyor from New-Jerſey. Mr Simpſon, ſurveyor from Maryland, arrived the 15th inſtant, and will go out in three or four days.

"There is a number of Indians in this town who appear friendly, and we have no accounts of any hoſtilities having been committed by the Indians this ſpring, ſo that we do not apprehend any great danger in ſurveying."

Philadelphia, *June* 1.

At a meeting of the Connecticut Society of Arts and Sciences, on Friday the 11th ult. at Hartford, the following gentlemen were appointed to the offices affixed to their reſpective names, for the enſuing year, viz. The honorable Oliver Wolcott, Eſq. preſident; Jeremiah Wadſworth, Eſq. vice-preſident; reverend Ezra Stiles, D. D. reverend Nathan Strong, Pierpoint Edwards, Eſq. John Trumbull, Eſq. correſponding ſecretaries; Chauncey Goodrich, Eſq. recording ſecretary.

JOURNAL *of the* UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS Aſſembled.

Thurſday, May 3, 1787.

ON a report of the board of treaſury, to whom was referred a motion for repealing the ſpecial requiſition of the 21ſt of October laſt, together with the reſolve directing the board of treaſury to open a loan on the credit of the ſaid requiſition.

Reſolved, That all monies accruing from the requiſition of the 21ſt of October laſt, or advanced by any of the ſtates, for the recruiting, ſubſiſting or cloathing of the troops directed to be raiſed by the reſolves of Congreſs, of the 20th of October laſt, be credited to ſuch ſtates on the ſpecie requiſition of 1784, 1785 or 1786, at the option of the ſtates reſpectively: provided, that no ſtate, having made ſuch advances, ſhall obtain credit therefor, till the accounts relative to the ſame, are adjuſted at the treaſury of the United States.

Reſolved, That the act of Congreſs of the 21ſt of October laſt, directing the board of treaſury to open a loan on the credit of the ſaid requiſition, be, and it is hereby repealed.

Congreſs proceeded to the conſideration of the report of the ſecretary of the United States, for the department of foreign affairs, to whom was referred his letter of the 8th of December laſt, to his excellency the preſident, with two commiſſions from his Britannic majeſty, dated the 5th day of April, 1786, the one conſtituting Phineas Bond, eſquire, his conſul for New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware and Maryland; the other conſtituting him his majeſty's commiſſary for commercial affairs throughout the United States, and Congreſs approved of the ſaid report, and agreed to the following reſolutions, to wit.

'Whereas Phineas Bond, eſquire, has preſented to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, a commiſſion in due form, bearing date the 5th day of April, 1786, from his Britannic majeſty, conſtituting and appointing him the conſul of his ſaid majeſty in the ſtates of New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and altho' no commercial treaty or convention ſubſiſts between his majeſty and the United States whereby either have a perfect right to eſtabliſh conſuls or commiſſaries in the dominions of the other, yet as the United States are diſpoſed by every proper mark of liberality and attention, to promote a good correſpondence between the two countries, and particularly as amicable negociations are now depending between them.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Phineas Bond, eſquire, be, and he hereby is received and recognized as the conſul of his Britannic majeſty throughout the ſtates of New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and that his commiſſion be regiſtered in the ſecretary's office.

Reſolved, That all the privileges, pre-eminences and authority which the laws of nations and of the land give to a conſul received by the United States from any nation with whom they have no commercial treaty or convention, are due to, and ſhall be enjoyed by the ſaid Phineas Bond, as conſul for the five ſtates above mentioned, and that certified copies of theſe reſolutions be tranſmitted to the executives of the ſaid five ſtates for their information.

SHIP NEWS.

The Boſton Packet, Davis, and Mary, Barnard, for London, ſailed from Boſton the 21ſt ult.

The Sopphina, Gerard, from Bayonne; Nancy, Bunker, from Surinam; Diſpatch, Dagget, from St. Croix: John, Doten, from Martinico, and Lack, Chaſe, from Philadelphia, are arrived at Boſton.

Arrivals at Bermuda.

April 14.	Sloop Fanny, Fox	Caicoſes
	Deborah, Williams	Connecticut
April 21.	Sloop Sally, Williams	Baltimore
	Reſolution, Thompſon	Turks Iſlands
	Two Siſters, Smith	Anguilla
	Betſey & Ann, Lightbourn	St. Vincent
	Betſey, Higgs	St. Euſtatia
	Good Intent, Geare	Turks Iſlands
	Endeavour, Godfrey	Maryland
April 28.	Sloop Ann, Darrell	New-York
	Schooner Succeſs, Eve	Philadelphia
	Little Will, Seymour	Charleſton
May 5.	Brig Denny, Dean,	North-Carolina
	Sloop Look-Out, Morris	Ditto
	Schooner Ann, Webſter	Ditto
	Ceres, Baſden	Philadelphia

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Philadelphia, May* 30——31.

Inward Entries.

Brig	Olive Branch, Potter,	Curacoa
	Delaval, Smith,	St. Kitts
	Friendſhip, Wade,	Barbadoes
Schooner	Polly, Brice,	Jamaica
	St. Joſeph, Caſas,	St. Thomas
	Patty, Mackie,	North Carolina
	Fanny, Smith,	New York
Sloop	Dolphin, Bird,	Ditto
	Betſey, Brooks	Ditto
	Betſey, Jones,	Bermuda
	Caledonian, Brangman,	Ditto
	Diſpatch, Lockhart,	Antigua
	Lydia, Pagiſter,	Ditto

Outward Entries.

Schooner	Nancy, Moore,	Weſt Indies
Sloop	Caledonian, Brangman,	Bermuda
	Red Bank, Dalby.	North Carolina

Cleared.

Brig	Becky and Polly, Fleming,	St. Euſtatia
Schooner	Dolphin, Pugh,	North Carolina
	Joſeph, Sawyer,	New Providence
	Polly, Brocart,	Hiſpaniola

* * *

From the CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

The following may be depended upon as a genuine extract from a letter, written by a Britiſh traveller of diſtinction in this country, to his friend in Europe. After giving a general deſcription of the freedom and fertility of this our happy land, he relates the following, and as he is pleaſed to call it, curious incident.

A FEW days ſince I was ſitting in the piazza of a public houſe, in company with a number of plain gentlemen belonging to the vicinity; they ſoon began (as is common in New-England, for it is their darling theme) to complain of *hard times*

One ſays he loſt *his all* by the depreciation of the old continental currency, and yet is now obliged to contribute at leaſt half his earnings to the ſupport of ſalary-men. A ſecond, that he had been a Colonel in the American ſervice, where, with the loſs of ſeven years time, he had ſpent an handſome intereſt in the defence of his country, and was now receiving his reward by continual viſits from that deteſted crew the tax-gatherers. The third, a tanner and ſhoemaker, was equally warm in his complaints, for his apprentices went into the army and ſpent half their wages, beſides the remainder was good for nothing—his ſtock was ruined, &c. The fourth, a ſhrewd ſpeculating farmer, very gravely obſerves, that no man in this ſtate, excepting public officers, can have an opportunity of making an intereſt; for I am confident, ſays he, that our legiſlature is determined to cramp and leſſen every branch of buſineſs, which might be a ſource of wealth to the country, by laying on them the moſt exorbitant taxes; they have lately, in conformity to this wiſe ſyſtem of politics, laid a tax on jack-aſſes and mules; although three-fourths of both houſes confeſſed they had never ſeen and very rarely heard of ſuch creatures. Indeed, ſays he, it is my opinion, that if two or three of us were to turn our attention to the raiſing of poultry, that they would be taxed the next ſeſſion.

I now told the company that it was my birth-day, and gave them an invitation to drink a glaſs of Madeira with me, which they readily accepted; accordingly we all walked into a parlour, and had ſcarce emptied the firſt decanter, when I found an agreeable change in their humour—the times were very ſenſibly altered for the better.

After informing them that I had made the tour of Europe, and viſited both the Indies, I told them I never ſaw a country where a perſon of enterprize could, with a ſmall beginning, ſooner amaſs an intereſt, than in New-England, and that, had they induſtry and prudence, they might live like princes, obſerving, at the ſame time, that it was the fate of a fertile land to be poſſeſſed by the moſt indolent inhabitants.

The gentleman undone by paper currency replies, you are certainly right, for it is nothing but lazineſs that has ruined ſo many of us. Ten years paſt I was not worth ten dollars, but determining to turn matters to the beſt advantage, I bought a cheap farm, which cleared itſelf in five years; I have ſince made conſiderable additions, ſo that I am now worth two thouſand pounds, beſides my loſſes in paper money.

After the colonel and ſhoemaker had each informed me, by what means they had amaſſed very conſiderable fortunes, the gentleman who was ſo warm in his complaints againſt the impolitic modes of taxation, ſays, my neighbours, it is true, have been very fortunate, yet I could ſcarce live, although my father had given me a pretty good farm, until about ſix years ſince, I then bought a jack at 75l. and he has had between two and three hundred mares every year ſince, at two dollars the ſeaſon, or at four if I ventured: But this was not a quarter of my profits; for I bought moſt of the mules at four months old for 5l. per head, and having kept them at a ſmall expence, one year only, I ſold them from forty to fifty dollars the head, ſo that my jack has cleared me 150l. hard money, every year ſince I owned him, and this would have been ſomething clever in a few years more, if our aſſembly could have been eaſy without taxing him.

My company having retired, I found on enquiry, that the farmer had not in the leaſt exaggerated the profits ariſing from his jack-aſs and mules; yet very few people in this country are adventurous enough to undertake this moſt lucrative branch of huſbandry. Their fathers did not, and they are afraid; indeed, they conſider nothing of the immenſe profits other countries have reaped from it, of which they cannot be ignorant, ſince the high embargoes which are every where laid on them, to prevent their exportation, are well known, nor are they awaked by ſeeing a few of their crafty citizens amaſſing the largeſt fortunes by the culture of them, ſome of whom, by a narrowneſs of ſpirit, uſe every inſinuation to perſuade their ignorant countrymen that the market is not ſufficient; as tho' New-England could raiſe more mules than are wanted in the Weſt-India iſlands, I might have ſaid in all South America.

The truth is, that huſbandry is ſo unpopular a profeſſion in this country, that few men of enterprize go into it; conſequently you may judge of their agricultural improvements.

I think this country has the moſt natural advantages of any I ever ſaw; for it is my real opinion, that barely the culture of thoſe mules, if vigorouſly attended to, in a very few years would bring its inhabitants more than a ſufficiency of caſh to diſcharge their foreign debt, of which they ſo loudly complain; yet this, with the raiſing of hemp, and many other lucrative branches of huſbandry, are almoſt entirely neglected.

* * *

TO BE SOLD,
(And entered on, immediately)

AN agreeable Country Seat;

ſituate between the Wiſſahickon or Falls road, and the road to Germantown, in Turner's lane, with 18 acres of land in high cultivation. A large garden in good order, and a young orchard of the beſt apple trees, &c.

The terms of ſale are, one third ready money, and the remainder in yearly payments; an undoubted title will be given, free from all claims whatſoever.

This Seat is in poſſeſſion of JOHN HOLKER, eſq. to whom application may be made for further particulars. Philadelphia, March 22. eptf.

FOR SALE. A

VERY elegant Pair of HORSES, to be ſeen at JAMES THOMPSON's, Indian Queen, Fourth-ſtreet. May 22 eptf

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Francis & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,
Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain
Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on
reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs, dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and whetſtones, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco. eptf

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An elegant aſſortment of Patent

Valenciennes for Breeches,

Received per the Harmony, Capt. Willet, from
London, are now opening for ſale at

Iſaac Milnor's Store,

In Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Market ſtreet;
Where alſo may be had

SUperfine cloths and trimmings, caſſimers, ſilk and worſted ſagathies, ſilk and worſted camblets, fuſtians, jeans, ſattinets, florentines, denims, Iriſh linens and ſheetings, printed and plain Marſeilles, cotton counterpanes, 5-4, 6 4, 7-4, 8-4, 9 4, 10 4 and 12-4 diaper table cloths, 8-4 and 10 4 damaſk table cloths, diapers, Scotch thread from No. 7 to 54, women's Spaniſh ſatin kid gloves and mitts, men's beaver gloves, ſattins, pelins, modes, perſians and ſarſnets, 7-8 and 9-8 white Barcelona handkerchiefs, black and cloth coloured ditto, ribbons, chintzes, calicoes, men and boys white and brown thread hoſe, men's high crowned faſhionable hats, &c. &c. &c. 2aw3w

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In addition to Mr. Peale's Exhibition of Pictures, is a collection of

Italian Paintings,

Which are ſent into this country for ſale; a catalogue of the ſeveral paintings, and the prices put on them, may be ſeen at the rooms.

One ſhilling for attendance as uſual to ſee the paintings, &c. or one dollar for a ticket, which admits the perſon as often as he chuſes to viſit the rooms for one year.

TO BE SOLD,

A Pair of SENEX's GLOBES, on the neweſt conſtruction, twelve inches diameter, with moveable meridians, mounted in mahogany frames, and a mariner's compaſs affixed to each. By theſe globes many more problems may be ſolved than by any others extent. A book explaining their uſe, and a pair of neat mahogany ſtands to place them on, renders them as compleat, or perhaps more ſo, than any in America. They are in good condition, and would be elegant ornaments to any gentleman's library. Alſo, a neat mahogany book caſe, with glaſs doors, bureau and convenient dreſſing drawer.

To be ſeen at Mr. Seddon's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet.

N. B. A collection of ſecond hand Books; a catalogue to be ſeen at the place of ſale. ſſw

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James Miller,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut
and Walnut-ſtreets,
Has juſt received by the Polly and Hetty and Grange
from Liverpool, and ſhip Harmony from London

A neat Aſſortment of GOODS,
Suitable to the ſeaſon; among which are

JEANS and fuſtians, half ell and half yard; an elegant aſſortment of chintzes and callicoes printed velvets, black, buff and olive ditto, 7-8, yard wide, and 3 8 cotton and linen checks, cotton and linen ſtripes, bed ticken, 6-4 and 6-4 and a half bed bunts, coloured thread, corduroys, death-head buttons, and quality bindings.. A handſome aſſortment of laces and edgings, Dutch lace white and brown buckram, 3-4 and 7-8 German dowlas, brown ſileſias, 9-8 wide ſheeting, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens, India perſians, red and white flannel, durants and Joan's ſpinning, 4 1 2 pins; alſo large pins, Duncombe and white metal buttons, men and women's cotton hoſe, men and boys thread ditto, ivory and horn combs, ribbons, ſewing ſilk, Gunpowder F and FF, &c. &c. all of which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. May 2d. eop.

Juſt received per the Sophia, captain Burrows,

Window Glaſs, 8 by 10, and large SHOT.

Peter W. Gallaudet

Has juſt received by the Ruby, captain Smith from London, and the Anna, captain Smith from Briſtol,

An Aſſortment of Spring Goods,

Which he is now Opening for ſale, at his Store in Second ſtreet, 2d door below Cheſnut ſtreet, viz

AN elegant aſſortment of plain and faſhionable buttons
Fine ſattinets and nankeens
Chineſe ribbons
Cypreſs, muſlins, French net, and ſouflee gauzes & gauze handkerchiefs
Silk florentines and modes
Patent & plain ſilk gloves and mitts
Sewing ſilks aſſorted
Childrens Morocco ſhoes
6-4 and yard wide fine book muſlins
India perſians, black and green
Purple, red, blue & olive cotton furnitures
Checks and ſtripes for dit.
Taſſels, line, fringe and lace for furniture
Mens leather gloves
Womens ditto and mitts
Brown and white buckrams
Brown ſileſias
Small leather trunks
Purple and lilac ground calicoes, &c. &c.

Alſo—A ſmall aſſortment of Fowling Pieces, two trunks of Thread Hoſe, by the package, at a low advance. *May* 8 mwf4w

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James Lockwood & Co.

Have removed their Compting-Houſe to the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. *Stacy Hipburn*, betwixt Arch and Race, in Water ſtreet—Where they have for SALE,

BOHEA TEA of a late importation, and of the beſt quality
Pepper
Salmon
Mackrel
Beef
Cotton and wool cards
German ſteel
Cyder in barrels
Lynn ſhoes
Braſs kettles, &c. &c. &c. April 11 3ſp 2awtw

Paul Beck, junr.

Has for Sale at his Store on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, next the Wharf—For *Paper Money* of the late Emiſſion,

LOAF SUGAR by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity
Madeira, Liſbon, Malaga and Teneriffe wines, by the pipe, hogſhead or quartercaſk
Cinnamon, cloves
A quantity of Boſton mackrel of the firſt quality
Shad in barrels
Two thouſand weight of excellent flax.

TO BE SOLD,

The Stock on Hand of a Retail Dry Good Store, for which payment will be received in funded certificates, paper money of the late emiſſion, New-Jerſey money, or country produce. Enquire at the Store of PAUL BECK, junr. May 16 2awtf

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FOR SALE,
A Genteel, Three Story

Brick Houſe,

In excellent repair, and in a central part of the city.
For particulars apply to 2awtf
Feb. 22 BACHE & SHEE.

Three Pounds Reward,

WENT away from the ſubſcriber on the 15th inſtant, May, a NEGRO LAD, named *Robert*, about 17 years old, luſty of his age, ſmooth faced, buſhy hair, this country born: had on when he went away, a brown jacket, white linen trowſers or check overalls with a drawing ſtring at the ankles; but may change his cloaths, as he took ſundry others with him. Whoever ſecures and delivers ſaid Negro to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges.

GUNNING BEDFORD.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off upon their peril. *May* 26

A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,

AND

Fayal and Pico Wines,

Juſt arrived, and for Sale by

ROSS & VAUGHAN.

Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Are now LANDING

From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork,

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags

New heavy cargo beef in barrels

Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8

Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed

Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods,

Suitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf.

A QUANTITY OF

Live Oak and Red Cedar,

About 600 lb. of Beaver,

And a Parcel of

Raccoon and Foxes Skins,

FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures, Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cottoncounterpanes
7-8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & checquered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Mair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateens
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt

GAUSES,

French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chamberry lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf

Knox & Henderſon,

—*Front ſtreet, three Doors above Market ſtreet*—

Have Imported in the ſhips, *Harmony* from *London*, and *Grange* from *Liverpool*,

A General ASSORTMENT of

European and Eaſt-India Goods,

Which they are now OPENING for SALE, *viz.*

IRISH linens and ſheetings
Brown and white Ruſſia ditto
German and Scotch dowlas
Brown ſileſias and oznaburgs
Calicoes and printed cottons
Furniture ditto
A beautiful aſſortment of chintzes
Printed linen handkerchiefs
Check and blue paſte dit.
Tablecloths of all ſizes
Plain, checquered and corded muſlins
Plain, figured and ſtriped lawns
Striped and flowered bordered lawn handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto aprons
A compleat aſſortment of Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs
Ditto china and faſhionable gauze ribbons
Green, black and crimſon perſian taffities
Flowered and ſpotted bandanoes
4-4 and 6-4 book muſlins
Jeans, Jeanets and fuſtians
Dutch cords and India dimities
Printed dit. for waiſtcoats
Velverets, corduroys and thickſetts
7-8, 4-4 and apron width checks
7-8, 4-4 bedticks
Black and coloured ſewing ſilks
Tammies and durants
Sattinets and laſtings
Black ſquare modes
Womens thread and cotton ſtockings
Mens plein and ribbed dit.
Ladies jean and linen gloves
Ditto habit ditto
Mens thread ditto
Round and cock'd hats
Quality and ſhoe bindings
Threads and twiſts
Needle-wrought buttons
Pins, needles and tapes, &c &c. &c.

——*Likewiſe, in aſſorted Packages*——

Iriſh Linens, Calicoes & Chintzes,

Jeans and Fuſtians, Ounce Threads, Checks, Hats, &c.

The Cargo of the ſnow Eſpirito Santo, captain Viveiros, from Terceira, juſt arrived:

CONSISTING OF

Choice Fayal Wine,

four years old;

Sweet Oranges & Lemons,

For *SALE* on the moſt reaſonable *Terms*, by

Joyce Brothers & J. Palyart.

May 9 4ſp eotf

FOR SALE BY

Frederick W. Starman,

In Fifth-ſtreet, the firſt door from the corner of Market-ſtreet,

SOAL leather of excellent quality

Poſt paper in quarto

Medium ditto, in folio

Haerlem long lawns

German ſtraw knives

Coffee mills, ſcale beams, &c. &c.

Alſo a quantity of BEEF and PORK. 6t2aw

Now Landing at Hamilton's wharf,

out of the *Buon Genio*, captain Biſſon, from Cadiz, and for SALE by

Andrew Clow & Co.

A choice CARGO of

Sherry Wine,

Together with a parcel of freſh RAISINS in boxes and jars; unſhelled ALMONDS; OLIVES in jars; LEMONS in boxes; LEMON JUICE, CAPERS, and HAZLE NUTTS. May 25. eptf

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Poultney & Wiſtar

Have imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, a neat aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY,

Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Glaſs;

Which they have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, at the Green Sore in Market-ſtreet, the fourth door above hird-Street, where all ſuch perſons as ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may be ſupplied with the following articles at the very loweſt prices, and of the beſt quality, viz.

SMITH's anvils, vices, beak irons, ſledge and hand hammers & ſcrew plates
Mill, croſs-cut, hand, pannel, tennant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs, key-hole, and wood cutters ſteel plate ſaws
to 14 inch flat, half 3 round, three ſquare rough and baſtard cut files and raſps
1 2 inch to 2 1-2 inch ſocket and firmer chiſſels and gouges
Turning chiſſels and gouges, and plane irons ſorted
Raiſing, tooth, rabbit, plow, groving & moulding plane irons
Braſs and iron head ſhovels and tongs, & andirons
Chamber and common bellows
Common & poliſhed ſteel and braſs candleſticks and ſnuffers
Braſs knob and ring handled latches, thumb ditto of various ſizes
5 inch to 12 inch knob & ring handled rimb locks
Double and ſingle ſpring, bright and brown cheſt locks
Cupboard, draw, clock-caſe, proſpect, trunk & writing deſk ditto
Horſe locks, portmanteau, braſs and ſecret, ſteel, common black and double bolt pad ditto
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 inch fine and common plate ſtock locks
Gun locks, worms, and rough & finiſhed mounting
Iron and braſs wire ſorted
Fine wool and cotton card ditto
Caſt braſs clock work, ſlit pinions, forged iron work, japanned faces, bells, &c.
Braſs handles, eſcutcheons, turn buttons, knobs, ſcrew rings, and hooks of various kinds for deſks, drawers, &c.
Venetian & common curtain rings and ſconces
Window ſcrews, bell bolts and cranks, braſs H hinges
Deſk fall, clock caſe, card table, tea-cheſt and proſpect ditto
A variety of plain and figured coffin furniture
Fiſh ſkin, ſand and emery paper for joiners uſe
4 inch to 12 inch H & HL hinges
Rule, joint table, dovetail, writing deſk, cheſt and patent butt ditto
3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30 pence fine drawn nails
2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 pence ſprigs, trunk and clout ditto
Half inch to 2 1-2 inch bright ſcrew augers
Center, ſpool, chair and dowel bitts, ſorted
Beſt Kirby fiſh hooks, aſſorted
Steel ſpring rat, ſnap and wire mouſe traps
Carpenters axes and adzes,
Ditto & ſhoemakers hammers, pincers & nippers
Shoemakers awls & tacks, ſprigging ditto & ſcrew drivers
Steel coffee mills, bricklayers and plaſtering trowels
Round & flat ſpring bolts
Large & ſmall ſcale beams, pocket and other ſteelyards
Scythes and ſickles; Engliſh ripes or rifles for whetting ſcythes with
Drawing & curriers knives and ſteels
Braſs and iron frame and box window pullies and lines
Flat and round head wood ſcrews, from half inch to 3 inches
5 to 12 inch carpenters & coopers bow compaſſes
Spike and nail gimblets
Tap and bung borers
Thick and thin ſheet iron and plate braſs
London & American glue
Spades, ſhovels with and without handles
Buck, ſham buck and bone table knives and forks
Taylors & womens ſhears and ſciſſars
London & American ſteel
Caſt iron bake ovens, tea kettles, pots, ſkillets & ſauce pans
Poliſhed cart and waggon boxes, horſe traces and back bands, &c.
An aſſortment of SADLERY WARE & carriage furniture, amongſt which are
Straining diaper and worſted and twiſt webs and orris aſſorted
A variety of men and women's ſtirrup irons
Coach and chaiſe curb & ſnaffle bits
Coach, phæton and chaiſe furniture
A large aſſortment of coach, chariot, phæton and chair ſprings and head joints
Cock eyes, tug and breaſt-plate buckles and tinned dees
Sadlers ſtraining, pricking and creeſing irons and hammers
4 oz 1 to 6 oz. tacks and prickers, awls, &c &c.

DYE-STUFFS, &c.

Ground red wood
Ditto Braſil
Logwood, crude tartar, Jack Card, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

A large quantity of dry red lead and magnus, for the potters uſe
Ground & dry white lead
Ditto ditto Spaniſh brown
Yellow ochre, lytherage, Pruſſian blue, white vitriol, gold leaf, &c
GLASS of any dimenſions from 8 by 6 to 32 by 28, which will be cut to any pattern, either round, oval, ſquare, or arched for clock faces or ſurveyors compaſſes
Alſo glaziers diamonds for cutting glaſs

2aw

N. B. They keep conſtantly by them a quantity of the beſt RED CLOVER and TIMOTHY Graſs Seeds.

James Rivington

Has this day opened a freſh importation of *New Books, Magazines,* and *recent Publications,* from on board the Betſey, captain Meſnard, and others, juſt arrived from London, at New York, viz.

1. THE new annual regiſter; being a general repoſitory of hiſtory, politics and literature for 1785; with a review of the ſtate of knowlege and taſte in England: this is the 6th volume of a much admired and moſt uſeful work, deſerving of great commendation.

2. The hiſtory of modern Europe, with an account of the decline and fall of the Roman empire, and a view of the progreſs of ſociety, from the riſe of the modern kingdoms and ſtates to the peace of Paris, a new edition, greatly enlarged and improved, and now increaſed to 5 volumes in 8vo: it contains a clear and ſatisfactory account of the affairs of modern Europe, exhibiting the progreſs of government and the human mind; alſo the revolutions of kingdoms, the operations of war, the intrigues of courts, the fluctuation of manners, and the convulſions of religion.

3. A ſhort review of the political ſtate of Great Britain, with a reply; and the people of England's anſwer to it: this ſhort review had ſuch a reception prom all ranks of perſons, that more than 20,000 copies of it were ſold in a ſhort time after its publication; if is ſuggeſted to be the production of the beſt pen in England. The commercial treaty with France is one object of this writer's deſcription, and it is of great moment to ſeveral other great empires; the language is uncommonly ſuperior—The following characters are occaſionally introduced and depicted, viz. The king of Great Britain, the prince of Wales, the late coalition, Mr. Fox, lord North, Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Pitt, lord Mansfield, lords Rodney, Howe, Keppel, Mr. Haſtings, the ſtates of Holland, and the king of Pruſſia.

4. Hiſtorical and political remarks on the commercial treaty, with preliminary obſervations on the conſtruction of treaties, and the qualifications of a commercial negociator. The author diſcovers a great intimacy with the productions of Puffendorf, Vatel, Jenkinſon, lord Hawkeſbury, John Dewitt, Smith, Monteſquieu, Molloy, Blackſtone, Anderſon, Dean Tuker, and moſt of the beſt authorities.

5. A collection of all the treaties of peace, alliance and commerce between Great Britain and other powers, from that of Munſter, 1648, to the laſt treaty ſigned at Paris in 1783; with a diſcourſe on the conduct and government of Great Britain, in reſpect to neutral nations, by the right hon. Charles Jenkinſon, now lord Hawkeſbury, in 3 volumes.

6. Intereſting memoirs, by a lady; an entertaining work, much read, in 2 pocket volumes.

7. Tables requiſite to be uſed with the nautical almanack or ephemeris, for finding the latitude and longitude at ſea; publiſhed by order of the commiſſioners of longitude.

8. The magazines from September to the time of the ſhip's departure.

With many other articles, of which catalogues will be publiſhed.

For Cricket Clubs.

EXCELLENT CRICKET BATTS and BALLS, made by the old noted hands at Seven Oaks, in Kent county, may be had of *JAMES RIVINGTON.*

New York, April 5.

To Gentlemen of the Law.

This Day are publiſhed, and ſold by JAMES RIVINGTON, at NEW-YORK,

REPORTS of CASES, argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, in 1785 and 1786, by the following Judges—Lord Mansfield, Edward Willes, Eſq; Francis Buller, and Sir William Aſhurſt. Theſe Reports commence in Michaelmas Term, 1785, are continued in Hilary, Eaſter, Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 1786, and are publiſhed periodically; there are five parts in this volume, and the Editors, at the requeſt of the whole Cauſidicade, have declared their intentions to purſue this plan of producing, within a ſhort time after each term, the notes of caſes adjudged in the Court of King's Bench: by this means they remedy the inconvenience felt by every part of the profeſſion, of waiting two or three years till ſome gentleman of experience and ability has collected matter ſufficient to form a complete volume. They have been publiſhed but a very ſhort time, viz. November 1786, and already paſſed through two editions, owing to the approved attention and accuracy in the very reſpectable publiſhers, viz. Charles Durnford and Edward Hyde Eaſt, of the Temple, Eſquires, Barriſters at Law. The five parts are bound in one volume.

ALSO,

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

The long wiſhed for OCTAVO Edition of

Peere Williams's Chancery Reports,

With additional references from Caſes and Reporters for the laſt thirty-nine years, publiſhed laſt February in London, by Samuel Compton Cox, Eſq; Barriſter of Lincoln's Inn. This work is printed *verbatim et literatim* with the folio edition, and is little more than one third of the price.——Sold by JAMES RIVINGTON.

Where may be had,

The celebrated Hiſtory of the ENGLISH LAW, by Mr. REEVE, very eminently approved of. Alſo, Lilly's entries. Wood's inſtitutes. Boote's ſuit at Low. Lord Gilbert's hiſtory and practice of the Common Pleas. Ditto law of executions. Harriſon's Chancery practiſer. Sheridan's practice King's Bench, Crown circuit companion. Trials per Pais. The law of coſt and damages. Law of laſt wills and bills of exchange. Runnington on ejectments. Bacon's abridgment. Seſſions caſes. Burn's eccleſiaſtical law. Ditto juſtice. Blackſtone's commentaries. The complete arbitrator. Finch's law. Laws and inſtitutions of the Court of Admiralty. Hale's pleas of the crown, octavo. Strange's, Browne's and Atkyns's reports, 8vo. The law of diſtreſſes. Highmore on bail. Caſes in Chancery. The year books compleat, with Maynard, Dyer's reports, Vernon's Salkeld's, Ventris's, Levinz's, Fitzgibbons's, Modern inſtructor clericalis, in 6 vols. Raſtel, Robinſon, Clift, Vidian and Winch's entries. Brown's formulæ. Townſhend and Cornwall's tables. Rolle's abridgment. Crompton's practice, a new edition. Digeſt of adjudged caſes in King's Bench. Wilſon's edition of Lord Coke's reports, and alſo his own reports from Lord Mansfield. The complete ſyſtem of pleading, &c. &c.

James Rivington

Has Imported by the ſhip Montgomery, captain Bunyan, who arrived laſt Thurſday night, the following

ARTICLES,

SMITH's wealth of nations
Blair's lectures
Ferguſon on civil ſociety
Machiavel's works
Gibbon's Roman hiſtory
Leland's orations of Demoſthenes
Cicero's orations and oratory, by Guthrie
Cicero's life, by Dr. Middleton
Cicero's and Pliny's letters, by Melmoth
Sir William Temple's works
Locke on government
Foundling hoſpital for wit, a collection of poems, chiefly by living authors, a work high in eſtimation
Dodſley's and Pearch's poems, complete in ten beautiful volumes
Lord Cheſterfield's letters
Dr. Goldſmith's works, poems, plays, &c.
Andrews's new hiſtory of the war in America
Poſtlethwayte's dictionary of commerce
Cruden's concordance
Guthrie's geographical grammar
Swinburne's travels
Dr. White's very famous ſermons
Nicholſon's and Martin's philoſophy
Martin's philoſophical grammar and library
Sherwin's loggarithmatical tables
Haller's phyſiology
Simmons's anatomy
Hamilton's midwifery
The Spaniſh grammar
The Spaniſh dictionary of delpino
Italian books by Baretti and Botarelli, teaching with great facility that elegant language
Pornay's ditto, teaching the French language
Chamboud's and Boyer's French dictionary, grammar, exerciſe, fables, &c.
Perrin's ditto
Ferguſon's aſtronomy and mechanics
Neckar on finances, 3 volumes
Adventures of a guinea
Hutchinſon's hiſtory of the Maſſachuſetts
The nautical ephemeris; alſo,
The nautical almanack for 1787 and 1788
A great variety of ſchool books and claſſics; alſo,
Maps of the world, and four quarters, on rollers, for furniſhing halls and other apartments
Some new ſongs and ruling pens for muſic; ſome Quadrants of Hadley: alſo, pocket compaſſes, parallel rulers, protractors, &c. &c.

New York, May 5.

Duncan Ingraham, junr.

Has juſt received by the Amſterdam Packet, from Amſterdam—The following

MERCHANDIZE:

Which he will ſell on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

LOW priced calicoes

Ruſſia ſheetings

Black pepper

7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glaſs

Drawing and ſheathing nails

Geneva in caſes May 21 ep2w

A very good aſſortment of table linen, diapers, &c.

Imported in the Harmony from London, and Thetis, captain Peacock, from Liverpool, and now Opening for Sale by

JOHN GARDEN,

At his STORE in Front, near Arch ſtreet,

A Compleat aſſortment of jeans, fuſtians and pillows

Sattinets, royal ribbs and thickſets

Velvets, velverets and pluſhes (hair and worſted) long piles, huſſars & moleſkin } all colours

A few boxes low priced Iriſh linens and dowlaſes

Mens and boys white and black hats

With a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A quantity of beſt London Porter and Taunton Ale, in hampers and caſks of 4 dozen each; for which Jerſey Paper Money will be taken. *May 24.* eptf

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ALLUM, indigo, copperas

Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood

Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic

Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea

Coffee, chocolate

Barley and oatmeal

Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon

Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar

Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars

Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds

Salt petre and brimſtone

Caſtile and common ſoap

Bottling corks and ſhop paper

Glue and cotton, by the bag

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

Now Landing from on board the Canton, Thomas Truxtun, commander, directly from India, and to SOLD by

Forbes and *Morris,*

At their Store on Walnut ſtreet Wharf,

HYSON TEA in quarter cheſts }
Souchong ditto }
Bohea ditto in cheſts, half cheſts, and quarter cheſts } All of the firſt quality

May 25

Low-priced Iriſh Linens

BY THE PACKAGE,

Juſt Imported in the Dublin Packet, from Dublin, and now ſelling by

Stephen Auſtin,

At his *STORE* in Second, near Cheſnut ſtreet,

A QUANTITY OF

YARD wide linens and 7-8 dowlas, and 9-8 brown and white ſheetings, elegant chintz patterns and low priced ditto, by the package or piece.

He alſo received per the Grange and others, the laſt Veſſels from Europe—A large

Aſſortment of fuſtians and Jeans

Fine white muſlinets and dimities, ſtripes and figures

Marſeilles quilting and drawboys

Mens, womens and boys cotton and thread hoſe

ALSO—A large aſſortment of elegant French chintzes, mantuas, ſattins, modes, ribbons, fans, and black velvet bindings

With a great Variety of other MERCHANDIZE of different kinds—Including

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

May 5 2wſ2weo

Juſt Imported

In the Brig Miſſouri from Dublin, and to be Sold by

Conyngham, Neſbitt & Co.

At their Store in Front, below Walnut-ſtreet,

A FRESH and general Aſſortment of white linens—alſo brown Drogheda linens and ſheetings—which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or at a ſhort credit.

They have likewiſe for ſale, Madeira Wine of firſt quality London market, and New-York quality, four years old, and all excellent in their kinds; claret in bottles, and brandy in pipes——And an aſſortment of Dry Goods, as uſual.

Philadelphia, May 26. eop2w

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1787. [No. 2597.]

Sales at Auction.

THE ſales of Thomas Jacobs's Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, advertiſed to be ſold on Wedneſday the 30th inſt. on account of the badneſs of the weather, was put off till *THIS DAY*, the ſecond June, when the ſales will commence at ſaid Thomas Jacobs's houſe, on the north ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, at 8 o'clock in the morning. P. WIKOFF, Auctioneer.

June 2.

TO BE SOLD
At the City Auction-Store,
THIS DAY, the ſecond June, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

7 Cheſts elegant China:

Conſiſting of—Table ſetts, gilt teatable ditto, painted ſetts of cups and ſaucers, bowls, cream jugs, ſugar boxes, teapots, &c. &c. ALSO,

Excellent Claret in Bottles and a Quantity of Damaged SCYTHES. June 2. 3ſp

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On Monday Next,

The 4th June. at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,
At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore,
Will begin the Sale of a large and freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon. as uſual. June 2

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers

On Tueſday Next,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the
Southwark Auction-Store,
Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.
JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

* * *

ACCOMMODATIONS

MAY be had for a few paſſengers, in the ſloop BETSEY, bound for Kingſton, Jamaica, if a ſpeedy application is made to
KEARNY WHARTON,
—Who has for ſale, juſt received in ſaid veſſel, Turks Iſland ſalt. 3ſp.

For BRISTOL,

The ſhip ANNA,
WILLIAM SMITH Maſter.

A FINE faſt ſailing ſhip, with good accommodations for paſſengers—is expected to ſail about the firſt of June. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, at Clifford's wharf, to Richard Wells & Son, or to
JOHN CLIFFORD,
Who has choice fine SALT and a quantity of other Merchandize (as uſual) for ſale. etf

Aquantity of Saſſafras Root wanted.

For CORK,

The Ship MARY,
Robert Wilſon, Maſter;

WILL ſail in about 3 weeks. For Paſſage only apply to
May 25 eptf
Willing, Morris & Swanwick.

For Madeira,

The Brig MISSOURI,
FLORENCE DONOVAN, Maſter;

NOW lying at Turnbull's wharf. For freight or paſſage apply to
BARCLAY, BROWN & Co.

Who have for ſale, imported in ſaid veſſel from Dublin, 7-8 and yard-wide linens, women's everlaſting ſhoes in trunks; Antigua Rum for Sale.

May 29. eptf

Wants a Freight

For *St. Euſtatia, St. Thomas*, or *St. Croix*,
The Schooner MARIA,

NOW undergoing a thorough repair at Mr. *Samuel Penroſe*'s ſhip-yard, and will be ready for ſea in 15 days. For terms apply to the Maſter on board ſaid Schooner. *May* 28

For Charter,

The Ship REBECCA,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL;

A Good veſſel, two years old, will carry about 1600 barrels, and is ready for ſea. For terms enquire of
JAMES & SHOEMAKER,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A
LONG BOAT.

May 30 eptf

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL that will carry about 300 hogſheads tobacco, to load in Virginia, for France For terms apply to
May 31 3ſp. *EMANUEL WALKER & CO.*

For Waſhington,

(NORTH-CAROLINA)
The Sloop RED BANK, Capt. DOLBY;
To ſail in 3 or 4 days.—For freight or paſſage apply to DANIEL TYSON.

May 29. wtf

For LONDON,

The SHIP RUBY,
Samuel Smith, Commander.

IS a Britiſh ſhip. and will ſail the ſeventh June, having a great part of her cargo on board.

For freight or paſſage apply to *Thomas W. Smith*, or ſaid commander on board, at Clifford's Wharf.

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, *May* 30, 1787.

State Lottery-Office,

MAY, 31, 1787.

THE Drawing of the Lottery being finiſhed, it is abſolutely neceſſary that immediate Payment be made by thoſe to whom Tickets have been entruſted, that the Managers may be enabled to ſettle their Accounts. 2aw3w

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Philadelphia, June 1, 1787.

GRAND-LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Videll's alley, on *Monday* the 18th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, A M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges under their Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend.

eptd *ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.*

Lately received from London, and to be SOLD by

Joſeph Crukſhank,

In Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

Travels in North America,

In the years 1780, 1781 and 1782,
By the MARQUIS de CHASTELLUX,
One of the forty members of the French Academy, and Major General in the French army ſerving the Count de Rochambeau.
Tranſlated from the French by an Engliſh Gentleman, who reſided in America at that period. With Notes by the Tranſlator.

Alſo a few Copies of

Swinburne's Travels thro' Spain:

In which ſeveral Monuments of Roman and Mooriſh Architecture are illuſtrated by accurate drawings taken on the ſpot. wtf

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This Day is PUBLISHED,
(Printed by Prichard & Hall)
A VOLUME OF

Miſcellaneous Poems.

Price 5ſ. By PETER MARKOE.

N. B. Subſcribers are requeſted to call for their Copies at ſaid *Prichard*'s Book-Store and Circulating Library. in Market ſtreet. *May* 28. 7ſp

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This Day is Publiſhed, and Sold by

Thomas Dobſon,

At the NEW BOOK-STORE in Second ſtreet, ſecond door above Cheſnut ſtreet—*Price only* 1ſ6

A SHORT
REVIEW
OF THE
Political State of Great-Britain,
At the Commencement of the Year 1787.

This Publication is aſcribed to the celebrated Author of *Junius's Letters*; and the demand for it has been ſo extraordinary, that no leſs than Seven Editions of it have been ſold off in London, in the courſe of a few months.

FRAGMENTS
ON THE
Confederation of the American States.
Price 6*d.*

T. DOBSON alſo has for SALE,
The Taſk, a poem, by William Cowper, eſquire—5ſ.
And a very extenſive and valuable Aſſortment of *BOOKS* in the various branches of literature, and a General Aſſortment of *STATIONARY.* w&ſtf

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FOR SALE, A

VERY elegant Pair of HORSES, to be ſeen at JAMES THOMPSON's, Indian Queen, Fourth-ſtreet. May 22 eptf

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To the Public.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber did in January 1785 execute to Peter Knott, two Bonds for 300l. each, which are now due; and to Elizabeth Merriman, one other Bond for 600l. which will become due on the firſt day of June next: now I do forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment of ſaid Bonds, or either of them, as I have never received the conſideration for them, and for which I have now commenced a ſuit at law, &c.

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1787. tſf

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May* 21

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip Mayflower, John Stillwell, Maſter—A Number of fine. healthy

REDEMPTIONERS,

Of both ſexes, from 12 to 24 years of age—Among whom are Mechanicks of different profeſſions; whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms. Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, laying above Vine ſtreet, or to May 29 ep2w

Richard Somers or John Weſtcott.

Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,
Are now LANDING
From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork.

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags
New heavy cargo beef in barrels
Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8
Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed
Chintzes and calicoes
They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods,
Suitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf.

Juſt Arrived,

In the Ship Empreſs of China, Capt. Green, from CANTON,

BOHEA Tea, freſh and of excellent quality, and India Nankeens, to be ſold by

Iſaac Hazlehurſt & Co.

Who have alſo for ſale a quantity of Cow Hides of St. Domingo——Tire drawn at Delaware works, for phæton and chair wheels.——Ruſſia matts—Together with a large aſſortment of European goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold by the package or ſmaller quantity. May 16. mwtf

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Iriſh Linens

Of every denomination, plain and printed, juſt arrived
Per the Dublin Packet,
For ſale on moderate terms, by
THOMAS LEA,
Front ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

May 7. mwtf

Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe.

Vincent M. Peloſi,
At his *WINE CELLAR* under the *Coffee-Houſe*,
Sells *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, viz.

		£.	s.	d.
PARTICULAR London Madeira wine, 7 years old, at	(per gallon)	1	0	0
Ditto ditto in bottles	(per dozen)	2	10	0
New-York ditto, dit. 5 years old	(per gal.)	0	18	0
Ditto Sherry in bottles, thirteen years old	(per dozen)	2	10	0
Old London Port ditto	(per doz.)	1	10	0
Bourdeaux claret of the firſt quality,	dit.	2	5	0
Ditto ſecond ditto,	dit.	1	17	6
Still white Champaigne	dit.	3	0	0
Muſcat of Fontinuac,	dit.	1	10	0
Genuiac Liſbon, 5 years old	(per gal.)	0	10	0
Teneriffe ditto,	ditto	0	6	0
Genuiac Coniac brandy, 9 yrs old,	dit.	0	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto,	dit.	0	6	0
Old Jamaica ſpirits	dit.	0	7	6
Antigua rum	dit.	0	6	0
Holland geneva in caſes of 12 bottles each,		1	12	0
Beſt London porter	(per dozen)	1	0	0

Syrups and Liquers of every ſort.
42 caſks Bourdeaux Claret of 50 gallons each,
N. B. Bottles always to be returned tuthſtf

Pragers, Liebaert & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING
From on board the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, captain Sollet, from Amſterdam, and Opening for Sale at their Store in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry,
A General ASSORTMENT of Genuine
DRUGS:
ALSO,

Oznabrigs, ticklenburgs, Ruſſia ſheetings, German dowlaſs, heſſens and Rolls, gunpowder, ſaltpetre, &c.—*They have alſo for SALE,*

BLACK pepper, low priced printed linens, chintzes cottons and calicoes, Bandano, Barcelona and other ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton furniture checks, fine book muſlins, threads of all ſorts, tapes and bindings and twiſt buttons, coarſe and fine cloths, coatings, bearſkins, frizes, Lubeck duck, Marſeilles quilting, dimities plain and figured, Holland and Flanders linen and ſheetings, millinary, writing and poſt paper, ſnuff, tobacco, china, delph and earthen ware, jewellery, carpenters, joiners and coopers tools, Hermitage wine, breakfaſt and other teas, beſt Holland gin in caſes, ſnakeroot, Carolina indigo, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Dutch Scythes and German Straw Knives, with ſuitable WHETSTONES, and alſo a general and beſt Aſſortment of BOULTING CLOTHS. *May* 17. ſſ3tawtf

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Robertſon and *Smith*,

At their Store in Front, near Cheſnut-ſtreet,
Have juſt received per the Harmony from London, Grange from Liverpool, Philadelphia from Amſterdam, and Dublin Packet from Dublin, A

General aſſortment of Goods

Suitable for the ſeaſon; conſiſting of

AN aſſortment of mens womens and children's thread and cotton hoſe
Ditto calicoes and chintzes
Iriſh linens and 9 8 ſheetings
Ruſſia ſheetings
Dowlas, ticklinburgs
7-8, 4-4 and yard 3-8 cotton checks
Samois or cotton ſtripes
Fancy and other printed linen and ſilk handkerchiefs
Jeans, jeanets and fuſtians
Sattinets, florentines and laſtings
Torduroys, cordeleures
India dimity
Muſlin cords
5-4 to 8-4 table cloths
India perſians
Ditto nankeens
An aſſortment of mens womens and boys black, drab, and drab & green under hats
Thildren's red Morocco pumps
Tens and womens beaver and waſh gloves
Sewing ſilks, twiſt, tapes, threads, bindings
Pins, needles
A general aſſortment of hard ware and cutlery
Pepper

They have juſt received from New-York a few cheſts of beſt freſh Hyſon and Souchong Teas, imported in the Experiment from Tanton.

They have alſo for ſale good Burlington pork, butter in firkins, and a ſmall quantity of beaver. 3tw4w

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Now Landing at Hamilton's wharf,
out of the *Buon Genio*, captain Biſſon, from Cadiz, and for SALE by

Andrew Clow & Co.

A choice CARGO of

Sherry Wine,

Together with a parcel of freſh RAISINS in boxes and jars; unſhelled ALMONDS; OLIVES in jars; LEMONS in boxes; LEMON JUICE, CAPERS, and HAZLE NUTTS. May 25. eptf

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About 1100 Heavy Salted

Spaniſh Hides,

Weighing from 35 to 40 lb. each, imported and for SALE BY

John Rheiner,

In Race-ſtreet, the ſecond Door Eaſt of Third-ſtreet.
May 30. cop3t

Juſt PRINTED and PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD by
Robert Aitken, at *Pope's Head*,
In Market-ſtreet,

An ESSAY on the *Domeſtic Debts* OF THE *United States* of AMERICA.

Giving an account of the various kinds of Public Securities, and generally in what manner the debts aroſe: with the proviſion made and propoſed for payment of the intereſt and principal thereof by fœderal meaſures, and of thoſe adopted by individual ſtates,

To which is ſubjoined,

A Statement of the Foreign Debt,

As ſet forth by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in their addreſs and recommendations of the 18th April. 1783. *Price* 2ſ6. *March* 7 coptf

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The Exchange-Office,

BY
MATTHEW M'CONNELL,
In Second ſtreet, about midway between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia:
WHERE

Money is given for all kinds of Paper or PUBLIC SECURITIES.

And any of the latter furniſhed for CASH or approved NOTES.

ALSO,

Certificates and State Money for the LAND-OFFICE,

And receives *APPLICATIONS* for the Purchaſe and Sale of Houſes, Lots, and LANDS.

FOR SALE,
A few valuable *TRACTS* of
Pennſylvania Donation Lands.

March 13 coptf

THOMAS VOWELL

Has removed to Second-ſtreet. between Market and Arch ſtreets, next door but one to the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe—*Where he has for SALE*—A General

Aſſortment of Dry Goods.

At ſaid Place, he continues to buy, ſell, or exchange, all Kinds of

Public Securities.

⁎ His Stock of Ready Made Clothes ſelling off very cheap, at the corner of Market and Water ſtreets.

May 21 eptf

Patrick Duffey, Broker,

At the OFFICE lately occupied by *Tudor & Duffey*, oppoſite the Indian Queen, Fourth ſtreet,
Where the higheſt Price in

Caſh is given, or an accommodating exchange made 'twixt every kind of Public Securities.

Dollar Money of the Emiſſion of 1780, guaranteed by Congreſs, of either of the ſtates.

Pennſylvania State Money of the emiſſion of 1781.

Final Settlements iſſued by John Pierce, or any the commiſſioners appointed by Congreſs, or auditors of the individual ſtates.

Certificates receivable in the Pennſylvania Land-office, furniſhed on moderate terms, and the buſineſs executed therein with all poſſible diſpatch, and without gratuity.

Money procured on Loan at the ſhorteſt notice, on a depoſit or approved notes.

Pennſylvania Donation Lands BOUGHT and SOLD.

The higheſt Price given for, and a moderate profit required on every ſpecies of Public Securities now in circulation. *March* 7. w&tf

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Land-Office Buſineſs,

And Buſineſs in other Public Offices, tranſacted with Diſpatch and Punctuality, by

George Tudor,

At his Office, the North ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, five doors above Fourth ſtreet.

Certificates, State and Dollar Money, for patenting, warranting, and diſmortgaging Land, furniſhed upon as reaſonable terms as can be afforded, and no charge made for doing the buſineſs to thoſe who purchaſe their Certificates of him.

Procures Money on Loan,

Upon Depoſits, to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

Every Kind of Transferable Property diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very moderate commiſſion.

The higheſt Price given for all Kinds of Public Securities.

Pennſylvania Donation-Land Bought and Sold. w&ſtf

A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,

AND

Fayal and Pico Wines,

Juſt arrived, and for Sale by
ROSS & VAUGHAN.

Imported in the Harmony from London, and Thetis, captain Peacock, from Liverpool, and now Opening for Sale by

JOHN GARDEN,

At his STORE in Front, near Arch ſtreet,

A Compleat aſſortment of jeans, fuſtians and pillows
Sattinets, royal ribbs and thickſets
Velvets, velverets and pluſhes (hair and worſted) long piles, huſſars & moleſkin } all colours
A few boxes low priced Iriſh linens and dowlaſſes
Mens and boys white and black hats
With a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A quantity of beſt London Porter and Taunton Ale, in hampers and caſks of 4 dozen each; for which Jerſey Paper Money will be taken. *May* 24. eptf

From the Worceſter Magazine.

A POLITICAL SERMON.

[*Worthy the peruſal of every Citizen of the Commonwealth.*]

TEXT—Vth Chap. ISAIAH, 3d, 4th 5th, and 6th Verſes.

'*And now, Oh inhabitants of Jeruſalem, and men of Judah! judge I pray you, betwixt me and my vineyard*

'*What could have been done more to my vineyard, that hath not been done to it? Wherefore, when I looked that it ſhould bring forth grapes, brought it forth wild grapes?*

'*And now, go to, I will tell you what I will do to my vineyard; I will take away the hedge thereof, and it ſhall be eaten up; and break down the wall thereof and it ſhall be trodden.*

'*I will lay it waſte, and it ſhall not be pruned; but there ſhall come up briars and thorns; I will alſo command the clouds that they rain not upon it.*'

A VINEYARD is always a favourite ſpot of ground, where the huſbandman beſtows his greateſt care and attention. In the ſtriking language of the ſcripture, which abounds with the moſt beautiful metaphors, the nation of the Jews was called, The Vineyard of the Lord: they were his peculiar people—bleſſed with advantages above all other nations—they had been carried through the wilderneſs forty years——ſupported by a continual ſcene of miracles, and planted in a country, deſcribed as a land flowing with milk and honey. They had every religious and civil privilege, which their *habits* and *tempers could bear* or *enjoy*. Yet they conſtantly proved ungrateful—always rebelled, and finally loſt all civil happineſs—were, and to this day are, ſcattered abroad amongſt the various nations of the earth, as a hiſſing and a bye-word; their temple and cities are no more, and their name is only mentioned as a reproach. When their dreadful cataſtrophe was drawing nigh, when previous threatnings and leſſer calamities had failed to reclaim them, the prophet is ſent to demand of them, what more could have been done—to make them their own judges, and to foretel that heavy ſentence which was ſoon, in the courſe of events, to be put in execution againſt them?

The ideas which I ſhall now ſuggeſt from the text, are;

1ſt. That this ſtate may be well called the vineyard of GOD from the exalted privileges which have been beſtowed upon it.

2dly. That GOD has done all for us, which in the courſe of nature and providence, could have been done, to make us a happy people.

3dly. That *we* have, by *our* pride, obſtinacy and rebellion, forfeited every bleſſing which we have enjoyed.

4thly. That *we* are now in a fair way to ſuffer the curſes denounced by the prophet in the text, againſt the Jews.

The Jews were brought out of bondage, where they enjoyed neither civil or religious liberty, and placed in the land of bleſſings. The ancient inhabitants were driven out before them, and they were walled in on every ſide, by the moſt permanent ſafety.

The firſt ſettlers of this ſtate emigrated from a country where ſlavery in civil, and perſecution in religious matters were cruelly indulged; the natives of the wilderneſs gave way to them——they were ſecured againſt every danger, and had no oppreſſion on either ſide, until they became a great and mighty people. It is true that they were often in danger; but it is as true, that a way was as often made for their eſcape. The bleſſings of freedom, which *we* enjoyed in civil and religious matters, before the attempt was made by the mother country to enſlave *us*. The fertility of *our* ſoil the ſalubrity of *our* air, and the increaſe of *our* children, might well entitle the ſpot *we* poſſeſs, to be called the Vineyard of GOD. No waſting plague or peſtilence, glutted the yawning grave—no horrid earthquakes moved the foundation of *our* ſtable towers—no meagre famine ſtalked along the glebe, or conquering armies drenched *our* fields in blood.

2dly. GOD has done all for *us*, which in the courſe of nature and providence, could have been done, to make us a happy people.

Beſides the bleſſings already mentioned, when almoſt the whole earth lay buried in vaſſalage—when envy had raiſed her hand, urged on by the force of avarice to raviſh from us, our faireſt privileges, and would have deprived us of that ſecurity of life and property, which GOD and nature had given us——when men at three thouſand miles diſtance, arrogantly claimed the right of diſpoſing of us, and the fruits of our labour, *without our conſent*, and by depriving us of the dominion of external things, would have robbed us of that dignity, of that mark of the Deity firſt inſtamped on the human race; then, in that trying and critical moment, heaven raiſed up friends to our aſſiſtance—patriots, deep and wiſe in counſel, ſeeking their country's ſafety, and warriors, valiant and faithful in the field, to defend our deareſt rights—but what is ſtill more wonderful, he removed the deep rooted prejudices which we had from earlieſt infancy imbibed againſt the French nation, and brought on a beneficial and honorable alliance between us and them. This was indeed, like ſmiting the rock, from whence waters flowed through the wilderneſs, to refreſh the thirſty multitude, who, otherwiſe would have periſhed. May the ſprings never dry, but let the waters of friendſhip flow without ceaſing. Finally, by giving aid where it was not expected—by giving victories, where they were not hoped for—and union, where there was no apparent foundation for it, we were brought over the boiſterous ſtreams of Jordan, and planted in a land which may be ſaid to flow with milk and honey. Sovereign lords of the ſoil, we have no haughty tyrant to hold us as tenants—we make our own magiſtrates——are governed by no laws but what are made by ourſelves, and by an annual election of our legiſlators, we are placed beyond the reach of tyranny, and hedged in on every ſide from ſlavery. Well may our heavenly farther ſay of us, 'what could have been done more for my vineyard, that has not been done in it?'

3dly. I proceed to ſhew that *we* have, by *our* pride, obſtinacy and rebellion, forfeited every bleſſing.

Here I take leave to ſay, that the language in ſcripture, accommodating itſelf to the underſtanding of men, when it treats of forfeitures, judgments, &c. does not mean that a decree of forfeiture, or a poſitive judgement is denounced againſt a people or a man, for their or his crimes, it is better ſuited to our ideas of the great governor of the univerſe, to ſuppoſe that he has in the economy of Providence, eſtabliſhed a certain chain, or ſyſtem of cauſes and effects, which can never fail, and whereby virtue is conſtantly rewarded, and vice as conſtantly puniſhed——Therefore when I ſpeak of the people's having forfeited every bleſſing, I mean only that they have become ſo criminal and depraved, that they can no longer enjoy the multiplied favours beſtowed upon them. The bleſſings of virtue can never be enjoyed by vicious men, or the bleſſings of civil freedom by men who regard the gratification of private paſſions more than the dignity of human nature.

We are placed in a land producing every thing neceſſary for our temporal comfort yet we thirſt for foreign luxuries, as the Hebrews did for the leeks and onions of Egypt. We have the power to ſecure our political happineſs, to enjoy a legal and complete protection of our perſons and property—but we ſport away our freedom; and for the vile motive of cheating our creditors, of wronging the widow and orphan, and of indulging idleneſs and debauchery, we are overturning the beſt form of government that a people were ever bleſſed with——And thus, by cheriſhing idea, and fixing habits incompatible with, we are rendering ourſelves incapable of enjoying the bleſſings ſo plentifully beſtowed upon us.

But I conclude 4thly, by ſhewing that we are in a fair way to ſuffer the curſes denounced by the prophet againſt the Jews.

'Now go to, I will tell you what I will do with my vineyard—I will take away the hedge thereof, and it ſhall be eaten up——and break down the wall thereof, and it ſhall be trodden—I will lay it waſte, and it ſhall not be pruned nor digged; but there ſhall come up briars and thorns—I will alſo command the clouds, and they ſhall not rain upon it.'

If the conſtitution of our ſtate may be called a hedge which ſecures our perſons and property, as a the fence does the vines of a vineyard—if the ſocial compact between the people may be called a wall to defend them from external enemies, no one will ſay that we are not in danger of having them removed—And then, Oh my ſoul, think! and ſhudder at the horrid thought! Our ſafety, our freedom, and all our enjoyments, however dearly earned by the anxious patriot and bleeding warrior, are to be trodden by the violence of, perhaps a ſtrange nation, like a vineyard laid waſte to the beaſts of the field.

If the fine ſentiments of religious and civil liberty may be compared to the vines bearing rich cluſters, they ſhall not be pruned——the voice of tyranny ſhall forbid their being pruned: they ſhall not again enliven the page of hiſtory, or roll in torrents ſublimely from the mouth of the orator——the pen ſhall be afraid to ſhed them on paper; but the ideas of oppreſſion, indignity and cruelty, ſhall, like the thorns and briars of a waſted vineyard, be ſeen in their place.

'I will alſo command the clouds, and they ſhall not rain upon it.': the ſeminaries and ſchools, which have diſſeminated literature in every part of the ſtate, and refreſhed our land, as the benign droppings of the clouds do a vineyard, ſhall fail, and ignorance and ſupeſtition ſpread themſelves, until the mind of the people may be fitly compared to a vineyard—where the clouds are forbid to rain, and where the ſurface, by extreme drought, is become fit to be blown abroad by every wind, and ſcattered on all the face of the ground.

THE APPLICATION.

CIVIL government is founded in the nature of man; becauſe his comfort and convenience, his very exiſtence, according to his nature, requires that he ſhould have a property in the produce of his labours; and his rights by nature demand, that this ſhould be ſecured to him, if he relinquiſhes a ſtate of nature for a ſtate of civil ſociety. Should he, to avoid the rapine and danger of a ſtate of nature, throw himſelf under the protection of an unlimited monarchy, he would there ſubject himſelf to the will of one robber only, whereas in a ſtate of nature, he would be liable to be invaded by thouſands. But ſhould he with others, form a ſocial compact, by which the rights of all would be governed by ſtanding laws, equally applying to governors as well as governed, he would be in a ſtate of civil ſociety, the the moſt perfect and ſecure Such is the happy conſtitution of this commonwealth.

As the wall and the hedge are the ſure protection and defence of the vineyard, ſo the conſtitution, or ſocial compact, which unites the force of all for the defence and protection of each individual, may well be called the hedge and the wall of a nation or ſtate.

As the end and deſign of a vineyard is the production of ſweet grapes, ſo the end and deſign of civil government, is the production of the ſweet fruits of *peace, quietneſs, honeſty, juſtice, charity and love.* When we were, as hath been before hinted, delivered from the hand of the oppreſſor, the LORD of this vineyard might well expect, that we ſhould be contented and peaceable, under law makers of our own election, and under rulers of our own appointment; that we ſhould have been ready to ſacrifice every thing to public and private faith———that each one would have chearfully paid his debts, and no one would have attempted to defraud another—but inſtead of theſe ſweet grapes, we have brought forth wild grapes—we have turned liberty into licentiouſneſs—have violated the bonds of ſociety, and in rebelling againſt our own government, have rebelled againſt HIM, whoſe unmerited favour hath indulged us with it. We have indeed brought forth the wild grapes of *rebellion, ingratitude, diſhoneſty* and *confuſion:* and the *hedge* and *wall* of our *ſafety*, ſeems to be tumbling into the *duſt*.

Foreign Intelligence.

STOCKHOLM, March 6.

FRIDAY next will be held here a general aſſembly of free-maſons, at which thirty lodges will attend, and the ſociety expect to be honored with the preſence of the king.

COPENHAGEN, March 10.

A cutter is ſailed for Greenland, laden with proviſions for the brigantine deſtined for the recovery of ancient Greenland.

MAGADORE, January 31

The 4th inſtant, the Diana Swediſh frigate, commanded by chevalier Chriſtierne, arrived at Tangiers, with the annual preſents from the king of Sweden.

MILAN, February 12.

A letter from Paris ſays, "A few days ſince, a prieſt ſuppoſed to be dead, was put into a coffin, and being carried to the church, and lowered into a vault, while the people were in the very act of incloſing the tomb, with a ſlab of ſtone, the cries of the ſuppoſed deceaſed being heard, he was drawn out of the grave, and, that by all neceſſary aſſiſtance being adminiſtered, he is now in perfect health."

DUBLIN, February 17.

Tueſday ſe'nnight, in a terrible gale of wind, a veſſel, which from the cargo is ſuppoſed to have been an American, was wrecked at the bay of Dunmanus, near Carbary Iſland, and all on board periſhed, ſome ſtaves, deer-ſkins, and wearing apparel of a ſuperior kind, and a female child about four years old, were driven on ſhore. The ſhip and cargo were beat to pieces. On part of the head and caſtle 'Rober Gout, Nic. Gorle' were carved. It appears ſhe had ſuffered by the tempeſt for ſome time, her maſts having been cut away, the ſtumps of which were found. She was loſt on the north ſide in the night, and had ſhe a pilot on board might have eſcaped, as the bay was perfectly ſafe. Several fine hats, together with women's ſilk petticoats and caps, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome unfortunate paſſengers, were alſo thrown aſhore.

LONDON,
ST. PATRICK's DAY.

Early on Saturday morning, ſome hours before dawn of day, arrived in town, that annual diſturber of public peace, St. Patrick. He began his revels in the purlieus of St. Giles's, and ſet Dyot ſtreet and neighbourhood in an uproar, long before day-light After having knocked up, and down to, ſome hundreds of bricklayers, clerks, public criers, and veſtal nymphs, he took the route of Covent-Garden, and at 5 o'clock had a duſt kicked up at every fruit repoſitory in the market, he even aſſailed the laborious burden bearers, both male and female, and before nine had ſo completely overcome them, as to hardly leave one capable of ſtanding under a baſket of vegetables: even the athletic ſons of Hibernia, vulgarly called Iriſh chairmen, were unable to withſtand his fury, and few of them but he made to ſtagger, if he miſſed laying them low. Unſatisfied with theſe depredations, he next attacked a number of induſtrious milk carriers, and without regard to age or ſex, upſet ſome hundreds of their milk pails. Even harmleſs taylors were interrupted in their morning avocation, and ſo furiouſly aſſailed by this notorious diſturber of good order, as to be under the neceſſity of reſigning needle, gooſe, bodkin, and ſheers, to the undaunted deſperado. During the whole day he was employed throughout the town in acts of riot and diſorder; and even made ſeveral deſperate attacks on the polite circles in the neighbourhood of St. James's, the Weſtern ſquares, Marybone, &c.

After having thus, for nearly the whole day, kept the town in an uproar, towards duſk of evening he renewed his outrages, by attacking almoſt every public-houſe in the metropolis, threatening deſtruction to butt, bottle, and bowl, unleſs his cravings were inſtantly ſatisfied with their contents. Purſueing this immoderate exceſs till paſt 11 o'clock at night, he ſallied forth into the ſtreets, annoyed many peaceable paſſengers, and rudely aſſaulted many moon-light nymphs, but fortunately, at length, through the vigilance of our nightly guardians, he was apprehended, and conveyed to the watch-houſe, though not before he had demoliſhed moſt of the ſtreet light-givers, blackened eyes without number, and ſpilled blood beyond meaſure. Even here he could hardly ſubdue his natural ferocity, but at laſt recollecting his perilous ſituation, he became more reaſonable and calm, and preciſely at twelve o'clock, conſented to give ſufficient ſurety for his good behaviour for one twelvemonth, when politely taking leave, he was eſcorted ſome miles out of town by his numerous friends, who left him at Highgate, in the right route for Dublin.

AMERICA.

BOSTON, May 24.

However ſenſible, ſays a correſpondent, of the delicate alternative in the breaſt of the ſupreme executive, the people cannot but feel an anxious concern, that the intended executions ſhould be deferred, at a moment, when ſuch preparation are ſaid to be making to reſcue the guilty objects of public vengeance. It is highly conſiſtent with that ſpirit of lenity, particularly characteriſtic of Maſſachuſetts, to avoid, as much as poſſible, the irkſome neceſſity of capital penalties. The *parcere victis* is undoubtedly no leſs magnanimous, than *de bellarce ſuperbos*; but at this critical juncture, we cannot but apprehend, that the apparently ill-timed mercy of government, may be liable to be conſtrued, more as a mark of timidity, ariſing from doubt, than of conſcious ſuperiority and greatneſs of ſoul, nobly foregoing revenge when the wretched object is incapable of future miſchiefs.

It is unfortunate that it ſhould countenance the favourite boaſt of the oppoſition, that government would never dare to proceed to extremities. Clemency has no merit, the moment it proceeds from a doubt of ability. It then degenerates into a contemptible timidity. The convicts have been ſeized in the very act of high treaſon; they have been fully and compleatly convicted; ſentence of death has been paſſed upon them. The inſulted dignity of the Commonwealth, the ſecurity and ſafety of the ſtate, demand a vigorous exertion of authority; every moment of delay tends to leſſen even the real power of government

Whatever may have been the cauſes of the late reſpite (and we doubt not it was the reſult of the moſt deliberate conſideration (we cannot ſooth our apprehenſions of the conſequences, till we are perſuaded they were of the higheſt importance; nor ceaſe our admiration, till the reaſons appear more obvious.

On Tueſday laſt, at the ſupreme judicial court at Concord, came on the trial of Job Shattuck, of Groton, for treaſon: who was duly convicted, and is now under ſentence of death.

NEW YORK, May 31.

The following gentlemen are returned as repreſentatives for the city and county of New York, to ſerve in the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of New York for the enſuing year, viz David Brooks, Nicholas Bayard, Richard Varick, Julian Verplank, Richard Harriſon, Nicholas Low, Comfort Sands, Daniel Neven, and Evert Bancker, Eſquires.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Favorite, Capt. Coupar, after a paſſage of ſix weeks from London.

In the Favorite came paſſengers, Mr. Allen, Mr. Harriſon, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Whittle, Mr. Oudenard, Mrs. Holden and two daughters, and Mrs. M'Kimmey and two daughters.

Capt. Coupar left London the 10th, and the land the 17th of April.

Capt Coupar has brought papers to the 9th of April, but neither the papers, nor the private letters received in this city (ſo far as our information reaches) contain any thing of a public nature that is very intereſting.

By a gentleman from Waſhington, we are informed, that Shays, and a number of his officers, are at Salem, in that county; that they are treated with the greateſt reſpect, by the inhabitants, who ſeem in general inclined to favour their party.

The following gentlemen are elected delegates to Congreſs, from the ſtate of Connecticut, viz.—William S Johnſon, Stephen M. Mitchell, Joſeph P. Cooke, Eraſtus Wolcott, Jonathan Sturges, Jas. Hillhouſe, and John Treadwell, Eſqrs.

On the 19th inſt. ſailed for Halifax, Nova Scotia, the brigantine Carleton, — Donnell, maſter, laden with peas, flour, onions, and eggs, for the ſupport of our affectionate and inflexible friends in that hoſpitable, prolific, and more than ſalubrious land; a country, not only conſpicuous for its rigid, exemplary loyalty, but particularly ſalutary for "impinguiſhing" the emaciated and barren conſtitutions of every American. But why, ſays a trimmer, ſhould we complain at the exportation of our produce any where, when we have for value received? Anſwer, we have not; and to offer the reaſons would be as inſulting to every ſincere American, as unneceſſary and ineffectual to the now momentary and faſtidious foes of this land; for, as the Britiſh bottoms are the rage, to oppoſe them would be madneſs in America

ELIZABETH-TOWN, May 30.

A letter from a very eminent divine to the printer of this paper ſays, "It is pleaſing to me to hear that you are printing Mr. Edwards's Treatiſe concerning religious affections It is a book I have read with ineffable pleaſure, it ought to be in every family; for my part I had rather deprive my body of a meal a day, than my ſoul ſhould be deſtitute of ſuch a help to mature it for the celeſtial regions. It will rouſe the dry and unfruitful to an examination of their true ſtate, who, becauſe they perform the externals of religion, think they are good chriſtians, while they are in the gaul of bitterneſs and bond of iniquity, deſtitute of all vital religion, and the power thereof."

Some time ſince, a young man of Succaſunny Plains, having the mumps, it deſcended downwards to a place that ſhall be nameleſs, and on enquiring of a doctor what he ſhould do, was informed (in a jocular manner) that he muſt undergo the diſcipline of caſtration, or ſuffer the moſt excruciating torments. He, thinking the doctor to be candid in his advice, reſolved to put the former in execution, and performed the operation himſelf with an heroic fortitude, and is now in a perfect ſtate of health. On a perſon's converſing with him on the ſubject, he ſaid the world might reproach him, but he had a conſolation in his misfortune, and that was, "that he ſhould not, at the day of judgment, have children to impeach him, as many would." A ſerious monition this to parents.

We hear of another inſtance of human depravity, in the death of Mr. Cooper, of Long Hill, who, in a rage of inſanity, hung himſelf a few days ſince. We alſo hear of a ſimilar raſh act being committed on Staten Iſland.

BALTIMORE, May 29.

Extract from the Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of the State of Maryland.

May 10, 1787

An Act declaring the Treaty of Peace between the United States and his Britannic Majeſty, the Supreme Law within this State.

"BE it enacted by the general aſſembly of Maryland, and it is hereby declared, that the treaty of peace made between the United States of America and his Britannic Majeſty, is the ſupreme law within this ſtate, and ſhall be ſo conſidered and adjudged in all courts of law and equity; and all cauſes and queſtions cognizable by the ſaid courts reſpectively, ought and ſhall be determined according to the ſaid treaty, and the tenor, true intent, and meaning thereof.

The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. F. Bowie, appeared as follows:

Affirmative. Abell. De Butts, Hopewell, Perkins, Miller, J. Johnſon, Wright, N. Worthington Chaſe. B. Worthington, Gantt, Dent, MacPherſon, Owings, Cockey, Ridgley, Roberts, Gibſon, Gale, Stewart, Polk, Adams, Shaw, R. Bond, Brevard F. Bowie, R. Bowie, Diggs, Gwynn, Paca, Joſ Seney, Jackſon, Purnell, Henry Faw, Mantz, T. Johnſon, Norris, J. Bond, Love, Wheeler, Lockerman, Hollingſworth, M'Mechen, Cellers, Funk, Cromwell, Burgeſs, Oneal, Holmes. ——[50.]

Negative. Taney, Patterſon, John Seney.—[3.]

So it was carried in the affirmative.

On the 16th inſt. died at Hampton, Virginia, the brave, facetious, and benevolent commodore James Barron.

Since our laſt, the bodies of the two unfortunate gentlemen, Mr. James Smith and Mr. Eli Holmes, who were drowned on the 20th inſt. during the violent guſt which happened on that day, were taken up near the fatal ſpot, and reſpectfully depoſited in St. Paul's church-yard.

"O Thou Supreme! whoſe undivided ſway,
Not man alone, but earth and ſeas obey;
Whoſe faithful Providence in unſeen form,
Still points the whirlwind, and directs the ſtorm!"
"If deeply agoniz'd with mental pain,
Forgive the mourners that ſhall dare complain:
Sooth the wild workings of affliction's breaſt,
And teach our wiſhes that Thy Will is beſt!"

Saturday laſt, Patrick Caſſady, who was convicted at the laſt ſeſſions for Baltimore county, for burglary, and condemned to die, was conducted in the uſual way to the gallows erected on the common of this town, when after being there ſome time, he was taken back to priſon in conſequence of the Governor's reſpite till the 2d of June. As it is very probable the lenity of government has given him his life, it is to be hoped, it will lead him to repentance, and that he will hereafter, endeavour to become an honeſt member of ſociety.

PETERSBURGH, May 24.

On Tueſday laſt a duel was fought near this town, but fortunately as rencounters of this kind generally terminate, no lives were loſt. A correſpondent obſerves on this ſubject, that amidſt the many ſtrictures which have been made on the unwarrantable practice of duelling, there ſcarcely appears a rational pretext for this barbarous cuſtom. The man of genuine feelings, the real gentleman, the virtuous citizen, the common advocate of humanity, muſt ever recoil at the bare idea of the diſplay of ſo odious and deteſtable a ſpecies of falſe honor and delicacy. Whether this obſervation may be applicable to a recent tranſaction near this town, will be more judiciouſly determined by thoſe who may be informed of the circumſtances.

The Wilton colt, the property of colonel Robert Goode, of Cheſterfield, won the ſecond day's purſe of fifty guineas, on Thurſday laſt, three mile heats over the race ground in this town, The ſame horſe alſo won the purſe of one hundred guineas, at Richmond, yeſterday.

The horſe called Comet, which won the firſt day's purſe in this town, is the property of captain Nathaniel Twining.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Norfolk, to his Friend in Peterſburgh

"Accounts juſt received from Halifax in Nova-Scotia, inform, of advice from England relative to a prolongation of the powers granted to the commiſſioners, and alſo enlarges their commiſſion, by allowing them to grant relief unto Britiſh ſubjects in the ſtates, and who were there prior to the war, except only thoſe who bore arms; thoſe who did not will be paid every ſhilling of property they have loſt. A number of claims have been rejected that were offered the commiſſioners at Halifax: in conſequence of which the king and council have declared, that every perſon offering ſurreptitious claims, who ſhall be convicted thereof, ſhall be liable to the pains of the pillory in ſome caſes, and in others to tranſportation to Botany Bay. A large quantity of ordnance ſtores are arrived ——many conjectures about their intention. This place is ſinking faſt in every ſhape, and from cauſes which cannot be perfectly aſcertained. A prohibition has lately taken place upon all tobacco, and a variety of other enumerated articles. I trouble you with theſe lines for the information of our friends in the country."

* * *

WILMINGTON, *(Delaware)* May 30.

On Monday, the general aſſembly met at Dover. It is generally ſuppoſed that little or no buſineſs will be done this ſeſſion, ſo many diſtinguiſhed members being neceſſarily abſent on the federal convention.

On Sunday, one Paul Provoſt, maſter of a ſhallop belonging to this port, was thrown overboard by accident in the Delaware, and drowned. The body is not yet found.

* * *

Philadelphia, *June* 2.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, May 2, 1787.

"This government gives great encouragement for raiſing and curing tobacco—all the laſt crop was bought for the king, at ten ſilver dollars per cwt. part of which was ſent to Mexico, and part to Old Spain. The Naſhez diſtrict, notwithſtanding the revolutions that have happened there, furniſhed laſt year to the amount of 60,000 dollars, and if the place remains annexed to this government, will in a little time treble that ſum. It is the only produce that is paid for in hard money: 180 paper dollars are given for 100 hard."

The following melancholy accident ſhews that a tyger is not always deterred from approaching fire. A ſmall veſſel from Ganjam to Calcutta, being longer on her paſſage than was expected, ran out of proviſions and water: Being near the Saugar iſland, the Europeans, ſix in number, went on ſhore in ſearch of refreſhments, there being ſome cocoa nuts on the iſland, in queſt of which they ſtrayed a conſiderable way inland. Night coming on, and the veſſel being at a diſtance, it was thought more ſafe to take up their night's lodging in the ruins of an old pagoda, than to return to the veſſel. A large fire was lighted, and an agreement made, that two of the number ſhould keep watch by turns, to alarm the reſt in caſe of danger, which they had reaſon to apprehend from the wild appearance of the place. It happened to fall to the lot of one Danſon, late a ſilverſmith and engraver in Calcutta, to be one of the watch. In the night, a tyger darted over the fire upon this unfortunate young man, and in ſpringing off with him, ſtruck its head againſt the ſide of the pagoda, which made it and its prey rebound upon the fire, on which they rolled over one another once or twice before he was carried off. In the morning, the thigh bones and legs of the unfortunate victim were found at ſome diſtance, the former ſtript of its fleſh, and the latter ſhockingly mangled.

SHIP NEWS.

The Favorite, Coupar, from London; Edward, Swain, from Madeira; ——, Marſhall, from St. John's, Jamaica; ——, ——, from Port au-Prince; Sally, Chaſe, from Charleſton, and New-York and Philadelphia Packet, Albertſon, from Philadelphia, are arrived at New-York.

The Letty, Pye, from France; Mermaid, Hunter; Blandford, Troup, and Ann, Boyle, from Glaſgow; Concord, Smith; Minerva, Hewſon; Triumph, Dillon, and Douglaſs. ——, from London; Grange, Taylor; Mary Ann, Prieſtman, and Iriſh Volunteer, Cocke, from Liverpool, are arrived in James River.

The ſhip Elephant, from Glaſgow, for James River, after being three months at ſea, was obliged to put into Cork in diſtreſs.

From the COLUMBIAN HERALD,
Printed at Charleſton, South-Carolina.

Qui fit, Mæcenas, ut nemo, quam ſibi ſortem
Seu ratio dederit, ſeu fors objecerit, illa
Contentus vivat: laudet diverſa ſequentes?

Meſſ. PRINTERS,

AMONG the many phraſes which are uſed by mankind in general, there is ſcarcely one ſo common as HARD TIMES. Should one be in company, and the converſation grow dull, ſtrike upon this cord, and you will attract the attention of all around —you will open a fund of converſation, which, inſtead of leſſening, acquires new ſtrength by being continued. I have often wondered what ſtrange powers this term HARD TIMES contains, which is ſo much uſed, and ſtill appears ſo new! Every one who ſpeaks upon this theme, addreſſes you with a confidence of its being agreeable; and never reflects that you may have heard the ſame ſubject diſcuſſed twenty times before. You are told of the happy days of yore, and referred to times paſt, as to Saturnian ages.

Is the theme imaginary, Meſſ. Printers, or are complaints upon this head reaſonably founded? The parſon will tell you, it is HARD TIMES, becauſe his living is rather ſmall; and informs you, with a ſparkling eye, of the time when he made his cool hundreds, and could afford to eat cuſtards and plumb-pudding on Sundays; though at the time when he was ſo happy, his fellow citizens were decimated with a plague, or the peace of families was diſturbed with clandeſtine marriages.——The Phyſician will reprobate the TIMES, becauſe he has no buſineſs to do, and is not cleverly employed, unleſs the ſmall pox, or ſome other general diſorder, rages.——The Lawyer, with a ſhake of his head, will inform you, that his pen is almoſt dry, and his pockets empty; but recollecting himſelf a little, will jovially praiſe thoſe GOOD TIMES, when he filed ſo many declarations, and received ſuch chancery fees. The Merchants and the Planters plague each other, and by turns complain of rice being high, or goods exorbitant.——What a number of oppoſite things conſtitute the wiſhed-for GOOD TIMES! ſickneſs, death, quarrels, and fleecing of each other, make up this happy period—whilſt health, peace, and a gentle increaſe of riches, denominate HARD TIMES. Thus are the complaints of individuals, founded upon ſelfiſh or miſguided opinions. Self love, by which we are actuated, urges us on, and performs its end unſeen as it were to mankind; each one by this powerful paſſion ſtrives to advance himſelf, and in ſo doing, benefits the community——each individual, impelled by this ſpring of action, ſees only his own good, and calls it HARD TIMES, when his anticipated proſpects are not fulfilled. Hence the term HARD TIMES, however incongruous it may be with its common uſage, is in reality a term conveying good to mankind; and as it is uſed only by thoſe whoſe advantages are not equal to their expectations; and as thoſe expectations are in fact inconſiſtent with the general good——ſo the laws of a country ſhould ever have in view the guiding of a citizen's exertions towards the public welfare.

When we reflect upon the different paſſions by which mankind are actuated, we cannot but confeſs that a Creator is reſplendent in his works, and that every thing tends towards the general good. We ſee the extravagances of youth tend to add experience in age. We ſee man endowed with oppoſite paſſions, in order that he may temper one with the other, and guide himſelf by a line of rectitude:—and we find that thoſe paſſions, urging men to their deſtined goal, increaſe the good of the whole, and cloſe the ſcene with unlooked-for perfection.

JUVENIS.

* * *

ON FUTURE EXPECTATIONS.

BY A LADY.

THERE is a ſweet enthuſiaſtic melancholy that ſometimes ſteals upon the ſoul—even thought itſelf is for a while ſuſpended, and every ſcene in nature ſeems to wear an image of the mind. How delightful are the ſenſations at ſuch a time! though felt, they cannot be deſcribed; it is a kind of anticipation of thoſe pleaſures we are taught to expect hereafter: the ſoul ſeems entirely abſtracted from every earthly idea, wrapped up in the contemplation of future happineſs. Aſk yourſelf in one of theſe moments, what there is in this world that is worth a thought; and you will anſwer nothing: its greateſt ſublunary pleaſure is but as a dream, and vaniſhes like a ſhadow: this ſhould convince us more than any thing, that there is a future ſtate: our ſouls were formed to taſte higher delights, more refined ſenſations than any thing in this life can excite; and ſomething from within tells us we ſhall one day enjoy them—elſe why theſe ideas—why theſe expectations—of what uſe would be thoſe noble ſentiments, with which the mind is ſometimes impreſſed; if we were only to act an inſignificant part for a few years in this life, and then ſink into nothing? No, there muſt be a future ſtate, and that immortal!

Reflect on this, and think ere 'tis too late,
How ſhort a ſpace may terminate your fate,
To-morrow—or to night may be your laſt,
Then ſtay the fleeting minutes as they paſs;
Nor idly let them go neglected by,
For every one leads to eternity.
Whether you think or not, the time draws near,
The awful time! when we muſt all appear,
And anſwer for each ill-ſpent moment here.

* * *

THE COLD STONE.

A LONDON FRAGMENT.

"IT is a cold day for thee, my girl, to be ſitting upon a cold ſtone," ſaid Sir William D——, as he went out of his houſe, to a poor woman who ſat weeping on the ſteps of it. "Alas! Sir, (ſaid ſhe) my heart is as cold as the ſtone;" but the old Baronet's was as warm as the ſun; and the anſwer of this poor creature affected it. "And what are thy diſtreſſes?" (ſaid he)—"I came, Sir, (ſaid ſhe) but yeſterday, in the waggon from the country, in order to get me ſervice in town, and went to the houſe of an aunt who had laſt year promiſed to get me a place; but I found ſhe was dead, and that her huſband had married again! He was indeed diſpoſed to receive me with kindneſs; but the woman, finding I was a relation of his firſt wife, flew into a violent paſſion, and drove me out of doors. It was then night, and I endeavoured to find my way back to the inn, but in vain, having forgot the name of it. So, as I was walking about, enquiring for a lodging, two men with long ſtaves, told me they would ſoon find me one, and carried me, with ſome violence, to a place they called the Round-houſe, where, under the pretence of letting me go, they got all the little money I had brought with me. Here I remained all night in the utmoſt diſtreſs, and the next morning I was carried before a juſtice of the peace, as a common proſtitute; and, God knows, I am as innocent of proſtitution as the babe that ſucks at its mother's breaſt. The juſtice heard my ſtory, and diſmiſſed me; but my money was all gone, my bundle of clothes was purloined from me, and there was nothing left for me, but to beg my way back to my own village. This I was determined to do; when finding myſelf faint with fatigue, faſting and ſorrow, I ſat myſelf down upon this ſtone to repoſe, and, as I fear, to die. I have, indeed, a brother, ſaid ſhe, ſomewhere in London, but in ſuch a wide place, it is not poſſible for me to find him." Sir William immediately knocked at his door, ordered his houſe-keeper to attend him, and bid her take all poſſible care of the poor woman; ſhe obeyed her maſter's commands, took her into her room, and adminiſtered every neceſſary conſolation. The poor afflicted creature thought herſelf in Heaven; but as ſhe ſat taking a little broth, a ſervant entered, and no ſooner had her eyes met his, than ſhe fell from her chair. This was her brother. The good old Knight finding her ſtory true, took her into his ſervice, where ſhe has every reaſon to bleſs the warm heart of her maſter, and the cold ſtone at his door.

* * The Gentlemen of the City Troop of Horſe are requeſted to meet at the City-Tavern, *this Evening*, at 7 o'clock. June 2.

For Halifax,
(In Nova Scotia)
The Ship FANNY,
RICHARD WOOD, Maſter;

NOW lying Stamper's wharf; will poſitively ſail in the courſe of next week (weather permitting). For freight or paſſage apply to *Thomas Mackie* and *Co.* or the Maſter on board. June 1. 5ſp

TO BE SOLD,
(And entered on immediately)

AN agreeable Country Seat; ſituate between the Wiſſahickon or Falls road, and the road to Germantown, in Turner's lane, with 18 acres of land in high cultivation. A large garden in good order, and a young orchard of the beſt apple trees, &c.

The terms of ſale are, one third ready money, and the remainder in yearly payments; an undoubted title will be given, free from all claims whatſoever.

This Seat is in poſſeſſion of JOHN HOLKER, eſq. to whom application may be made for further particulars.

Philadelphia, March 22. eptf.

SPRUCE BEER,
TO BE SOLD BY
George Geddes.

Orders ſent to his houſe in Vine, by Front ſtreet, will be attended to. eptf

THE Creditors of *Melzger* and *Getting* are requeſted to meet on MONDAY next, the 4th inſtant, at Nine o'clock in the morning, at the Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe.

LECTURES,
By a LADY.

THE continuation of unfavourable weather has poſtponed this Lecture ſeveral times; but it is hoped that it may have received conſiderable improvement from the delay.

If the weather is not extremely bad, it will be poſitively read this Afternoon.

Tickets, at 3/9 each, may be had of Meſſrs. *Prichard*, *Spotſwood*, *Seddon*, *Rice*, and at the Pennſylvania Coffee-houſe, of Mr. *Peloſi*. *June* 2.

THE deranged ſituation of my affairs, renders it neceſſary for me to call my creditors together, and place in their hands ſuch ſecurity as I apprehend will be fully ſatisfactory. They muſt be fully ſenſible that real eſtate, at this time, will not ſell (if they are preſſing) for one-fourth its real value; and I mean not only to place in their hands my houſes, with the rents iſſuing therefrom, but alſo my out-ſtanding debts, I have no doubt but, upon a meeting, I ſhall be enabled to give them full ſatisfaction. For this purpoſe, it is requeſted that they will attend at my Houſe, in Southwark, on *Wedneſday* the 6th day of June, inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, when and where all my creditors are expected to meet

Your humble Servant,
June 1. *JAMES M'CUTCHON.*

FIRST NOTICE.
In the Caſe of Gerſhom Johnſon;
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Gerſhom Johnſon, of the city of Philadelphia, dealer; and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on Monday the 4th inſtant, on Tueſday the 19th of the ſame month, and on Friday the 13th of July following, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the ſaid days, at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe aſſignees; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give notice to the ſubſcriber,

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.
Office, Watkin's-Alley, June 1, 1787. 2.12 26

TO BE LET,

THAT large and commodious SCHOOL-HOUSE in Videll's Alley, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

Enquire of James Whitehead, corner of New and Third-ſtreets tu&ftf

A Place wanted for Caſh,
about 6 or 10 miles from this city. Apply to
Frederick Wilhelm Starman,
In Fifth ſtreet between Market and Arch ſtreets.
Philadelphia, May 30. twf

Barnabas M'Shane,

WHO has for ſometime paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley: is now removed to that old and and commodious tavern the *Harp* and *Crown*, in Third ſtreet. He begs leave to ſolicit the favours of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp and Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Philad. May 16 3tawtf.

Charles Tawſe,
ORGAN BUILDER,

BEGS leave to return his grateful acknowledgments for the public favor he has experienced ſince his arrival; he has now removed from his former lodging to Mr. Aitkin's, jeweller, in Front ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, next door to Taylor's alley, where he has for ſale, a Piano Forte and a Harpſichord: Alſo a fine aſſortment of Harpſichord Strings, and carries on his buſineſs in all its branches as uſual.

May 28. tuw&f

Doctor *Gardette*, Dentiſt,

HAS the honor of informing his Friends, and the Public, that he has returned from his tour, and that he practices, as uſual, the different branches of his profeſſion. His place of abode is, as formerly, the firſt door from the corner of Third, in Pear ſtreet, next door to the Young Ladies Academy, where he may be ſpoke with from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

N. B. His Dentrifice, &c. may be had at all times at the above place. May 28. eoptf

To be Sold or Let,
(And may be entered upon immediately)

THAT elegant Country Seat, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, in the Northern-Liberties, below the Falls; together with a Coach Houſe, Stables, and a large Garden with excellent fruit trees. For terms apply to

April 16. 3tawtf *PETER MILLER.*

N. B. This Place was formerly occupied by his Excellency the Chevalier *Luzerne*.

Likewiſe, to be Let—A large, commodious HOUSE, the corner of Arch and Fourth ſtreets, with Garden, Stable, and Coach-houſe, in excellent repair, and one of the beſt houſes in this city. Enquire as above.

For SALE at the STORE of
DANIEL TYSON,
In Third ſtreet, oppoſite the Bunch of Grapes Inn,
An Aſſortment of German Goods,
Juſt Imported: conſiſting of
Oznabrigs, Ticklinburgs, Dowlas, &c
A great Variety of
Sattins Mantuas & Marſeilles Quilting
of the beſt quality, lately imported from Marſeilles;
A Large and General Aſſortment of
DRY GOODS,
as uſual;
One Hundred and Fifty Hogſheads of
TOBACCO,
From the Ware-houſes of Richmond and Peterſburg;
A Quantity of Geneva in Caſes;
A CABLE of 13 Inches, and ANCHOR,
With a complete and extenſive Aſſortment of the
Very beſt Boulting-Cloths,
Juſt arrived. May 22

AN EVENING AT SEA.

MORE pleaſing far than all the glare of day,
The evening mild, invites the muſes lay.
Our gallant ſhip with ev'ry turgid ſail,
Glides ſmoothly on before the preſſing gale;
Whilſt the full moon, ſole regent of the night,
Pours o'er the Sea a flood of ſilver light.
No noiſe is heard—except the pleaſing ſound
Of waves, that roll, and ſwell, and break around;
Reſponſive ever to the watchman's ſong,
Who treads the deck and trills his ditties long,
With voice melodious, and with heart ſo true
To *lovely Nancy*, or to *black ey'd Sue*.

Far, on a diſtant ſhore, with curious eye,
Our anxious friends conſult th' uncertain ſky;
Longing they look, and with impatience burn,
To ſee in ſafety our tall bark return.
On that bleſt period we with no leſs joy,
Our eager hopes, our conſtant thoughts employ:
Hail happy day! when with ſincere delight,
Our hands ſhall join and ſocial hearts unite. *H.*

* * *

ANECDOTE.

THE following retort courteous was given lately at Norwich in England, which as a return to unprovoked inſolence, perhaps has not been excelled:——A rider from London and the manager of a company of players, well known for his ready wit and comic powers, were in company with others, ſpending the evening, when the former propoſed to entertain the company with a ſtory. "My uncle (ſays he) a *man of fortune*, was accoſted one day by ſome people dreſſed in gold waiſtcoats, whom, miſtaking for gentlemen, he received with great civility and ceremony, till he diſcovered them to be no other than players come to requeſt his permiſſion to perform in his barn; he then treated them with contempt, as the crew deſerved, and ſent them off with a flea in their ears."—"As you have told your ſtory (ſays Roſcius) I'll give you another. I was at Bury the other day, and looking out of an inn window, I ſaw a fellow on an aſs, with empty bags under him; he was followed by ſeveral of the ſame animals, all with empty bags, the rider frequently vociferating, ſand-ho! ſand-ho! Bleſs me, ſaid I to the landlord, why does that man make ſuch a cry when his bags are all empty? O, Sir, rejoined the innkeeper, there's nothing improper in it—*the fellow is riding for orders.*"

TO BE SOLD, A

VERY valuable Mill, in Frederick County, Maryland, laying on the main road that leads from Frederick-Town to Harper's Ferry, with about 100 acres of Land adjoining thereto, the greateſt part of which is Potowmack bottom. Its ſituation is equal to any in the ſtate, for a merchant mill and tavern; and the opening of the Potowmack, which is now beyond a doubt, will add conſiderably to its value. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe by applying to the ſubſcribers, living on the Maryland Tract, will be ſhewn the premiſes, and informed of the terms.

WILLIAM MAGRUDER.
3law *LEONARD SMITH.*

TO BE SOLD BY
James Lockwood & Co.
Between Arch and Race, in Water ſtreet,

TEN penny and 20d nails
Candles
Pork, Beef
Hog's lard
Cotton wool, Flax
Cotton and wool cards
Lynn ſhoes
Boſton iron tea kettles
Cyder in barrels
Braſs kettles
And a number of articles of Dry Goods.
June 1. 3ſp2awtf

Sellers's American made Trunks,
ARE SOLD ONLY BY
John & James Oldden,
In Second, between Cheſnut and Market ſtreets, directly oppoſite Black-Horſe alley,

WHERE, at all times, a capital aſſortment of the moſt elegant ſealſkin, hair, and black leather portmantua and other travelling trunks, of all dimenſions, may be obtained for the complete accommodation of the Public—Poſſeſſing every advantage in procuring materials and conducting their factory, they flatter themſelves with being able to vend the various preceding articles on terms more favourable than any other perſon in this country. eſtf

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT complaint having been made by the inhabitants to the ſtreet commiſſioners, of the daily abuſes committed by carters and draymen, making a practice of ſtanding on the footways with their carts drays, waggons, and horſes, particularly on the eaſt ſide of the Drawbridge, and along Front ſtreet, northward, as alſo in the interſections of the ſtreets of this city, to the annoyance of the inhabitants, which has become a very great nuiſance: For remedy whereof, the offenders are hereby required, to remove ſaid nuiſances from off the foot paſſage.

And whereas it has become notorious, that carters and others who haul wood from the wharves of this city, make a practice of uſing cord wood for ſtandards to their carts and waggons, in open violation of the law in ſuch caſe made and provided; and as it is the duty of the commiſſioners to check ſuch abuſes, they hereby notify ſaid carters, and others employed in carting of wood, that they provide themſelves with hewn ſtandards, branded on the outſide with the initial letters of their chriſtian and ſurnames, as by law directed, on or before the 20th day of June next. On failure thereof, they may expect the law will be put in force againſt every ſuch offender.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, junr. Clerk.
Philadelphia, May 29, 1787. 2aw3w

TO BE SOLD,

A Pair of SENEX'S GLOBES, on the neweſt conſtruction, twelve inches diameter, with moveable meridians, mounted in mahogany frames, and a mariner's compaſs affixed to each. By theſe globes many more problems may be ſolved than by any others extant. A book explaining their uſe, and a pair of neat mahogany ſtands to place them on, renders them as compleat, or perhaps more ſo, than any in America. They are in condition, and would be elegant ornaments to any gentleman's library. Alſo, a neat mahogany book-caſe, with glaſs doors, bureau and convenient dreſſing drawer.

To be ſeen at Mr. Seddon's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet.

N. B. A collection of ſecond hand Books; a catalogue to be ſeen at the place of ſale. ftw

Coach Horſes :

Two very fine ones to be Sold.

Enquire of the Printers May 24

Duncan Ingraham, junr.

Has juſt received by the Amſterdam Packet, from Amſterdam—The following

MERCHANDIZE:

Which he will ſell on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

LOW priced calicoes
Ruſſia ſheetings
Black pepper
7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glaſs
Drawing and ſheathing nails
Geneva in caſes May 21 ep2w
A very good aſſortment of table linen, diapers, &c.

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Spice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe : Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks, Seneca ſnake root in hhds, &c. &c.

A QUANTITY OF

Live Oak and Red Cedar,

About 600 lb. of Beaver,

And a Parcel of

Raccoon and Foxes Skins,

FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

---

Rundle & Murgatroyd,

(Water ſtreet, juſt above Market ſtreet)

Have received for Sale, by the Commerce from Ireland, and Ruby from London.

IRISH linens and ſheetings in boxes, from 7d½ to 22d ſterling per yard
Ruſſia ſheetings, dowlas, ticklenburgs
Allum, black pepper, elegant pier glaſſes
Whiting, chalk, Liverpool ſalt, and
Excellent London bottled porter,

Alſo, an INVOICE—Conſiſting of,

Luſtereens, moreens, durants, poplins, camblets, &c.

To be ſold at a very low advance.

WANTED.

A Parcel of very good, well ſeaſoned, Inch and quarter and inch Pine Boards, and inch Cedar Boards. May 14 mwſtf

---

Joſhua Byron

Has for ſale at his Store in Second, near to Race ſtreet,

THree quarter, 7-8 and 4-4 wide Iriſh linens
Brown & white Iriſh ſheetings
White and brown buckrams
3-4 and 7-8 Britiſh dowlas
Brown hollands & ſileſias
Red and fancy pocket handkerchiefs
Malabar and Bandannie handkerchiefs
7-8 and yard and 3-4 wide cotton checks
Cotton hollands & ſtriped linens
9-8 wide ſtripe cottons
3-4 and 7-8 wide ſtripe tickings
Men and women's thread and cotton hoſe
Mens black and grey hats
Superfine Marſeilles quiltings
Mock quiltings and drawboys
Velverets and corduroys
Talimancoes, moreens and durants
3-4 wide white perſians & ſarſnets
Ell wide green and black perſians
Black and blond lace and edgings
Silk gauzes & gauze handkerchiefs
Womens black ſattinet pumps
Scotch threads and bobbing tapes
Holland tapes and ſhirt buttons
Men's thread and habit gloves
Warrington ſail cloth, No. 1 to 6, &c. &c.
May 14 mwſ4w

N. B. The above goods are from the beſt markets, of late importations, and are to be ſold on very reaſonable terms for ready money. Credit cannot be given.

Thomas Micklethwaite,

In Front, near Walnut ſtreet,

Has received by the Harmony and other late European Veſſels, &c.

An Aſſortment of Merchandize;

In which are,

RUSSIA ſheetings,
Fine and low priced Iriſh linens
Printed cottons
Calicoes and chintzes
Fuſtians, jeans, jeanets & royal ribs
Coloured threads
Black and blond laces
Silk handkerchiefs
Thread and cotton hoſe
Nankeens
Mens and boys hats
Tin in boxes, No 1 and 2
10d and 12d nails
Engliſh & American wool and cotton cards, &c. &c.

Alſo, ironmongery and cutlery; beaver ſkins, tar, Spirits of turpentine, and Saltpetre in barrels of 100 weight each.

LIKEWISE,

Juſt arrived from China per the Canton, capt. *Truxtun*,

Bohea
Congo
Souchong
Imperial
and Tonkay
TEAS
} In whole, half & quarter cheſts
Nankeens
China cups & ſaucers
Ditto plates & baſons
} in ſmall packages

Samples of which may be ſeen. mwſ1m

Amos Wickerſham,

At the corner of Coombs's alley, in Second ſtreet,

HAS FOR SALE,

OLD Madeira
Liſbon, Port,
Malaga, Teneriffe,
And Fayal wines,
} By the pipe, quarter caſk or gallon
Olk hock Burgundy
Claret and red Port in bottles, Geneva in caſes
Brandy, Jamaica ſpirit and Weſt-India rum
Loaf, lump, and Muſcovado ſugar
Rice, indigo, pepper, ſpices,

And various other Articles in the Grocery Way, which may be had on the moſt reaſonable terms ; a conſtant Supply kept, and good Goods. w&ſ

William Compton,

In Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, has for SALE on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

LONDON pewter, in caſks, well aſſorted
Engliſh ſail cloth
An invoice of cutlery, hard ware and watches
A caſe of boys hats, of various colours
A ſmall invoice of beſt London plated buckles
Camblets, durants, ſhalloons, tammies and wildbores
Log lines, roping twine, &c.

ALSO,

Garden ſeeds of different kinds, rape and canary ſeeds, &c. May 11. mwftf

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JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ruby, capt. *Smith* from London, and Sophia, *Burrows* from Briſtol, and for *SALE* by

James C. & Sam. W. Fiſher,

At their *Store* the Corner of Arch ſtreet, and Front ſtreets,

A Variety of elegant faſhionable buttons of the neweſt patterns
Window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9
Sheet glaſs and aſſorted glaſs ware
Nails 3d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d.
Tin in boxes N° 1, 2, 3 x
Read lead in ſmall caſks
Shot N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—B.
Double Glouceſter cheeſe in prime order
Beſt London porter.

They have alſo for Sale—Almonds in ſhells, excellent keg raiſins, Turkey oil ſtones, aſſorted ironmongery in caſks, and a variety of DRY GOODS, as uſual. *May* 24. mwſ

Juſt Imported and now ſelling by

Joſeph Stanſbury,

At his ſtore in Front ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, near the City Auction-Room,

A General Aſſortment of

China, Glaſs, and Earthen Wares,

Plain and Ornamental—Among which are, Teatable ſets of enamelled china, rich Egyptian and cane ware, fine cut glaſs, and a few watch ſeals and chains.—Orders from the country carefully attended to and executed, as uſual, with fidelity and diſpatch.

FOR SALE AT

Jeremiah Warder, Parker, & Co's STORE,

In Third ſtreet, oppoſite Church alley——A freſh Aſſortment of

Muſlins, Teas, Pepper and

TURKY COFFEE;

A Great Variety of DRY GOODS & HARDWARE;

Copper in Sheets and Bottoms;

China, Glaſs, and Queen Ware; Madeira, Liſbon, Port, Calcavella and Weſtern Iſland Wines; Pickles, Matts, Corks, Salt, Coal, Gunpowder, Burr and Cologn Mill-Stones, Chalk, Whiting, Painters' Colours, &c. &c. May 28. 3awtf

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Nottnagel, Montmollin & Co.

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, are juſt opening

A LARGE Aſſortment of colicoes and chintzes of every kind and price, which they will diſpoſe of upon very low terms, for caſh, or reaſonable credit. They will conſtantly be ſupplied with theſe articles, which they manufacture themſelves. They alſo have on hand ſilk ſtockings, muſlins, cambrics and lawns, diapers, German linen, ſewing thread and ſilks, thread ſtockings, ſilks, &c.

Country merchants will meet with the greateſt encouragement, when properly recommended. They flatter themſelves, by their exactitude and knowledge in that line, to ſatisfy their cuſtomers ſo as to get their utmoſt confidence.

Philadelphia, May 21. eop7t

FOR SALE BY

Leonard Jacoby,

At his Store in Second ſtreet, the fifth door above Race ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with ſuitable Whetſtones,

Alſo, a few elegant finiſhed

Light-Horſemens' SWORDS.

Likewiſe, a general Aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, midling and courſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs. The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof ; therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others or return the money. *May* 21 mw1m

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TO BE LET,

THAT convenient three ſtory Brick HOUSE, with the STORES belonging to it, late in the tenure of *Peter Wikoff* ; ſituate in Water ſtreet, between Race and Arch ſtreets; poſſeſſion of the ſame can be given immediately. Enquire of Mr. *Peter Wikoff* or *De Heyder Veydt & Co.* in Second ſtreet, between Race and Arch ſtreets April 20.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant New

PHÆTON,

With *HARNESS* compleat for two Horſes. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. 2awtf

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For SALE at the STORE of

Stephen and John Girard,

In Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

COFFEE in tierces, barrels and bags
Sugar, cocoa and molaſſes
French brandy, four years old, in half and quarter butts
Port wine, in pipes and half pipes
Zant currants, in half barrels
Brimſtone, in boxes
Verdigreaſe
Holland Gin in caſes eopt;

William & John Sitgreaves

Have imported in the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE,

And are now SELLING,

At their Store in Front-ſtreet, three doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, a very extenſive & compleat Aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS.

PILLOW and beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honeycombs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and raveſduck, Ruſſia toweling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlas, brown hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes, joans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, men, women and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard-wide and 6-4 muſlins, cambrics and clear lawns, calicoes, cottons and chintz ; an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes and ſarſnets, ell wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hardware, ſewing ſilk, thread, pins, men's felt and caſtor hats, &c.

ALSO

Women's ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying-pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be Sold on good Terms,

Twenty-five acres of marſh meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey ; and a few lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be Let on Ground-rent. w&ſ 6w

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Francis & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs, dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and whetſtones, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs ; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco. eptf

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Baltimore, *March* 31.

To be ſold for Caſh & Merchandize,

A LARGE, commodious, three ſtory Brick *HOUSE*, *Kitchen*, and *Lot of Ground*, ſituate on the northweſt corner of Market ſtreet and Liberty ſtreet, Baltimore : the houſe is 30 feet front on Market ſtreet, and 41 feet on Liberty ſtreet ; the kitchen and piazza are 28 feet by 20 feet, two ſtories high ; there is an excellent cellar under the houſe and kitchen ; it is eſteemed to be the beſt ſituation in town for the wet good and flour trade, as the waggons from Hagertown, Fredericktown, Chamberſburgh, Carliſle and York, all paſs this ſtand either on Market ſtreet or Liberty ſtreet, and the houſe is extenſively and conveniently planned for buſineſs, either as a wholeſale dry or wet good ſtore

Alſo, a valuable *TRACT* of *LAND*, ſituate on Muncey creek, Northumberland county, containing 331 ½ acres, whereof a large proportion is rich bottom land, and 50 acres of meadow may be made: This tract is in a good ſettlement, and very convenient to the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna.

The title of the houſe and lot abovementioned is a fee ſimple, and not ſubject to any incumbrance whatever.

A patent will be delivered to the purchaſer of the land in Northumberland county. For terms of ſale apply to Mr. *John Field*, merchant ; Meſſrs. *Francis* and *John Weſt*, merchants, Philadelphia ; or to the ſubſcriber in Baltimore. JOHN HEAP. eo4w

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TO BE LET, A

A large, elegant, and commodious

HOUSE,

At the Corner of Vine and Third ſtreets. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL. 3tawtf

Who has alſo ſome *PASTURE GROUND* to Let, nearly adjoining to the South ſtreet of this city.

To be Sold or Let,

A Good Brick HOUSE about 24 feet front, ſituate in Front ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the City Vendue Store : it is three ſtories in Front and five in Water ſtreet, with a cellar under it, and a large vault : both fronts are excellent ſtands for buſineſs. Any ſpecies of money, bank ſtock or public ſecurities will be taken in payment for the whole or part.

Alſo, to be Let—A Houſe in Third ſtreet, below Cheſnut ſtreet, in the tenure of Mrs. Carter ; late the property of Mr. Iſrael Pemberton. Apply to

Mrch 24. ſ&wtf COXE & FRAZIER.

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe that *Emanuel Walker* lives in, with or without the Stores up the alley : it is ſituated 5 doors above Cheſnut, in Front ſtreet. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Spruce ſtreet. WM. MOORE. April 17. 3tawtf

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TO BE SOLD, A

VALUABLE Plantation, pleaſantly ſituated in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, two miles from the borough of Briſtol and 8 miles from Trenton, containing about 440 acres of Land : the ſoil fertile, and equal in goodneſs to any in the townſhip ; 150 acres of which are cleared, and fitted for the plough, 20 acres of meadow in good graſs, and more may eaſily be made, the remainder is woodland well timbered. The above tract is well ſituated, and calculated for dividing into two Farms, there being two comfortable log dwelling houſes on the premiſes, two young orchards, with a well of good water near each houſe. The river Delaware running in front of the farm, affords a convenient and cheap way to tranſport the produce of ſaid place to the markets of this or the Jerſey ſtate, which is an object of conſiderable importance to the farmer. For further particulars apply to JOHN BOOZE, living near the premiſes, or to ROBERT WALN, in Philadelphia.

April 27 mwſ5w

City-Tavern and Coffee-Houſe.

Edward Moyſton

TAKES this method of returning his *ſincere thanks* to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have been pleaſed to honor his houſe with their cuſtom, and hopes for a continuance of their favours, and the public in general. Having provided himſelf with *cooks* of experience, both in the French and Engliſh taſte, he flatters himſelf that he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to uſe his houſe, and careful attendance ſhall never be wanting to render their accommodation agreeable. Ladies and gentlemen travellers can be commodiouſly lodged at the tavern, as he hath fitted up chambers in a more convenient manner than they have heretofore been, for the reception of his gueſts. Horſes and carriages ſhall be taken the greateſt care of, and every exertion of his uſed to render their accommodation complete. He has laid in a freſh ſupply of liquors of the very firſt quality.

As many of the ſubſcriber's cuſtomers have often mentioned their deſire of taking proper ſtabling to accommodate their horſes, and coach-houſes to keep their carriages : this is therefore to inform them, that he hath taken the Livery-Stables at the back of the City Tavern, where his cuſtomers may aſſure themſelves of the greateſt care being taken of both their horſes and carriages, at as moderate a rate as at any other livery ſtables in the city.

w&ſ3m E. MOYSTON.

Knox & Henderſon,

—Front ſtreet, three Doors above Market ſtreet—

Have Imported in the ſhips, *Harmony* from *London*, and *Grange* from *Liverpool*,

A General ASSORTMENT of

European and Eaſt-India Goods,

Which they are now OPENING for SALE, *viz.*

IRISH linens and ſheetings
Brown and white Ruſſia ditto
German and Scotch dowlas
Brown ſileſias and oznaburgs
Calicoes and printed cottons
Furniture ditto
A beautiful aſſortment of chintzes
Printed linen handkerchiefs
Check and blue paſte dit.
Tablecloths of all ſizes
Plain, chequered and corded muſlins
Plain, figured and ſtriped lawns
Striped and flowered bordered lawn handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto aprons
A compleat aſſortment of Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs
Ditto china and faſhionable gauze ribbons
Green, black and crimſon perſian taffities
Flowered and ſpotted bandanoes
4-4 and 6-4 book muſlins
Jeans, Jeanets and fuſtians
Dutch cords and India dimities
Printed dit. for waiſtcoats
Velverets, corduroys and thickſetts
7-8, 4-4 and apron width checks
7-8, 4-4 bedticks
Black and coloured ſewing ſilks
Tammies and durants
Sattinets and laſtings
Black ſquare modes
Womens thread and cotton ſtockings
Mens plein and ribbed dit.
Ladies jean and linen gloves
Ditto habit ditto
Mens thread ditto
Round and cock'd hats
Quality and ſhoe bindings
Threads and twiſts
Needle wrought buttons
Pins, needles and tapes, &c &c. &c.

——*Likewiſe, in aſſorted Packages*——

Iriſh Linens, Calicoes & Chintzes,

Jeans and Fuſtians, Ounce Threads, Checks, Hats, &c.

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures,

Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7-8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets
corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & chequered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Hair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateens
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt

GAUSES,

French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chamberry lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf

To be LET,

And Entered upon immediately,

THE Meſſuage and Premiſes lately occupied by James Wilſon, Eſquire, ſituate on the Eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets. Enquire of Mr. Wilſon in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, or Mr. Hazlehurſt, in Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1787. [No. 2598.]

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

The 4th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,

At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore,

Will begin the Sale of a large and freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon, as uſual. June 4

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 4th day of June next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following Lots of LAND:

No. 1. Situate on the weſt ſide of Second ſtreet, as the ſquare is extended in width near the New Market, containing in front on the ſaid Second-ſtreet 92 feet, and extending in depth 120 feet: bounded on the eaſt by ſaid Second-ſtreet (as it is extended in width) on the ſouth by one other lot of Chriſtiana Gulielma Gaſkell (at the diſtance of 46 feet from South or Cedar-ſtreet) on the weſt by a twelve feet alley, and on the north by ground of John Hurſt and Company.

No. 2. One other lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of South (or Cedar) ſtreet, containing in front on South-ſtreet 97 feet, and extending in depth 81 feet and 4 inches; bounded on the ſouth by South or Cedar-ſtreet, on the weſt by Third-ſtreet from Delaware river, on the north by a 12 feet alley, and on the eaſt by ground of John Hurſt and Co.

No. 3. One other lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of South ſtreet, containing in front on South ſtreet 162 feet, and extending in depth 152 feet and 3 inches; bounded on the ſouth by South or Cedar ſtreet, on the weſt by a 15 feet alley, on the north by Gaſkell ſtreet, and on the eaſt by ground of John Hurſt and Co. and other ground of ſaid Gaſkell (at the diſtance of 118 feet 9 and a half inches weſtward from Third-ſtreet).

No. 4. And one other lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet from Delaware river, containing in front on ſaid Fourth ſtreet 142 feet and three inches, and extending in depth 100 feet; bounded on the weſt by ſaid Fourth ſtreet, on the ſouth by South ſtreet, on the eaſt by a 15 feet alley, and on the north by Gaſkell ſtreet aforeſaid: taken in execution as the property of Chriſtiana Gulielma Gaſkell, and are to be peremptorily ſold for caſh, by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, Sheriff.

N. B. Plans of the lots, *which are ſubdivided into convenient lots for building on*, may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Office of Clement Biddle, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets.

TO-MORROW,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the

Southwark Auction-Store,

Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

The Truſtees of the Univerſity propoſe to ſell by *Public Sale*, on *Wedneſday* the 6th of June next, for Funded Certificates, at the *Coffee Houſe* at 12 o'clock—

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, about midway between Front and Second ſtreets from the river Delaware; now in the tenure of James Culbertſon; in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

Another HOUSE and LOT on the ſame ſide of Walnut ſtreet aforeſaid, between Front and Second ſtreets, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryant.

Another LOT fronting on the ſame ſtreet, at the corner of Fifth ſtreet, and running along the eaſt ſide of Fifth ſtreet to Mrs. Norris's garden 250 feet: on this valuable piece of ground ſtand two Brick Houſes and ſeveral Wooden Tenements—It is to be divided into convenient houſe lots, of which a Plan will be put up at the Coffee-houſe in due time, previous to the day of ſale.

They alſo notify all perſons who are tenants to them for rent charges payable in wheat, whoſe annual rents do not amount to twenty buſhels of wheat ſeverally per annum, that they are willing to treat with them for the purchaſe of their reſpective ground-rents, if they apply within two months from this date, after which their rents will be diſpoſed of to the higheſt purchaſer. Applications may be made to *George Bryan* and *James Irwin*, eſquires, attornies in fact of the board of truſtees, at their dwellings in the city of Philadelphia. May 15. 2awtf

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To be Sold at Public Sale,

On *SATURDAY* the 23d of June next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Mr. *Joſeph King*, oppoſite Bordentown,

(If not ſold at private ſale before that time)

A PLANTATION, containing about 330 acres of exceeding rich land, ſituate on the banks of the Delaware, in Bucks county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, oppoſite to the pleaſant ſeat of White Hill, and about two miles below Bordentown. On this farm there is a good log dwelling houſe with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the ſame, a pump in a well of good water at the door, upwards of 140 acres of cleared land in fence, the remainder woodland and rich meadow bottom, which may be improved and made very valuable, at a moderate expence. This land lays very level, and is the beſt for grain or graſs, without exception, in that part of the country: there is alſo a good ſhad fiſhery on the premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to Mr. *William Baly*, on the ſame. A leſs quantity of land will be ſold if the whole is thought too much.

The terms of ſale (which ſhall be made as eaſy as poſſible) will be made known at the time aforeſaid, and a good and ſufficient deed made to the purchaſer, by JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE.

Bordentown, May 18.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Wedneſday* the 6th day of June next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening—A certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Vine and Race ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Fourth ſtreet aforeſaid 19 feet and 4 inches, and extending weſtward to Crown ſtreet 175 feet; bounded northward with ground of Richard Wells, weſtward with ſaid Crown ſtreet, ſouthward with a lot of Thomas Coats, and eaſtward with Fourth ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution as the property of Wiliam Robinſon, pump maker, and to be ſold by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to *Sale* by *Public Vendue*, at the Old *Coffee-Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the 6th day of June next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground; ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, in the diſtrict of ſouthwark, containing in breadth on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid 18 feet, & in length or depth 100 feet, bounded eaſtward by ſaid Front-ſtreet, northward by a thirty feet wide ſtreet intended to be left open, and ſouthward and weſtward by ground of Matthew Johns: taken in execution as late the eſtate of William Garwood, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

Maryland, Elk Ridge, *November* 14.

FOR SALE,

Upwards of Four Thouſand Acres of

Rich and valuable Land,

By the ſubſcriber, at *Public Vendue*, ſituated as hereafter deſcribed:

SEVEN hundred acres of Land, ſituate in Ann Arundel county, on Elk Ridge, near the dwelling houſe of the ſubſcriber, being part of the tract of land called Caleb's Purchaſe and the Anvil; on which is erected a tenement: this land is well wooded and watered, has a conſiderable quantity of good meadow ground, 20 acres whereof are cleared; it is ſituate about 4 miles from Elk Ridge landing, and 12 from Baltimore Town. The ſale of this land will be on the 11th day of June next, at Mrs. *Ball*'s tavern, on Elk Ridge.

On the 11th day of June next, will be ſold at *Hobb*'s tavern, on the road leading from Baltimore-Town to Frederick Town, 850 acres of Land, on which there is a tenement, being part of a tract called Pretty Sally, ſituate in Frederick county, about two miles from Hobb's tavern. This land will be laid off in parcels not exceeding 200 acres.

On the 11th day of June next will be ſold at the ſubſcriber's Plantation, commonly called the Old Quarter on Lingonore, 850 acres of Land, being part of a tract called Cold Friday; ſituate on Lingonore, in Frederick county. This land is of good quality, has an excellent mill ſeat on it, and will be ſold in parcels not exceeding 200 acres——Alſo,

427	acres, called Brandywine Springs
230	The addition
72	The 2d addition
300	Part of Moab
50	Mount-Pleaſant
544	Reſurvey on Darby's Delight
62	Addition to ditto
43	Neceſſity
45	Omiſſion
31	Neglect

Theſe lands lay adjoining each other.

804 acres.

On the laſt aforeſaid tracts of land there are three very valuable plantations; on one of which, called the Old Quarter, there are upwards of 250 acres of cleared land, 60 acres of meadow now in graſs, and about 50 acres more may be eaſily made, of the firſt quality. This plantation is equal in value and richneſs to any in this ſtate; it is well calculated for planting and farming; has four dwelling houſes on it, two barns, two tobacco houſes, ſtables, corn houſes, and every other out-houſe neceſſary on a valuable eſtate, and is in excellent order for cropping. It has alſo ſeveral fine ſtreams of water running through it, and on one of which there is a valuable mill ſeat.

The other lands adjoining, are alſo of ſuperior quality, and will be laid off into convenient lots, from two to three hundred acres, as may ſuit purchaſers.

The above lands advertiſed for ſale on the 11th June, are ſituate about 12 miles from Frederick-Town, 40 from Baltimore-Town, on the great public road, very convenient to ſeveral merchant mills, and in every reſpect are equal to any lands in that part of the country.

The terms of ſale for the above property are, a ſmall part of the purchaſe money in hand, the particular portion will be made known on the day of ſale, and the reſidue in two annual payments, on intereſt; the purchaſer to give bond, with approved ſecurity, when poſſeſſion will be given. Plans of the lands may, in the mean time, be ſeen at Hobb's tavern, and at the Old Quarters. THOMAS DORSEY.

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, *May* 30, 1787.

State Lottery-Office,

MAY, 31, 1787.

THE Drawing of the Lottery being finiſhed, it is abſolutely neceſſary that immediate Payment be made by thoſe to whom Tickets have been entruſted, that the Managers may be enabled to ſettle their Accounts 2aw3w

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Philadelphia, June 1, 1787

GRAND-LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Videll's alley, on *Monday* the 18th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, A.M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges under their Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend.

eptd *ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.*

Wants a Place as Houſe-keeper, a Woman who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. May 31.

Board of Treaſury of the United States,

MAY 17th, 1787.

The United States in Congreſs having directed the Commiſſioners of this Board to take the moſt effectual meaſures for ſettling the accounts of the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the ſaid Committees, having been arranged, as far as the materials furniſhed by the reſpective parties, will enable them to proceed in that buſineſs; it has become neceſſary to adopt immediate meaſures for cloſing theſe tranſactions. All perſons therefore, who have received public money from the general Treaſury, in purſuance of engagements entered into with the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs, and who have not accounted for the ſame, are hereby required to render and adjuſt their reſpective accounts within three months, computed from the preſent date; at the expiration of which time, proceſs will be commenced againſt ſuch as neglect this notice.

Samuel Oſgood
Walter Livingſton } Commiſſioners.
17A *Arthur Lee*

This Day is PRINTED and PUBLISHED
By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet,
And to be ſold by him and THOMAS DOBSON, near the Corner of Cheſnut in Second-Street, (*Price* 3/9)

An ESSAY

On the Cauſes of the Variety of Complexion and Figure in the Human Species.

To which are added,

STRICTURES

On LORD KAIMS's Diſcourſe, on the original Diverſity of Mankind.

By the Rev. *SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH*, D.D.
Vice-Preſident, and Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the College of New-Jerſey; and Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge 2aw6

Juſt Publiſhed, and now ſelling by *Hall* and *Sellers*, *J. Cruikſhank*, and *Young* and *M'Culloch*,
(Price 7/6 bound, or 6/ in blue covers.)

A

DEFENCE

OF THE

Conſtitutions of Government

OF THE

UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.
And a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.

All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

This Day is PUBLISHED,

(Printed by Prichard & Hall)

A VOLUME OF

Miſcellaneous Poems.

Price 5/. By PETER MARKOE.

N. B. Subſcribers are requeſted to call for their Copies at ſaid *Prichard*'s Book-Store and Circulating Library, in Market ſtreet. *May* 28. 7ſp

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THOMAS VOWELL

Has removed to Second ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, next door but one to the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe—*Where he has for SALE*—A General

Aſſortment of Dry Goods.

At ſaid Place, he continues to buy, ſell, or exchange, all Kinds of

Public Securities.

☞ His Stock of Ready Made Clothes ſelling off very cheap, at the corner of Market and Water ſtreets.

May 21 eptf

James Glentworth,

At his *Office* the Corner of Third and Market ſtreets,

Procures Money on Loan,

To any amount, on depoſits or ſatisfactory ſecurity.

LIKEWISE,

Buys and Sells on Commiſſion,

Bank Stock, Nicholſon's Loan-Office funded and unfunded Depreciation, Steile's, Story's, and Pierce's Certificates, and every other kind of Paper iſſued by Pennſylvania or the United States. March 26 2aw

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Iſaac Franks,

Stock and Exchange Broker,

At his OFFICE on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, oppoſite Lætitia-Court, and next Door to Jacob Baker's,

Buys and Sells on Commiſſion,

BANK STOCK,
Bills of exchange,
All kinds of ſtate and continental certificates,
Houſes and lands,
Merchandize,
Diſcounts notes, bonds and bills
And receives applications for borrowing and lending money,

He Buys and Sells

Certificates for the land-office,
Pennſylvania ſtate ſhilling money of the year 1781,
Continental ſtate dollar money of the year 1780,
Continental money
Loan-office certificates,
New loan-office certificates of Pennſylvania,
Depreciation funded and unfunded certificates,
Militia pay certificates,
Facilities or indents,
Pierce's final ſettlements,
Courſe's certificates,
And ever kind of certificates of this ſtate, or of any of the United States.

Any Perſon having Buſineſs to tranſact in the land-office of this ſtate, and purchaſes certificates at his Office, ſhall have their warrants, &c. carried through the different offices without further expence, except the fees required by the ſtate.

MONEY

May be raiſed at any time on continental or ſtate ſecurities, merchandize or produce, on a depoſit or ſale, by applying at his Office. Jan. 6. mtf

---

A *Tenant*'s Houſe and Ten

ACRES OF LAND

TO BE LET;

It is about three miles from this city—Alſo,

Five acres of Meadow in Moyamenſing. Apply to TENCH COXE.

Pennſylvania ſſ. (L. S.) The Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

To all whom it may concern.

PHINEAS BOND, Eſquire, having been recognized by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled as Conſul of His Britannic Majeſty throughout the States of New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware and Maryland; it is hereby declared, that all the privileges, pre-eminences and authority which the laws of nations, and of the land, give to a Conſul received by the United States, from any nation with whom they have no commercial treaty or convention, are due to, and ſhall be enjoyed by the ſaid PHINEAS BOND, in this Commonwealth.

Given in Council, under the hand of His Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Eſquire, Preſident, and the ſeal of the State, at Philadelphia, the twenty-firſt day of May, Anno. Domini 1787.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Atteſt, *James Trimble,*
For *John Armſtrong, Jun.* Secretary. } 2aw2w

PETER BORGER

Has for Sale at his Store in Water ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and the Weſt Indies,

COCOA of ſuperior quality
Cinnamon and caſſia
Sugar candy
Anniſeed
Gin in caſes
Lampblack
Crucibles of different ſorts and ſizes, and beſt quality
Turpentine
Beſt claret in boxes and caſks
Rheniſh wine
Queen ware plain & enamelled

Travelling caſes
Chintzes and calicoes
Muſlins
Home made linens
Ruſſia duck
Oſnaburgs
Ticklenburgs
Diapers and tickings
Thread ſtockings
Silks and ſattins
Superfine & ſecond cloths
Coarſe cloths and flannels
A parcel of 2 and 3 buſhel bags
German toys and garnets.

German BOOKS of the beſt authors, by the ſett
Seneca SNAKEROOT May 25 1awtf

The Cargo of the ſnow Eſpirito Santo, captain Viveiros, from Terceira, juſt arrived:

CONSISTING OF

Choice Fayal Wine,

four years old;

Sweet Oranges & Lemons,

For *SALE* on the moſt reaſonable *Terms*, by

Joyce Brothers & J. Palyart.

May 9 4ſp eotf

FOR SALE BY

Frederick W. Starman,

In Fifth-ſtreet, the firſt door from the corner of Market-ſtreet,

SOAL leather of excellent quality
Poſt paper in quarto
Medium ditto, in folio
Haerlem long lawns
German ſtraw knives
Coffee mills, ſcale beams, &c. &c.
Alſo a quantity of BEEF and PORK. 6t2aw

Juſt Imported

In the Brig Miſſouri from Dublin, and to be Sold by

Conyngham, Neſbitt & Co.

At their Store in Front, below Walnut-ſtreet,

AFRESH and general Aſſortment of white linens—alſo brown Drogheda linens and ſheetings—which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or at a ſhort credit.

They have likewiſe for ſale, Madeira Wine of firſt quality London market, and New-York quality, four years old, and all excellent in their kinds; claret in bottles, and brandy in pipes——And an aſſortment of Dry Goods, as uſual.

Philadelphia, May 26. eop2w

Low-priced Iriſh Linens

BY THE PACKAGE,

Juſt Imported in the Dublin Packet, from Dublin, and now ſelling by

Stephen Auſtin,

At his *STORE* in Second, near Cheſnut ſtreet,

A QUANTITY OF

YARD wide linens and 7-8 dowlas, and 9-8 brown and white ſheetings, elegant chintz patterns and low priced ditto, by the package or piece.

He alſo received per the Grange and others, the laſt Veſſels from Europe—A large

Aſſortment of fuſtians and Jeans

Fine white muſlinets and dimities, ſtripes and figures
Marſeilles quilting and drawboys
Mens, womens and boys cotton and thread hoſe
ALSO—A large aſſortment of elegant French chintzes, mantuas, ſattins, modes, ribbons, fans, and black velvet bindings
With a great Variety of other MERCHANDIZE of different kinds—Including

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

May 5 2wf2weo

Duncan Ingraham, junr.

Has juſt received by the Amſterdam Packet, from Amſterdam—The following

MERCHANDIZE:

Which he will ſell on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

LOW priced calicoes
Ruſſia ſheetings
Black pepper
7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glaſs
Drawing and ſheathing nails
Geneva in caſes May 21 ep2w
A very good aſſortment of table linen, diapers, &c.

A QUANTITY OF

Live Oak and Red Cedar,

About 600 lb. of Beaver,

And a Parcel of

Raccoon and Foxes Skins,

FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

From the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

WHEN inſurrection, with all its train of evils, invaded our land and deſtroyed the public tranquility---when the peaceable, induſtrious, and virtuous, citizens were, many of them, inſulted by armed men, patroling the ſtreets from county to county, in open defiance of lawful authority——trampling the conſtitution and laws (with the moſt ſacred obligations) under their lawleſs feet, it was my ardent wiſh to ſee the miſtaken multitude, return to a ſenſe of their duty, and quit their dangerous purſuits: many of them I viewed, as being under the influence of miſinformed heads, rather than wicked hearts: I flattered myſelf, that a cauſe which could not produce one ſingle argument for its ſupport, founded either on reaſon or religion, would not find many advocates, eſpecially if people could be brought to an impartial examination of the nature, tendency, and conſequences of the meaſures they ſo haſtily adopted, and greedily purſued. But, to my great diſappointment, I ſoon found that people were not to be reaſoned out of meaſures, that that they never reaſoned themſelves into; they immediately ſhut their eyes againſt conviction, and opened their ears to uncertain reports, until truth has received a fatal wound, the moſt diſintereſted advice has been rejected as partial, and their moſt judicious and benevolent friends, treated as inveterate enemies. Mr. Editor is much complained of, for printing all for one ſide, and none for the other: ſcurrility on either ſide, I wiſh may be buried in oblivion; and whatever is calculated to enlighten, convince, or pacify, I wiſh may appear, as time and opportunity permits; but if half the magazine ſhould be reſerved for the inſurgents, to vindicate their meaſures by well-founded arguments, I am perſuaded that eight pages muſt remain a blank.—After government had for a long time been ſet at defiance, its dignity inſulted, clemency abuſed, and pardon rejected with diſdain, what could have been done? Should our happy conſtitution, the price of all the blood and treaſure expended in the late tedious and impoveriſhing war, be thus trampled under foot, and not one exertion be made to ſave it from impending ruin? Could the public guardians of the ſtate, remain idle ſpectators of ſuch a cataſtrophe, without betraying their truſt, and incurring the reproaches of the preſent and future generations! Surely no: Yet there are many people who call themſelves either neuters, or good friends to government, who think the late manœuvres all entirely needleſs, and that all the blood and expence attending them, might have been ſpared, and the diſturbances all ſettled by gentle meaſures.

No perſon more ardently wiſhes the preſervation of the lives and eſtates of his fellow mortals, than the writer. I ſincerely lament the fate of the unhappy victims who have fallen in this unhappy conteſt: I deeply feel and regret the accumulated expence incurred; and had thoſe who now with one voice, acknowledge that they have been in a groſs error, been generous enough to reduce their convictions to practice, all this train of evils might have been avoided. But if any perſon has ſagacity enough to point out a particular method, whereby tranquility might have been reſtored (as thing were circumſtanced) different from the general line of conduct adopted by government, I would thank him for the information; for it is evident to every perſon who has had any converſation with the inſurgents, that they all along conſidered themſelves too ſtrong for government: It was their common language, that Shays could command from three to ten men, to government's one. While they were fluſhed with ſuch ideas, what terms could be expected; no conceſſions on their part, but government muſt ſtoop to the duſt. I leave it to the impartial to ſay (if any ſuch there be) nay, I ſubmit it to the intelligent and judicious of every party to declare, whether they ever pointed out, with any preciſion, the object they had in view; or whether they, as a body, ever once acknowledged themſelves in an error, until after they were overawed by ſuperior force. As to their objects, they were almoſt as various as their countenances, or the languages at the building of Babel—one cried this thing, and another that, and the greater part knew not wherefore they were come together.

A well regulated government, able to controul its ſubjects, is as eſſential to the happineſs and well being of the body politic, as the head is to the health and animation of the body natural. I can form no ideas how this could have been ſupported, with the leaſt trace of dignity, if a mere ceſſation of violence was the only baſis on which it reſted. Future laws, however juſt and neceſſary, if not exactly ſuiting the tempers, intereſts, or inclinations of deſigning individuals, might, and in all probability would, produce factions and diſturbances; and without the protection of laws founded in juſtice, where is the encouragement to induſtry—where the incitement to cultivate our farms, or increaſe our manufactures? What pleaſure could we derive from flouriſhing gardens or fruitful fields? For if lawleſs power renders them a precarious, they will certainly become a joyleſs acquiſition.

I do not undertake to vindicate every action or proceeding of the friends of government; when party ſpirit runs high, zealous tempers on either ſide, are apt to run into exceſs. My utmoſt wiſh at this time, is to reconcile thoſe who have profeſſedly diſcountenanced the inſurrections, to the general line of conduct purſued (which was not adopted until reluctant neceſſity required it) for the ſuppreſſion of them. I alſo wiſh to reconcile them to thoſe of their former friends who have committed the crime of attending to the calls of lawful authority; and to convince them, that beſides the temptation of an obedient diſpoſition, they had the additional inducement of ſound reaſon to influence their conduct.

As to thoſe who have been ſo far miſled, as to take an active part in the diſturbances, through the ſolicitation of deſigning men, I wiſh them no greater evil than to return to a ſenſe of their duty, and to practiſe thoſe virtues of induſtry, ſobriety, and a quiet behaviour, which will reinſtate them in the favour of their fellow citizens. Thoſe who ſhall be found attrociouſly guilty of high miſdemeanors, though they demand our pity, we ought to acquieſce in the demands of juſtice; remembering that juſtice as well as mercy, is due to thoſe who have been injured by them.

Friends and fellow citizens, the ſcene we have had before us, will teach us a good leſſon, though a hard one; it will teach us that the conſtitution and laws of an independent republic, are too ſacred to be trifled with; and that while thoſe who are veſted with lawful authority, adhere to the principles of the conſtitution, obedience is their due. The time has now come, that the freemen of Maſſachuſetts are exerciſing their darling privilege of electing their rulers: do not let us abuſe this privilege, by indulging a party ſpirit, in oppoſition to the dictates of reaſon and ſound judgment: let us look out for men of diſcernment and fidelity; and eſpecially let us view them as our political guides and overſeers; and not condemn them and their meaſures, before we diſcover whether they act with integrity or otherwiſe.

The fields call upon me to apply myſelf to different employments—I quit my pen for the preſent, and ſubſcribe myſelf the public's humble ſervant.

A YEOMAN.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 30.

BY accounts from Poland, we hear the royal treaſury have ordered, that for the future a mark of ſilver ſhall be coined into 83 florins Poliſh currency, inſtead of 80, as was formerly the practice.

Court of King's Bench.—Mitchel verſus Edie.

Mr. Erſkine, Mr. Mingay, and Mr. Baldwyn, ſhewed cauſes againſt a rule which had been obtained for a new trial in this caſe. It was an action tried before Mr. Juſtice Buller, at Guildhall, againſt the defendant, as one of the underwriters of an open policy of inſurance, on goods, on board the Lady Mansfield, from Jamaica to London. The circumſtances of the caſe were theſe: The ſhip was taken on her voyage home by an American privateer: and after being pillaged of all her ſtores, &c. was turned adrift in ſtreſs of weather. She found herſelf obliged to put into Carolina, where the remaining part of her cargo was put into the hands of a Mr. Cruden of that place, the ſhip being found unable to proceed upon her voyage. Cruden ſold the goods for 4901l. 17s, 5d. which was leſs by 215l. 3s. 8d. than the amount of the invoice; Cruden, after a lapſe of three years, and repeated application from the owners to remit to them the nett proceeds, became inſolvent. Upon this event the owners brought this action againſt the underwriters, to recover as for a total loſs. The underwriters paid the partial loſs of 215l. 3s 8d. The queſtions were, firſt, whether, under theſe circumſtances, the owners could, after the expiration of ſo long a period, abandon to the underwriters, and recover for the total loſs. Secondly, in caſe they were only entitled to the partial loſs, whether the 5 per cent. commiſſion which Cruden would have been entitled to deduct from the 4901l. 17s. 5d. in caſe he had remitted that ſum to England, ſhould not alſo have been paid into court in addition to the 215l. 3s. 8d. The jury in effect, found a verdict for the defendant. It was contended by Mr. Bearcroft, Mr. Cowper, and Mr. Adam, that this was a new queſtion upon inſurance law; that the ſhip having been once in the enemy's poſſeſſion, and the loſs having happened in conſequence of a peril inſured againſt in the policy, the aſſured had a right to abandon; that no time was limited for the exerciſe of that right, and that the applications of the aſſured for the courſe of three years to Mr. Cruden, was an endeavour, on their parts, to recover the property, as ſalvage, for the benefit of the underwriters, according to that clauſe in the policy which authoriſes them "to ſue, labour, and travel, for recovering the ſubject matter ſaved, without prejudice to the policy," and that as to the ſecond queſtion reſpecting the commiſſion, the aſſured had a right either to take the nett proceeds in Carolina, or to order them to be remitted home, in which caſe the commiſſion would have cauſed a further loſs to the aſſured, for which they were now entitled to recover.——The court ſaid there were two kinds of total loſs——one where the whole property was abſolutely gone——the other, where part of the property was ſaved; that in the latter caſe, the aſſured had a right, but were not bound, to abandon the part ſaved, and to ſay to the underwriters, we call upon you for a total loſs; and that to evidence an actual abandonment, it was indiſpenſibly incumbent on the aſſured to give notice, within a reaſonable time, of ſuch an intention. That in the preſent caſe, inſtead of giving ſuch notice, they had relinquiſhed their right to abandon, by neglecting it ſo long, and by applying to Cruden as their own agent. Mr. juſtice Buller, on the ſecond point, thought the aſſured entitled to recover the commiſſion which Cruden would have deducted, if he had remitted the money; but the loſs had been referred to an arbitrator who found that only the 215l. 3s. 8d. was due—therefore the rule for a new trial was diſcharged.

Among the books at the late Wortley Montague's ſale, was a book which clears a doubt that has been entertained of the authenticity of a popular work, the Arabian Night's entertainment, in the original language.

This book was tranſlated into Engliſh from the French tranſlation; but it was generally believed, that the Frenchman, who called himſelf the tranſlator, was the writer.

It now appears that he has not tranſlated above half of them; and the Oriental copy being purchaſed for fifteen pounds by Mr. White, there is reaſon to hope the public will have the reſidue in his moſt claſſical and elegant Engliſh.

ALBION-MILL.

Black-Friar's Bridge.

In the whole world of mechanics and mechanical architecture—there is no object a greater curioſity than this:——

The fame of it has already ſpread far beyond our own country. France has employed our artificers to do the ſame for them; and when Mr. Bolton and Mr. Fotheringham have finiſhed at Paris, they have offers both from Peterſburgh and Vienna.

To the praiſe of the Czarina and the emperor, they both imitate the example of the king of France, and like him, magnificently give a charte blance as to price.

The particulars of this admirable work are as follow:——

Two fire engines.

The cylinder, a thirty-ſix inch bore.

The length of the ſtrokes ſeven feet.

The number of ſtrokes, twenty in a minute.

There are to be thirty pair of ſtones, the diameter of the ſtones, five feet.

The diameter of the log wheels, ſeven feet.

There are to be twelve bolting mills.

The conſumption of coals for the copper of each engine, five buſhels in an hour.

The quantity of work done by each pair of ſtones in an hour, five buſhels of meal.

The fire engine and its application are, as has been ſaid, the work of Mr. Bolton of Birmingham. Mr. Wyats is the architect to whom the world is indebted for the edifice!

A letter from Karldſtadt (Germany) informs us, that his Imperial majeſty, in his preſent tour, travelled to Zengg by a new way, conſtructed by his orders, and honoured, after the old Roman cuſtom, with his name, being called the Joſephine Road. This great work, with which nothing of the kind in Europe can vie, is ten German (or fifty-ſeven and an half) Engliſh miles in length, and cut through the high mountain of Capella. At the end of each mile is erected a ſmall column of white marble, ornamented with a ſun-dial, and ſurrounded by lime-trees; at the termination of every two miles, there is a pyramid of the ſame marble, with the like decorations of a ſun-dial and trees, and alſo ſerving as a fountain of excellent water, near which baſons are placed to receive it for the uſe of the neighbouring cattle; and, that no conveniency may be wanting to the traveller, good inns are eſtabliſhed at proper diſtances from each other. Undertakings of this nature, where national magnificence is made ſubſervient to public utility, compel us to exclaim with the poet:

"These are imperial works, and worthy kings."

Within the laſt ten years, the greateſt part of the national debt, amounting to more than 130 millions, has gone through the hands of the managers of the bank of England, and paid toll too very handſomely. To ſay the bank has doubled its capital by this influx, is a bold aſſertion—but there is nothing romantic in the ſuppoſition—their bank is all money, their very paper is money—they have the firſt credit in the world, and well deſerve the credit they have—for they have more real wealth at this time than all the public companies in Europe, nay, the world put together.

The epithet Divine has frequently been applied to the fair part of the creation. The reigning faſhion ſtill renders the epithet more juſt, for Prelatical Hips, and Epiſcopal bottoms, are evident marks of Divinity!

The attachment of the ladies to eccleſiaſtical titles, is by no means a modern faſhion. With our grandmothers, a Cardinal was the rage; the modern ton has altered to a Biſhop. The only difference is, that the one was an external ornament on the heads and ſhoulders of the dames of antiquity, but modern belles have given them more intimate ſituations, and more private appointments.

By a law of Amurath II. the heir apparent of the Turkiſh throne (who boaſts of having in his dominions thirty kingdoms) is obliged to be brought up to ſome handicraft or trade. Solyman the magnificent was a turban maker. Oſman III. who was killed in 1614, was a very expert cutler, and Muſtapha IV. within the preſent century, was an excellent ſadler. The Circaſſians, the Georgians, the Dageſthans, who are beyond all compariſon the handſomeſt people on the earth, and very powerful, educate the heir apparent in the following manner:—When the Khan's principal lady is in labour, the firſt Circaſſian man who gets notice of it, places himſelf at the door of the haram, or houſe, where the women are kept. When he has once taken his ſtation, no other Circaſſian dares deprive him of it; when the lady is delivered, ſome old ſervant woman is ſent to the gate to declare to the Circaſſians, that the khan's wife is delivered either of a ſon or a daughter: if a ſon, the child being richly dreſſed, is brought to the gate, and delivered to the Circaſſian, whoſe right it is by their law; he carries the infant to his houſe, provides a nurſe for him, and educates him as his own child, until he acquires the age of nine or ten years, then he is reſtored to his parents, at which time they have great rejoicings. The reaſon they act in this manner is, that the child may be brought up hardily, and become a buggateer, or hero, the only character which creates eſteem among thoſe warlike people.

The goldſmiths of London uſed formerly to prove the purity of their gold, in the court of requeſts, Weſtminſter-hall, before the barons and attorney-general. Upon theſe occaſions they had a pair of ſcales which were called the Pixe, upon ſo very nice a conſtruction, that 1 200th part of a grain would balance them. Upon one of the trials, Noy, attorney-general, ſaid he ſhould be ſorry if all his actions were to be weighed in that ſcale.

For a long time in France, all letters that came from the ſovereign, had, for greater ſanction, three hairs of his beard in the ſeal. There is ſtill a charter of 1121, which concludes with the following words:—Quod ut ratum & ſtabile perſeveret in poſterum, præſenti ſcripto ſigilli, mei robur appoſui cum tribus pilis barbæ meæ—That it may ſtand confirmed and be preſerved in future, I have ſet on the preſent writings the force of my ſeal with three hairs of my beard.

A few days ſince, a lady of diſtinction, who has for many years been a ſupporter of the people called Methodiſts, and who had been a moſt zealous aſſerter and juſtifier of their doctrines, to the great ſurprize of the congregation with whom ſhe had been a communicant and ſiſter for many years, got up after the parſon had given the bleſſing, and read what ſhe termed her recantation from the errors of that community; which ſhe concluded, by ſaying, had brought chriſtianity into the ſituation of its maſter, i. e. of being crucified between two thieves, hypocriſy and avaricious meanneſs, two more dangerous and deſpiſeable thieves than thoſe which attended the execution on Calvary; and that thence ſhe had reſolved to withdraw forever from that ſect her perſon, friends, (as far as ſhe had intereſt) and her purſe. The firſt, it was hinted, might have been diſpenſed with, but her purſe is a moſt mortifying loſs. The above is a fact.

The public papers of Bretanny, in France, obſerve, that the ſmall-pox, which has raged for ſome time at Coue, in that province, has been very fatal to children. A farmer, in particular, who had nine, was deprived of them all in the courſe of twelve days: but it is remarkable, that the diſorder has been favourable to perſons advanced in years; ſeveral people aged from 80 to 85, having happily recovered from it; and what is very extraordinary indeed, a woman, named Marchand, who has compleated her 103d year, having caught the infection attended by ſymptoms of the moſt dangerous kind, is now perfectly well.

A gentleman lately dead, has left to each of his three daughters 5000l. in the Conſols, on the following ſingular conditions: That they never marry any man who follows an effeminate employment, as ſuch men, he ſays, in the following paragraph of his will, not only degrade themſelves by occupations that are altogether unmanly, but what is worſe, uſurp the province of the females, ſhut them out from the walks of induſtry, and thus contribute to people the ſtews.

A public ſpirited magiſtrate has lately propoſed ſome experiments for the prevention of crimes, which appear to deſerve the ſerious attention of the legiſlature. This gentleman recommends that grand juries, in the charge from the bench, ſhould be directed, not only to preſent offenders, but alſo to ſearch out and preſent every individual, whoſe character deſerves public notice and reward, that they may receive, in open court, the eulogium of the judge, and be inveſted with a ſuſpended gold medal, properly inſcribed, as a badge of honeſty or morals, to be always worn and exhibited to public view. Beſides which, he pleads that ſome ſmall pecuniary aſſiſtance ſhould in the ſame public way, be allotted to honeſt families ſtruggling under labour and difficulties; and alſo for the encouragement of matrimony among the poor.

AMERICA.

NORFOLK, May 16.

From the ſeverity and long continuance of bad weather, we have every reaſon to apprehend great damages muſt have been ſuſtained by the different veſſels in and about our capes. The change of the moon to-morrow will, we hope, occaſion a change in our atmoſphere, and once more diſplay to our longing view, the beauties of an azure ſky.

RICHMOND, May 23.

On the 16th inſt. died at Hampton, JAMES BARON, eſquire. This gentleman took an early and active part in the late revolution, and was ſoon after promoted commodore of the fleet employed by this ſtate to act againſt the enemy. His facetious temper, and truly benevolent deportment, endeared him to his acquaintance—and the univerſal approbation of his character and conduct, among all ranks of people, is the beſt teſtimony of his worth——makes his death regretted and lamented, and will inſure laſting reſpect to his memory.

NEW-YORK, May 24.

By a veſſel which arrived at Portſmouth in 32 days from l'Orient, we are informed, that the account of the caſſoon in Cherbourg, in France, having given way, is totally void of truth. So far from receiving any damage, that ſtupendous work remained firm when the above veſſel left France.

NEWPORT, May 24.

Laſt Friday evening Mr. James Chappel, tender of a ferry boat, from the weſt ſide of Conanicut to Narraganſett, was puſhing off the bow of his boat with an oar placed againſt the wharf; the oar ſlipped, and Mr. Chappel fell overboard and was drowned; he could not be diſcovered till next morning, when he was found ſtanding nearly upright, with his feet on the bottom.

Laſt Saturday morning an account arrived that captain John Hull, of this place, who ſailed from hence in a ſloop a ſhort time paſt, for South Carolina, was knocked overboard by the boom in jibing as they were going over Charleſton Bar, and was drowned.

BOSTON, May 28.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Friday laſt from Orange, in the county of Hampſhire, informs us, that the following letter was received by the perſon to whom it was directed, on Wedneſday laſt, viz.

Hindſale, May 21, 1787, 12 o'clock.

'Brother,

'I would have you acquaint my family, that I am taken priſoner by Shay's men. They tell me I muſt go to head quarters—— where that is I know not. From your brother,

JOSEPH METCALF.

'Mr. Savel Metcalf, Orange.'

Mr. Metcalf was on his return home from a journey when he was captured. The night following which, the houſe of Medad Pomroy, eſquire, in Warwick, was attacked, and himſelf made priſoner, by an armed body of inſurgents, commanded by one Smith, of New Salem, late a lieutenant colonel of the militia, who, previous to his departure left the following with Mr. Pomroy's lady, viz

'This is to certify the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, that the perſons now taken are to be reſerved as hoſtages to ſecure the life of Jaſon Parmenter and Henry M'Cullock, who are condemned to death by ſaid ſtate, and to aſſure you that if the above perſons are put to death by ſaid ſtate, that the perſons taken as above, ſhall be put to death in the ſame manner, as ſoon as the news arrives, and that without delay, and therefore pray you not to be deceived, but pray to ſave life.'

Our informant, who is brother to one of the gentlemen made priſoners, ſays further, that on Tueſday laſt they were ſeen to paſs through Brattleborough, Vermont, guarded by ſix of the rebels.

Extract of a letter from Barrington, May 22, 1787.

'Yeſterday returned to camp from Boſton, the hon. major general Lincoln. The regiment under the command of col. Newell, the artillery under major Brown, and the light dragoons under captain Sheldon, marched about two miles out of town to meet the general. At 11 A. M. the general, attended by the hon. Mr. Sedgwick, late member of Congreſs, Mr. Prince, the commiſſary of the army, and the ſheriff of the county, made his appearance, which was announced by the diſcharge of ſeven pieces of artillery. The general then paſſed the line of the regiment, receiving the ſalutes of the officers, the ſoldiers with arms preſented—having advanced a little in front he halted, and the regiment having again paſſed him in platoons, they returned again to Barrington. Nothing could evince the affection of the troops to this good man, more the emulation which appeared among them to excel, when they were informed they were going to meet the general. That joy and tranſport which appeared ſo viſible on each countenance, when they were firſt informed the general was in the county, now ſhone with the moſt exalted ſplendor when they ſaw him; nor was the general himſelf unmoved at theſe apparent marks of their eſteem, but received them with all that paternal affection which marks the good and the brave, and which is juſtly a characteriſtic of this worthy man."

An expreſs arrived in town on Saturday laſt, who brought information that Mr. Joſeph Metcalf had made his eſcape from the party of inſurgents who were conveying him to Shays' head quarters.

Philadelphia, *June* 4.

Mr. Jonathan Burrall is unanimouſly elected by Congreſs a commiſſioner for ſettling the accounts of the quarter-maſter's and commiſſary departments, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Pettit. And Mr. Benjamin Walker was unanimouſly elected commiſſioner for ſettling the accounts of the hoſpital, marine and clothier's departments, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. King.

A ſtrict calculation has lately been made in Maſſachuſetts of the number of inhabitants in the ſtate, by which it appears, that excluſive of a conſiderable portion of perſons not rateable, there has been an encreaſe of 28,000 freeholders ſince the laſt calculation in the year 1772, when the amount was 72,000. In ſo ſhort a period as 15 years, ten of which have been conſumed in a deſtructive war,—this ſeems almoſt an incredible multiplication of the human ſpecies.

A gentleman lately arrived from France favoured is with the following ludicrous anecdote. A very worthy doctor, who preſides over a large houſe in London, took it into his head to ſet out on his travels, as the phraſe is in the 75th year of his age. It happened a little unlucky for him, that he put his foot in France the very moment a poor old crazy woman landed in her way to Rome, where ſhe was going to ſettle ſome points of faith and doctrine with his Holineſs and St. John the Baptiſt, who was yet alive, as ſhe ſaid, had his abode there in a little houſe of his own. By the doctor's dreſs and formal behaviour it was ſuppoſed, that he was on the ſame miſſion. The extravagant conduct of two ſuch people, had the effect in France that uncommon ſights have in Pennſylvania, and other countries—It drew upon them the attention of the mob, which conducted them from one ſtreet to another, 'till the biſhop and magiſtrates examined into the matter. In ſhort, the reverend doctor, by an unaccountable miſtake, found himſelf involved in the old woman's circumſtances, and being equally looked upon as perſons diſordered in their ſenſes, they were immediately ſhipped off, and ſent back again to England.

A few days ago a young man in Cheſter county being violently afflicted with the tooth ach, applied to a neighbour for advice, and was recommended to extract the tooth, and to furniſh himſelf with another from ſome dead man's ſkull. He accordingly repaired to Brandywine, and opening the grave of a Heſſian who had been killed and buried there, in lifting the head a conſiderable number of guineas, which had been artfully concealed, fell out of the ſoldier's hair, ſo much to the aſtoniſhment and joy of the invalid that he inſtantly loſt or forgot his malady.

Extract from Lord KAIM's *Sketches.*

THE fineſt countries have been depopulated by deſpotiſm; witneſs Greece, Egypt, and the leſſer Aſia. The river Menam, in the kingdom of Siam, overflows annually like the Nile, depoſiting a quantity of ſlime, which proves a rich manure. The river ſeems to riſe gradually as the rice grows, and retires to its channel when the rice, approaching to maturity, needs no longer to be watered.—Nature beſides has beſtowed on that rich country variety of delicious fruits, requiring ſcarce any culture. In ſuch a Paradiſe, would one imagine that the Saimites are a miſerable people? The government is deſpotic, and the ſubjects are ſlaves: They muſt work for their monarch ſix months every year, without wages, and even without receiving any food from him. What renders them ſtill more miſerable is, that they have no protection either for their perſons or goods; the grandees are expoſed to the rapacity of the king and his courtiers; and the lower ranks are expoſed to the rapacity of the grandees. When a man has the misfortune to poſſeſs a tree remarkable for good fruit, he is required in the name of the king, or a courtier, to preſerve the fruit for their uſe. Every proprietor of a garden in the neighbourhood of the capital muſt pay a yearly ſum to the keeper of the elephants—otherwiſe it will be laid waſte by theſe animals, whom it is high treaſon to moleſt. From the ſea port of Mergui to the capital, one travels ten or twelve days through immenſe plains of a rich ſoil, finely watered. That country appears to have been formerly cultivated, but is now quite depopulated, and left to tygers and elephants. Formerly, an immenſe commerce was carried on in that fertile country; hiſtorians atteſt, that in the middle of the ſixteenth century above one thouſand foreign ſhips frequented its ports annually. But the king tempted with ſo much riches, endeavoured to engroſs all the commerce of his country; by which means he annihilated ſucceſſively mines, manufactures, and even agriculture. The country is depopulated, and few remain there but beggars. A deſpotic government ſtifles, in the birth, all the bounties of nature, and renders the fineſt ſpots of the globe equally ſterile with its barren mountains.

I have inſiſted longer upon the deplorable effects of deſpotiſm than perhaps is neceſſary; but I was fond of the opportunity to juſtify, or rather applaud the ſpirit of liberty ſo eminent in the inhabitants of Britain. *Every form of government muſt be* GOOD *that inſpires* PATRIOTISM, *and the beſt form to invigorate that* NOBLE PASSION *is a* COMMONWEALTH *founded on* ROTATION *of power, where it is the ſtudy of thoſe in office to do good, and to merit approbation from their fellow citizens.* What will our American ariſtocratics ſay *to this?*

MEMENTO to the LOVERS of FRENCH WINES.

BY DR. WATSON.

NEITHER Ceruſe, nor Litharge, nor Minium, have any taſte, but any of theſe ſubſtances being boiled in diſtilled vinegar, which has an acid taſte, will be diſſolved in it; and the ſolution being cryſtallized, will give one of the ſweeteſt ſubſtances in nature, called Saccharum Saturni, or ſugar of lead. It is this property, which lead has of acquiring a ſweet taſte by ſolution in an acid, that has rendered it ſo ſerviceable to thoſe Wine Merchants, who, reſpecting their own profit more than the lives of their cuſtomers, have not ſcrupled to attempt recovering wines, which had turned ſour, by putting into them large quantities of Ceruſe or Litharge. I believe this adulteration is puniſhed with death in ſome parts of Germany; and it is to be wiſhed that it met with that puniſhment every where. In 1750, the Farmers General in France being aſtoniſhed at the great quantities *du vine gat* which were brought into Paris, in order to be made into vinegar, redoubled their reſearches to find out the cauſe of the great increaſe in that article; for near 30 000 hogſheads had been annually brought in for a few years, preceding the year 1750, whereas the quantity annually loſt in 40 years before did not exceed 1200 hogſheads. They diſcovered that ſeveral wine merchants bought theſe ſour wines (which were ſtill rendered more ſour by the cuſtom of pouring into each hogſhead ſix pints of vinegar before it was ſold) and afterwards, by means of litharge, rendered them palatable, and ſold them as genuine wines*. Engliſh vintners, there is reaſon to fear, are not more ſcrupulous in the uſe of this poiſon than the French wine merchants; for it not only corrects the acidity of ſour wines, but it gives a richneſs to meagre ones, and by this property, the temptation to uſe it is much increaſed.

The reader may ſoon furniſh himſelf with the means of detecting lead when diſſolved in wine. Let him boil together in a pint of water, an ounce of flower of brimſtone, and when the liquor, which will be of a yellow colour, is cold, let him pour it into a bottle, and corking it up, reſerve it for uſe. A few drops of this liquor being let fall into a glaſs of wine or cyder, containing lead, will change the whole into a colour more or leſs brown, according to the quantity of lead which it contains; if the wine be wholly free from lead, it will be rendered turbid by the liquor, but the colour will be rather a dirty white, than a blackiſh brown.

* Exam. Chy. de differ. Subs. par M. Sage, p. 157.

SHIP NEWS.

The Penelope, Taylor, from St Euſtatia; Ruth, Field, from Aux Cayes; Jane, Hitchborn, from Savannah; Franklin, Miles, from North Carolina; William, Armſtrong, and Friendſhip, Smith, from Baltimore; Betſey, Young, and Speedwell, Gage, from Philadelphia; Avis, Aiken, from New-York, and Polly, Dorry, from Johns, are arrived at Boſton.

NAVAL-OFFICE, June 1—2.

INWARDS.	
Sloop Active, Edger	Madeira
OUTWARDS.	
Ship Alliance, Read	Canton
Amſterdam Packet, Collet	Amſterdam
Brig Sovereign, De Galatheaux	Weſt Indies
Sophia, Burrows	R. Iſland & Newfoundland
Sloop Lydia, Pagiſter	Antigua
CLEARED.	
Ship Philadelphia, Strong	Charleſton
Brig Cape Francoiſe Packet, Coffin	Cape Francoiſe
Sloop Jane Ann, Bethel	St. Vincent
Lovely Mary, White	Jamaica
Dolphin, Carhart	New-York

* * *

To-Morrow Morning,

At 9 o'Clock—Will be SOLD,

At the City Auction-Store,

A Large and General ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Moſtly freſh, and never before Opened:

Among which are,

PRINTED jeans, fancy coloured Stormont calicoes, gold and olive furniture, red ground linen handkerchiefs, beaver hats, ſilks, Iriſh linens, brown rolls in bales and pieces, an elegant chaſed ſilver coffee pot, china, threads, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

N. B. Tueſdays and *Thurſdays* are his ſtated days for the Sale of Dry Goods. June 4.

Books by Auction

Will commence on Wedneſday Evening the 6th inſt. At the Auction-Room in Water-ſtreet, the third door ſouth of Market-ſtreet, and continue ſeveral evenings ſucceſſively,

A Choice Collection of BOOKS,

Among which are

CHAMBERS' dictionary of arts and ſciences, 2 vol. folio, Swift's works, 15 vol. Pope's works compleat, 9 vol. Rapin's hiſtory of England, 15 vol. Millot's elements of general hiſtory, 5 vol. Sterne's works, 7 vol. Spectator, Tatler, Guardian; with a variety of Hiſtories, Novels, Plays, &c.

The ſale to begin at half after 7, and continue till half after 9 o'clock ——Catalogues to be had at the place of ſale, and at Samuel Dellap's Broker and Intelligence-Office, in Market-ſtreet, betwixt Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.——Who has for SALE,

Two Houſes in Pear-ſtreet, ſeveral Tracts of Land in this ſtate—and ſome Lots in and about the city to Let on ground rent.

Books taken for ſale by ſaid Dellap.——Conſtant attendance will be given at the Auction-Room.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(Price a Quarter Dollar)

THE

Columbian Magazine,

OR

Monthly Miſcellany;

FOR MAY, 1787:

EMBELLISHED WITH,

I. A Plan of a new invented Candle-Caſe—II. A Plan of ſome ancient Works on the Muſkingum.

CONTAINING,

1. TREATISE on religion (continued)—2. Comparative view of the animals of America, with thoſe of Europe, by Mr Jefferſon—3 Dr. Beatie's diſſertation on dreaming (concluded)—4. Deſcription of a candle caſe invented by F. H. eſq—5. Deſcription of an improved method of tonguing a harpſichord or ſpinnet, by F. H. eſq.—6. New method of expelling damps from wells, by Ebenezer Robinſon—7. Deſcription and plan of ſome remains of ancient works on the Muſkingum, by Capt, J. Hart—8. An enquiry into the methods of preventing the painful and fatal effects of cold—9. Experiments in agriculture—10. Extract from Doctor Franklin's maritime obſervations—11. Uſeful articles ſelected from Mr. Cutler's account of the vegetable productions of America—12. Anecdotes—13. The danger of ſporting with credulity, a tale—14. Anecdote.

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

15. Extract from the viſion of Columbus, a poem, by Joel Barlow, eſq. juſt publiſhed—16. The choice of a huſband, by a lady—17. Supplication before marriage, by the ſame—18. The hypocrite's hope—19. Courtſhip inverted—20. On Miſs K—— H—— recovering from ſickneſs—21. An evening at ſea—22 Verſes on the concluſion of a voyage—23. Mathematical queſtion—24. Intelligence.

To which is prefixed, a METEOROLOGICAL TABLE *for the Month of* April, 1787.

George Bringhurſt,

COACHMAKER,

HAS removed from Fourth ſtreet, oppoſite the German Lutheran church, to thoſe commodious and long accuſtomed buildings, lately occupied by Mr. George Way, coachmaker, on the ſouth ſide of Arch ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, adjoining the church burying ground.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his former employers, and to requeſt their future favours, as well as thoſe of the Public.

He continues to make and repair all kinds of pleaſurable carriages, and will uſe his endeavours that his work ſhall be his beſt recommendation.

He takes in carriages to ſtand, by the month, quarter or year, having convenient ſheds for the purpoſe; the greateſt care will be taken of them.

Carriages of all ſorts ſold upon commiſſion.

He has at preſent for ſale—A coach, a chariot; a phæton, three coaches very ſuitable to run in the line of ſtages, 2 chairs, 2 ſulkies, ſeconded hand, and 2 family waggons entirely new, and of the neweſt faſhion.

To be SOLD *or* LET,

The remainder of his Leaſe of the houſe, ſhop, ſheds, ſmith's ſhop, yard, &c. where he formerly dwelt and carried on his buſineſs. The place is well calculated for a tavern for the entertainment of people from the country, being near the market. The yard is ſpacious, has a pump of good water in it, and can accommodate many waggons. The ſheds are roomy, and can ſhelter a great many horſes. June 4 5t mth

Wants a Place,

A YOUNG MAN, 28 years of age, who would be glad to ſerve any ſingle gentleman or family. He can dreſs and ſhave, ſpeak French, or act as hither coachman, jutman or groom. Has no objections to go abroad, as he has been uſed to travel in England, France, Germany, Flanders and other foreign parts. ——Can have a good arecommendation. Any gentleman or family that this may ſuit, will pleaſe to direct a line for R. H. at the City Tavern, which ſhall be duly attended to. 2awtf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints the Public, that he has commenced the Buſineſs of a

Notary Public, Conveyancer & Broker,

And has alſo opened an *Office* for the purchaſe and ſale of *Real Eſtates.* He flatters himſelf, that the utility of uniting thoſe ſeveral branches is obvious, and will render his endeavours uſeful.

As the buſineſs of a *Broker* has in a great meaſure been hitherto confined to that particular part of its duties which more immediately relates to the purchaſing and ſelling of *Stock*, the ſubſcriber has ſeen the inconveniencies which both citizens and ſtrangers experience from the want of a *Broker* in the particular line of *Commerce*: to remedy this as much as in him lies, it is a conſiderable part of his preſent plan to pay particular attention to the duties of a *Mercantile Broker*, in which line he flatters himſelf he ſhall prove a uſeful inſtrument to the merchants of this city, as well as to ſuch foreigners and ſtrangers as may have occaſion for his ſervices. He has therefore prepared himſelf for the receiving, buying and ſelling every kind of *Merchandize* on commiſſion, for procuring freight for veſſels, and hiring veſſels on charter. He will alſo purchaſe and ſell, on commiſſion, bills of exchange, bank ſtock, and all kinds of public ſecurities; in which ſeveral tranſactions his employers may implicitly rely on his beſt endeavours for their intereſts, on the moſt inviolable ſecrecy, and every poſſible diſpatch.

Third-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet, June 2. } EDWARD FOX. tutf1mtftf

Edward Fox,

NOTARY-PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER & BROKER,
Weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the firſt Houſe below
Market-ſtreet,

BUYS and SELLS on Commiſſion, every Kind of

Merchandize, Bills of Exchange,

Public Securities, Bank Stock,
And all the different Species of PAPER MONEY of
this or of any of the United States.

He procures Freight for Veſſels;

And hires Veſſels on Charter:
Lets out and procures MONEY on Loan:

Diſcounts Bills and Notes:

Purchaſes and Sells REAL ESTATES:
Draws all Kinds of Deeds, Proteſts, Charter Parties,
and other Inſtruments of Writing.

By a punctual attendance on the ſeveral duties which he undertakes, and a ſcrupulous regard to the intereſts of his employers, he expects to merit the confidence of thoſe gentlemen who may from time to time have occaſion for his ſervices, in any or all of the above branches.

☞ Excellent Stores are provided for the reception of either Wet or Dry Goods.

CAME to the Plantation of Geo. Webſter, in Abington, near Jenkintown, laſt January, a ſmall Brown BULL. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. June 2.

Mr. *Reinagle's*

CONCERT

Will be Performed at the CITY-TAVERN, on *Tueſday* the 12th Inſtant. June 1.

PITTSBURGH.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW two ſtory HOUSE, juſt finiſhed, pleaſantly ſituate in Water ſtreet, fronting upon the Monongahela river, nearly oppoſite the Old ferry, and only two lots diſtant from Ferry ſtreet.

The plan of the houſe is very commodious, has 4 rooms on a floor, and is one of the beſt and neateſt finiſhed houſes in that town, built upon a lot of 60 feet by 140: there is an excellent cellar under the whole houſe 9 feet in the clear; the firſt and ſecond ſtories are about 10 feet each in the clear, with an exceeding good garret, the inſide partitions (except thoſe on each ſide the ſtaircaſe) are wainſcot pannel work, well finiſhed and painted; and as high as the ſur-baſe the houſe is pannelled around, except a part of the lower ſtory, which is now occupied as a ſtore.

At the back of the houſe is a Kitchen two ſtories high and a garret; it is 20 feet by 18 and a fire-place in each ſtory. The whole is rented at 70l. per ann. and has two families living therein, but the purchaſer may have poſſeſſion of the lower part immediately, and of the whole premiſes in 6 months.

If a good ſituation for trade and buſineſs are objects of any advantage, there is not one in Pittſburgh which enjoys a preference to this: it commands a firſt choice of all the cuſtom from Waſhington and Fayette counties, and as a demonſtration of the worth of the ſituation, the lots contiguous to it are rated at treble the value of any others of the ſame ſize the in town. Pittſburgh is at preſent a very conſiderable and flouriſhing place; and as little doubt remains but it will become a county town ſhortly, that circumſtance alone will greatly inhance the value of every foot of property in the place. Nature has alſo fitted it with ſo many excellent and peculiar advantages, that it is next to impoſſible but that it will in time grow much both in ſize and opulence. Particulars may be known by applying to MATTHEW M'CONNELL, at the *Exchange Office*, in Second, near Cheſnut ſtreet, Philadelphia. 2awtf April 20

TO BE SOLD, A

VALUABLE Plantation, pleaſantly ſituated in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, two miles from the borough of Briſtol and 8 miles from Trenton, containing about 440 acres of Land: the ſoil fertile, and equal in goodneſs to any in the townſhip; 150 acres of which are cleared, and fitted for the plough, 20 acres of meadow in good graſs, and more may eaſily be made, the remainder is woodland well timbered. The above tract is well ſituated, and calculated for dividing into two Farms, there being two comfortable log dwelling houſes on the premiſes, two young orchards, with a well of good water near each houſe. The river Delaware running in front of the farm, affords a convenient and cheap way to tranſport the produce of ſaid place to the markets of this or the Jerſey ſtate, which is an object of conſiderable importance to the farmer. For further particulars apply to JOHN BOOZE, living near the premiſes or to ROBERT WALN, in Philadelphia.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in Hanover townſhip, Burlington county, on the night of the 29th of this inſtant, a Dutch ſervant man, named John Auguſt Molſen, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtraight built, rather ſlim, black ſtraight hair, light eyes, pale complexion: had on and took with him two ſutes of cloaths, viz. one coat and jacket mixt with red and blue, one pair of black velvet breeches, the other ſute of London brown, one pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of grey yarn ditto, new ſhoes, a new felt hat, two ſhirts, one oſnabrig, the other Dutch linen, took with him an iron grey mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, a ſmall black liſt on her back, trots and canters well: her near eye almoſt blind, with a lump on the near ſide of her noſe.

Any perſon taking up ſaid ſervant, and ſecuring him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and a further reward of fifteen ſhillings for the mare alone; to be paid by

May 30. THOMAS EARL, Junior.

From the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ODE TO POPULARITY.

O Popularity, thou giddy thing!
What grace or profit doſt thou bring?
Thou art not honeſty, thou art not fame;
I cannot call thee by a worthy name;
To ſay I hate thee were not true;
Contempt is properly thy due;
I cannot love thee and deſpiſe thee too.

Thou art no patriot, but the verieſt cheat
That ever traffick'd in deceit;
A ſtate empiric, bellowing loud
Freedom and frenzy to the mobbing croud:
And what car'ſt thou, if thou canſt raiſe
Illuminations and huzzas,
Tho' half the city ſunk in one bright blaze.

A patriot! no, for thou doſt hold in hate
The very peace and welfare of the ſtate;
When anarchy aſſaults the ſovereign's throne,
Then is the day, the night thine own;
Then is thy triumph, when the foe
Levels ſome dark inſidious blow,
Or ſtrong rebellion lays thy country low.

Thou canſt affect humility, to hide
Some deep device of monſtrous pride;
Conſcience and charity pretend,
For compaſſing ſome private end;
And in a canting conventicle note
Long ſcripture paſſages canſt quote,
When perſecution rankles in thy throat.

Thou haſt no ſenſe of nature at thy heart,
No ear for ſcience, and no eye for art,
Yet confidently doſt decide at once
This man a wit, and that a dunce;
And, ſtrange to tell! howe'er unjuſt,
We take thy dictates upon truſt,
For if the world will be deceiv'd, it muſt.

In truth and juſtice thou haſt no delight,
Virtue thou doſt know by ſight;
But, as the chymiſt by his ſkill
From droſs and dregs a ſpirit can diſtill,
So from the priſons, or the ſtews,
Bullies, blaſphemers, and the ſwindling crews,
Shall turn to heroes, if they ſerve thy views.

Thou doſt but make a ladder of the mob,
Whereby to climb into ſome courtly job;
There ſafe repoſing, warm and ſnug,
Thou anſwer'ſt with a patient ſhrug,
Miſcreants, begone! who cares for you,
Ye baſe born, bawling, clamorous crew?
You've ſerv'd my turn, and, vagabonds, adieu!

* * *

ANECDOTE from the FRENCH.

A Gentleman of Gaſcoine, who inherited two thouſand crowns a year from his father, commenced Marquis at Paris, and being a gay volatile genius, ſoon got the better of his fortune, and was reduced to the loweſt ebb of wretchedneſs. Yet, in the midſt of it, he never loſt his ſpirit and courage, or impotently repined at what was not to be remedied: but with the ſmall pittance he had left, purchaſed a mule and turned water-carrier. Sometime afterwards as he was trafficking his merchandize up and down the ſtreets, he happened to meet two of his old companions, who would have avoided him, for fear of giving him pain, at being caught in ſuch an equipage. But he prevented them, ſprung forward to ſalute them with his uſual freedom, and, when they ſeemed to pity his ill fortune, briſkly interrupted them by ſaying, 'that he had 40,000 crowns worth of water in the Seine, but, for want of ſervants, he was obliged to ſell it himſelf."

* * *

The ſubſcriber will expoſe to ſale,

On the fourth Monday in November next (being the 26th day of the month)

ABOUT 40 Lots of Land adjoining the town and port of Tappahannock, to the higheſt bidder, extending from the ſaid town, on the bank of the river Rappahannock, downwards to the mouth of Hoſkins's creek. The Lots will be laid off in the following manner, viz. The ſtreet in the aforeſaid town, called *Water-lane*, will be extended from the ſaid town down the river to the aforeſaid creck, and the ground between the ſaid ſtreet and the river will be laid off in two lots, and numbered according to the ſurvey and plan, which will be produced, containing half an acre each, fronting on the ſaid ſtreet, with a ſtreet on alley 24 feet broad between every two lots, running from the aforeſaid extended ſtreet down to the river ſide; the whole to correſpond with the plan of the ſaid town of Tappahannock. Theſe lots will be beautifully ſituated on the bank of the river, and are capable of the ſame improvement that the lots on the river in the aforeſaid town now are. The ground is level, dry and healthy. The terms of payment are, one third of the purchaſe money at the time of ſale, in gold or ſilver, or tobacco (not inſpected more than 12 months) at the current caſh price, or military certificates at their current real value at the time, and for the reſidue 12 months credit will be allowed, payable in gold or ſilver con, or in merchantable crop tobacco, at the current caſh price at the time of payment, on giving bond with good ſecurity, to

WHITEHEAD COLEMAN.

Virginia, May, 1787. ep1w&1ftwNn

To be Sold at Private Sale,

On Saturday the 9th inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at Shoemaker's Wharf, between Arch and Race-ſtreets (if not previouſly ſold at private ſale)

A Parcel of very good French Burr.

Apply to P. BARRIERE & Co.
In Water, below Walnut-ſtreet,——Who have for ſale,
at their ſtore, in private ſale,

Old Jamaica ſpirits in hogſheads, Coniac brandy in pipes, 4 years old, common French brandy
Liſbon wine in half pipes and quarter caſks, 5 years old
Claret in bottles, coffee in bags, Muſcovado ſugar in barrels. June 4. mtw

Wants a Place as Wet Nurſe,

a young Woman with a good Breaſt of Milk, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 24th inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Deptford, county of Glouceſter, ſtate of New-Jerſey, an Apprentice Negro Lad, named JOHN FARMER, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, has loſt one joint from his little finger on his left hand, has not had the ſmall pox, reads well, and writes a good hand. Had on and took with him a wool hat, over-jacket coarſe homeſpun cloth, ſtriped woollen under ditto, two coarſe ſhirts, one pair ticklenburg trowſers, one pair cotton ſtriped ditto, and ſhoes with hob nails. Any perſon who ſecures ſaid lad in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, if in the county aforeſaid, four dollars, if out of it, the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

AMOS COOPER.

5th mo. 30th, 1787.

FOR SALE, A

VERY elegant Pair of HORSES, to be ſeen at JAMES THOMPSON's, Indian Queen, Fourth-ſtreet. May 22

Francis & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,
Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain
Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on
reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs, dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and whetſtones, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco. eptf

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Imported in the Harmony from London, and Thetis,
captain Peacock, from Liverpool, and now
Opening for Sale by

JOHN GARDEN,

At his STORE in Front, near Arch ſtreet,

A Compleat aſſortment of jeans, fuſtians and pillows
Sattinets, royal ribbs and thickſets
Velvets, velverets and pluſhes (hair and worſted) long piles, huſſars & moleſkin } all colours
A few boxes low priced Iriſh linens and dowlaſes
Mens and boys white and black hats
With a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A quantity of beſt London Porter and Taunton Ale, in hampers and caſks of 4 dozen each; for which Jerſey Paper Money will be taken. *May 24.* eptf

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A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,

AND

Fayal and Pico Wines,

Juſt arrived, and for Sale by

ROSS & VAUGHAN.

Iriſh Linens

Of every denomination, plain and printed, juſt arrived

Per the Dublin Packet,

For ſale on moderate terms, by

THOMAS LEA,

Front ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.
May 7. mwftf

William Compton,

In Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, has for SALE on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

LONDON pewter, in caſks, well aſſorted
English ſail cloth
An invoice of cutlery, hard ware and watches
A caſe of boys hats, of various colours
A ſmall invoice of beſt London plated buckles
Camblets, durants, ſhalloons, tammies and wildbores
Log lines, roping twine, &c.

ALSO,

Garden ſeeds of different kinds, rape and canary ſeeds &c. May 11. mwftf

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JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ruby, capt. *Smith* from London, and Sophia, *Burrows* from Briſtol, and for *SALE* by

James C. & Sam. W. Fiſher,

At their *Store* the Corner of Arch ſtreet, and Front ſtreets,

A Variety of elegant faſhionable buttons of the neweſt patterns
Window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9
Sheet glaſs and aſſorted glaſs ware
Nails 3d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d.
Tin in boxes N° 1, 2, 3 x
Read lead in ſmall caſks
Shot N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—B.
Double Glouceſter cheeſe in prime order
Beſt London porter.

They have alſo for Sale—Almonds in ſhells, excellent keg raiſins, Turkey oil ſtones, aſſorted ironmongery in caſks, and a variety of DRY GOODS, as uſual. *May 24.* mwf

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FOR SALE BY

Leonard Jacoby,

At his Store in Second ſtreet, the fifth door above Race ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with ſuitable Whetſtones,

Alſo, a few elegant finiſhed

Light-Horſemens' SWORDS.

Likewiſe, a general Aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, midling and courſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs. The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof; therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others or return the money. *May 21* mwſ1m

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Now Landing at Hamilton's wharf,
out of the *Buon Genio*, captain Biſſon, from Cadiz,
and for SALE by

Andrew Clow & Co.

A choice CARGO of

Sherry Wine,

Together with a parcel of freſh RAISINS in boxes and jars; unſhelled ALMONDS; OLIVES in jars; LEMONS in boxes; LEMON JUICE, CAPERS, and HAZLE NUTTS. May 25. eptf

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FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000cwt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box compleat for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks, Seneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c. &c.

Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Are now LANDING

From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter,
from Cork,

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags
New heavy cargo beef in barrels
Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8
Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed
Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods,

Suitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf.

Thomas Micklethwaite,

In Front, near Walnut ſtreet,
Has received by the Harmony and other late European
Veſſels,

An Aſſortment of Merchandize;

In which are,

RUSSIA ſheetings
Fine and low priced Iriſh linens
Printed cottons
Calicoes and chintzes
Fuſtians, jeans, jeanets & royal ribs
Coloured threads
Black and blond laces
Silk handkerchiefs
Thread and cotton hoſe
Nankeens
Mens and boys hats
Tin in boxes, No 1 and 2
10d and 12d nails
Engliſh & American wool and cotton cards, &c. &c.

Alſo, ironmongery and cutlery; beaver ſkins, tar, Spirits of turpentine, and Saltpetre in barrels of 100 weight each.

LIKEWISE,

Juſt arrived from China per the Canton, capt. *Truxtun*,

Bohea
Congo
Souchong
Imperial
and Tonkay
TEAS
} In whole, half & quarter cheſts
Nankeens
China cups & ſaucers
Ditto plates & baſons } in ſmall packages

Samples of which may be ſeen. mwſ1m

Joſhua Byron

Has for ſale at his Store in Second, near to Race ſtreet,

THree-quarter, 7-8 and 4-4 wide Iriſh linens
Brown & white Iriſh ſheetings
White and brown buckrams
3-4 and 7-8 Britiſh dowlas
Brown hollands & ſileſias
Red and fancy pocket handkerchiefs
Malabar and Bandannie handkerchiefs
7-8 and yard and 3-4 wide cotton checks
Cotton hollands & ſtriped linens
9-8 wide ſtripe cottons
3-4 and 7-8 wide ſtripe tickings
Men and women's thread and cotton hoſe
Mens black and grey hats
Superfine Marſeilles quiltings
Mock quiltings and drawboys
Velverets and corduroys
Talimancoes, moreens and durants
3-4 wide white perſians & ſarſnets
Ell wide green and black perſians
Black and blond lace and edgings
Silk gauzes & gauze handkerchiefs
Womens black ſattinet pumps
Scotch threads and bobbing tapes
Holland tapes and ſhirt buttons
Men's thread and habit gloves
Warrington ſail cloth, No. 1 to 6, &c &c.

May 14. mwſ4w

N. B. The above goods are from the beſt markets, of late importations, and are to be ſold on very reaſonable terms for ready money. Credit cannot be given.

For CORK,

The Ship MARY,
Robert Wilſon, Maſter;

WILL ſail in about 3 weeks. For Paſſage only apply to

May 25 eptf

Willing, Morris & Swanwick.

For Madeira,

The Brig MISSOURI,
FLORENCE DONOVAN Maſter;

NOW lying at Turnbull's wharf. For freight or paſſage apply to

BARCLAY, BROWN & Co.

Who have for ſale, imported in ſaid veſſel from Dublin, 7-8 and yard wide linens, women's everlaſting ſhoes in trunks; Antigua Rum for Sale.

May 29. eptf

For Charter,

The Ship REBECCA,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL;

A Good veſſel, two years old, will carry about 1600 barrels, and is ready for ſea. For terms enquire of

JAMES & SHOEMAKER,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A
LONG BOAT.

May 30 eptf

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL that will carry about 300 hogſheads tobacco, to load in Virginia, for France. For terms apply to

May 31. 3tp. *EMANUEL WALKER & CO.*

For LONDON,

The SHIP RUBY,
Samuel Smith, Commander.

IS a Britiſh ſhip, and will ſail the ſeventh June, having a great part of her cargo on board. For freight or paſſage apply to *Thomas W. Smith*, or ſaid commander on board, at Clifford's Wharf.

For Halifax,

(In Nova Scotia)
The Ship FANNY,
RICHARD WOOD, Maſter;

NOW lying Stamper's wharf; will poſitively ſail in the courſe of next week (weather permitting). For freight or paſſage apply to *Thomas Mackie* and *Co.* or the Maſter on board. June 1. 5tp

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For BRISTOL,

The ſhip ANNA,
WILLIAM SMITH Maſter.

A FINE faſt ſailing ſhip, with good accommodations for paſſengers—is expected to ſail about the firſt of June. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, at Clifford's wharf, to Richard Wells & Son, or to JOHN CLIFFORD,

Who has choice fine SALT and a quantity of other Merchandize (as uſual) for ſale. etf

A quantity of Saſſafras Root wanted.

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip Mayflower, John Stillwell, Maſter—A Number of fine, healthy

REDEMPTIONERS,

Of both ſexes, from 12 to 24 years of age—Among whom are Mechanicks of different profeſſions; whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms. Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, laying above Vine ſtreet, or to May 29. ep2w

Richard Somers or John Weſtcott.

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May 21*

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

Juſt Arrived,

In the Ship Empreſs of China, Capt. Green, from
CANTON,

BOHEA Tea, freſh and of excellent quality, and India Nankeens, to be ſold by

Iſaac Hazlehurſt & Co.

Who have alſo for ſale a quantity of Cow Hides of St. Domingo——Tire drawn at Delaware works, for phæton and chair wheels.——Ruſſia matts—Together with a large aſſortment of European goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold by the package or ſmaller quantity. May 16. mwftf

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IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures,
Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very
Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7-8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & checquered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Hair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateems
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt

GAUSES,

French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chamberry lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf

Knox & Henderſon,

—Front ſtreet, three Doors above Market ſtreet—
Have Imported in the ſhips, *Harmony* from *London*, and *Grange* from *Liverpool*,

A General ASSORTMENT of

European and Eaſt-India Goods,

Which they are now OPENING for SALE, *viz.*

IRISH linens and ſheetings
Brown and white Ruſſia ditto
German and Scotch dowlas
Brown ſileſias and oznaburgs
Calicoes and printed cottons
Furniture ditto
A beautiful aſſortment of chintzes
Printed linen handkerchiefs
Check and blue paſte dit.
Tablecloths of all ſizes
Plain, checquered and corded muſlins
Plain, figured and ſtriped lawns
Striped and flowered bordered lawn handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto aprons
A compleat aſſortment of Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs
Ditto china and faſhionable gauze ribbons
Green, black and crimſon perſian taffities
Flowered and ſpotted bandanoes
4-4 and 6-4 book muſlins
Jeans, Jeanets and fuſtians
Dutch cords and India dimities
Printed dit. for waiſtcoats
Velverets, corduroys and thickſetts
7-8, 4-4 and apron width checks
7-8, 4-4 bedticks
Black and coloured ſewing ſilks
Tammies and durants
Sattinets and laſtings
Black ſquare modes
Womens thread and cotton ſtockings
Mens plein and ribbed dit.
Ladies jean and linen gloves
Ditto habit ditto
Mens thread ditto
Round and cock'd hats
Quality and ſhoe bindings
Threads and twiſts
Needle wrought buttons
Pins, needles and tapes, &c &c. &c.

——Likewiſe, in aſſorted Packages——

Iriſh Linens, Calicoes & Chintzes,

Jeans and Fuſtians, Ounce Threads, Checks, Hats, &c.

Rundle & Murgatroyd,

(Water ſtreet, juſt above Market ſtreet)
Have received for Sale, by the Commerce from Ireland,
and Ruby from London,

IRISH linens and ſheetings in boxes, from 7d½ to 22d ſterling per yard
Ruſſia ſheetings, dowlas, ticklenburgs
Allum, black pepper, elegant pier glaſſes
Whiting, chalk, Liverpool ſalt, and
Excellent London bottled porter,

Alſo, an INVOICE—Conſiſting of,
Luſtereens, moreens, durants, poplins, camblets, &c.
To be ſold at a very low advance.

WANTED

A Parcel of very good, well ſeaſoned, Inch and quarter and inch Pine Boards, and inch Cedar Boards. *May 14* mwſtf

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Paul Beck, junr.

Has for Sale at his Store on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, next the Wharf—For *Paper Money* of the late Emiſſion,

LOAF SUGAR by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity
Madeira, Liſbon, Malaga and Teneriffe wines, by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk
Cinnamon, cloves
A quantity of Boſton mackrel of the firſt quality
Shad in barrels
Two thouſand weight of excellent flax.

TO BE SOLD,

The Stock on Hand of a Retail

Dry Good Store, for which payment will be received in funded certificates, paper money of the late emiſſion, New-Jerſey money, or country produce. Enquire at the Store of PAUL BECK, junr. May 16 22wtf

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Peter W. Gallaudet

Has juſt received by the Ruby, captain Smith from London, and the Anna, captain Smith from Briſtol,

An Aſſortment of Spring Goods,

Which he is now Opening for Sale, at his Store in Second ſtreet, 2d door below Cheſnut ſtreet, viz.

AN elegant aſſortment of plain and faſhionable buttons
Fine ſattinets and nankeens
Chineſe ribbons
Cypreſs, muſlins, French net, and ſouflee gauzes & gauze handkerchiefs
Silk florentines and modes
Patent & plain ſilk gloves and mitts
Sewing ſilks aſſorted
Childrens Morocco ſhoes
6-4 and yard wide fine book muſlins
India perſians, black and green
Purple, red, blue & olive cotton furnitures
Checks and ſtripes for dit.
Taſſels, line, fringe and lace for furniture
Mens leather gloves
Womens ditto and mitts
Brown and white buckrams
Brown ſileſias
Small leather trunks
Purple and lilac ground calicoes, &c. &c.

Alſo—A ſmall aſſortment of Fowling Pieces, two trunks of Thread Hoſe, by the package, at a low advance. *May 8* mwf4w

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James Miller,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets,
Has juſt received by the Polly and Hetty and Grange from Liverpool, and ſhip Harmony from London,

A neat Aſſortment of GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon; among which are

JEANS and fuſtians, half ell and half yard; an elegant aſſortment of chintzes and callicoes, printed velvets, black, buff and olive ditto, 7-8, yard wide, and 3-8 cotton and linen checks, cotton and linen ſtripes, bed ticken, 6-4 and 6-4 and a half bed bunts, coloured thread, corduroys, death-head buttons, and quality bindings. A handſome aſſortment of laces and edgings, Dutch lace, white and brown buckram, 3-4 and 7-8 German dowlas, brown ſileſias, 9-8 wide ſheeting, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens, India perſians, red and white flannel, durants and Joan's ſpinning, 4 1 2 pins; alſo large pins, Duncombe and white metal buttons, men and women's cotton hoſe, men and boys thread ditto, ivory and horn combs, ribbons, ſewing ſilk, Gunpowder F and FF, &c. &c. all of which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. May 2d. eop

Juſt received per the Sophia, captain Burrows,

Window Glaſs, 8 by 10, and large

SHOT.

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo galls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag

White and Red Clover, Timothy,
Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern
and Market-ſtreet.
Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

FOR SALE,

A Genteel, Three Story

Brick Houſe,

In excellent repair, and in a central part of the city. For particulars apply to 2awtf

Feb. 22 BACHE & SHEE.

TO BE SOLD,

A CITY LOT and

A Lot for a Country-Seat.

THE City Lot is on the north ſide of Cherry alley, 40 feet front and 80 feet deep, adjoining the yard of John Thompſon's Pot-houſe, on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet.

The Country Lot is on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet continued, as the road now runs, adjoining lands late of Charles Meredith on the ſouth, and William Maſters on the north. On this lot, called Bloomſbury, there was erected before the war, a genteel houſe, part of the foundation ſtill remains, alſo the vault and well. Its high ſituation, agreeable proſpect, and vicinity to the city, render it a very eligible ſpot for re-improvement. It contains about 4 acres. For terms apply to CHARLES MOORE, HENRY HILL, or RICHARD WELLS, Third ſtreet. Feb. 10. 2awtf

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PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] TUESDAY, June 5, 1787. [No. 2599.]

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the

Southwark Auction-Store,

Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.
JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

THIS DAY,

At 9 o'Clock—Will be SOLD,

At the City Auction-Store,

A Large and General ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Moſtly freſh, and never before Opened:
Among which are,

PRINTED jeans, fancy coloured Stormont calicoes, gold and olive furniture, red ground linen handkerchiefs, beaver hats, ſilks, Iriſh linens, brown rolls in bales and pieces, an elegant chaſed ſilver coffee pot, china, threads, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

N. B. *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays* are his ſtated days for the Sale of Dry Goods. June 5.

Books by Auction

Will commence *To-Morrow* Evening the 6th inſt. At the Auction-Room in Water-ſtreet, the third door ſouth of Market-ſtreet, and continue ſeveral evenings ſucceſſively,

A Choice Collection of BOOKS,

Among which are

CHAMBERS' dictionary of arts and ſciences, 2 vol. folio, Swift's works, 15 vol. Pope's works compleat, 9 vol. Rapin's hiſtory of England, 15 vol. Millot's elements of general hiſtory, 5 vol. Sterne's works, 7 vol. Spectator, Tatler, Guardian; with a variety of Hiſtories, Novels, Plays, &c.

The ſale to begin at half after 7, and continue till half after 9 o'clock ——Catalogues to be had at the place of ſale, and at Samuel Dellap's Broker and Intelligence Office, in Market-ſtreet, betwixt Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.——Who has for SALE,

Two Houſes in Pear-ſtreet, ſeveral Tracts of Land in this ſtate—and ſome Lots in and about the city to Let on ground rent.

Books taken for ſale by ſaid Dellap.——Conſtant attendance will be given at the Auction-Room.

On Friday Next

The 8th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the [illegible],

At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore,

Will begin the Sale of a large and freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon, as uſual. June 4

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

The ſubſcriber will expoſe to ſale, On the fourth Monday in November next (being the 26th day of the month)

ABOUT 40 Lots of Land adjoining the town and port of Tappahannock, to the higheſt bidder, extending from the ſaid town, on the bank of the river Rappahannock, downwards to the mouth of Hoſkins's creek. The Lots will be laid off in the following manner, viz. The ſtreet in the aforeſaid town, called *Water-lane*, will be extended from the ſaid town down the river to the aforeſaid creek, and the ground between the ſaid ſtreet and the river will be laid off in two lots, and numbered according to the ſurvey and plan, which will be produced, containing half an acre each, fronting on the ſaid ſtreet, with a ſtreet on alley 24 feet broad between every two lots, running from the aforeſaid extended ſtreet down to the river ſide; the whole to correſpond with the plan of the ſaid town of Tappahannock. Theſe lots will be beautifully ſituated on the bank of the river, and are capable of the ſame improvement that the lots on the river in the aforeſaid town now are. The ground is level, dry and healthy. The terms of payment are, one third of the purchaſe money at the time of ſale, in gold or ſilver, or tobacco (not inſpected more than 12 months) at the current caſh price, or military certificates at their current real value at the time, and for the reſidue 12 months credit will be allowed, payable in gold or ſilver coin, or in merchantable crop tobacco, at the current caſh price at the time of payment, on giving bond with good ſecurity, to

WHITEHEAD COLEMAN.

Virginia, May, 1787. ep1w&t1twNn

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, *May* 30, 1787.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1787.

GRAND-LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Videll's alley, on *Monday* the 18th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, A M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges under their Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend.

eptd *ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.*

A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,

AND

Fayal and Pico Wines,

Juſt arrived, and for Sale by

ROSS & VAUGHAN.

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May* 21

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip Mayflower, John Stillwell, Maſter—A Number of fine, healthy

REDEMPTIONERS,

Of both ſexes, from 12 to 24 years of age—Among whom are Mechanicks of different profeſſions; whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms. Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, laying above Vine ſtreet, or to May 29. ep2w

Richard Somers or John Weſtcott.

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks. Senneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c.&c.

Now Landing at Hamilton's wharf, out of the *Buon Genio*, captain Biſſon, from Cadiz, and for SALE by

Andrew Clow & Co.

A choice CARGO of

Sherry Wine,

Together with a parcel of freſh RAISINS in boxes and jars; unſhelled ALMONDS; OLIVES in jars; LEMONS in boxes; LEMON JUICE, CAPERS, and HAZLE NUTTS. May 25. eptf

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Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Are now LANDING

From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork,

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags

New heavy cargo beef in barrels
Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8
Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed
Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods,

Suitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf.

For Madeira,

The Brig MISSOURI,
FLORENCE DONOVAN, Maſter;

NOW lying at Turnbull's wharf. For freight or paſſage apply to

BARCLAY, BROWN & Co.

Who have for ſale, imported in ſaid veſſel from Dublin, 7 8 and yard wide linens, women's everlaſting ſhoes in trunks; Antigua Rum for Sale.

May 29. eptf

For Charter,

The Ship REBECCA,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL;

A Good veſſel, two years old, will carry about 1600 barrels, and is ready for ſea. For terms enquire of JAMES & SHOEMAKER,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A

LONG BOAT.

May 30 eptf

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL that will carry about 300 hogſheads tobacco, to load in Virginia, for France. For terms apply to

May 31. 3ſp. *EMANUEL WALKER & CO.*

For LONDON,

The SHIP RUBY,
Samuel Smith, Commander.

IS a Britiſh ſhip, and will ſail the ſeventh June, having a great part of her cargo on board.

For freight or paſſage apply to *Thomas W. Smith,* or ſaid commander on board, at Clifford's Wharf.

For Halifax,

(In Nova Scotia)

The Ship FANNY,
RICHARD WOOD, Maſter;

NOW lying Stamper's wharf; will poſitively ſail in the courſe of next week (weather permitting). For freight or paſſage apply to *Thomas Mackie and Co.* or the Maſter on board. June 1. 5ſp

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For BRISTOL,

The ſhip ANNA,
WILLIAM SMITH Maſter.

A FINE faſt ſailing ſhip, with good accommodations for paſſengers—is expected to ſail about the firſt of June. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, at Clifford's wharf, to Richard Wells & Son, or to JOHN CLIFFORD,

Who has choice fine SALT and a quantity of other Merchandize (as uſual) for ſale. etf

A quantity of Saſſafras Root wanted.

Wants a Freight

For *St. Euſtatia, St Thomas,* or *St. Croix,*
The Schooner MARIA,

NOW undergoing a thorough repair at Mr. *Samuel Penroſe*'s ſhip yard, and will be ready for ſea in 15 days. For terms apply to the Maſter on board ſaid Schooner. May 28

For CORK,

The Ship MARY,
Robert Wilſon, Maſter;

WILL ſail in about 3 weeks. For Paſſage only apply to [illegible]ay 25 eptf

Willing, Morris & Swanwick.

Mr. *Reinagle's*

CONCERT

Will be Performed at the CITY-TAVERN, on *Tueſday* the 12th Inſtant. June 1.

Charles C. Polk,

(At the Corner of Almond and Front ſtreets)
Intends Carrying on,

Houſe, Ship and Sign Painting,

and GLAIZING—On very moderate terms.

Signs, Fire Buckets, &c.

painted in the beſt manner; old Paintings cleaned and varniſhed, and copal and japan varniſhes ſold in large or ſmall quantities by

Chriſtopher Wiſpart,

in Watkins's-Alley, between Third-ſtreet and Moravian-Alley.

N. B. For ſale, two Riding Chairs; one entirely new with iron axle-tree and braſs caps; the other ſecond hand and in good repair. 4tm.

To be Sold Cheap,

AN EXCEEDING GOOD

POST-CHARIOT,

With a Box to take on and off, Crane Necked, with Lamps, and platform for baggage; made by Hatchet, and not much the worſe for wear, having the ſecond ſet of Wheels on, almoſt new. It will be ſold for little more than half the prime coſt—A compleat *SETT* of *HARNESS* with it. Enquire of Mr. CLARKE, Coachmaker, in Sixth ſtreet. *May* 2, 4t.

The Subſcribers have for Sale, At their *MANUFACTORY* in Market ſtreet, above Eighth—A faſhionable

London made Chariot,

that has not been uſed; two Second-hand COACHES; three PHÆTONS; two CHAISES, and two SULKEYS, in good repair, with a Variety of new CARRIAGES. They acknowledge the encouragement they have met with hitherto, which they ſhall endeavor to merit a continuance of by their attention and diſpatch. *May* 14

George & William Hunter.

Wants a Place,

A Middle-aged Woman, who perfectly underſtands mantua making and millenary, having practiſed it ſome years in England, and has no objection to take care of children. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A New Phæton,

With Harneſs compleat, cheap for Caſh. Enquire at the Harp and Crown, Third-ſtreet.

Pennſbury Farm,

CONTAINING 300 acres of good land, with an advantageous front on the Delaware—Will be diſpoſed of on moderate terms. Part of the old proprietor's buildings are ſtill remaining. Enquire of Mr. GOODAL, oppoſite the Bank, in Cheſnut ſtreet.

Three Thouſand Pieces of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Now OPENED for SALE, at

W. POYNTELL's

Stationary and Jewellery Store,

In Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, the Corner of Black-Horſe-Alley.

In variety, fancy of patterns, richneſs, and durability of colours, this aſſortment of Paper is far ſuperior to any ever offered for ſale in theſe States, and the prices fixed on them ſo very low, that a compariſon with *any* other, cannot fail to make them the object of choice.

May 9.

To be Sold for want of Employ,

THE time of a ſtrong, well grown, active, Negro GIRL, very fit for country buſineſs, having upwards of 8 years to ſerve, until ſhe arrives to the age of 18, when ſhe is intitled to freedom. Enquire of Printers hereof. May 25

To be Sold Cheap,

A HEALTHY, ſtout, Negro WENCH, about 29 years of age: ſhe is an excellent cook; underſtands all kinds of houſe work, and is perfectly honeſt: ſhe is regiſtered according to law. Enquire of the Printers. May 28 tf

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FOR SALE,

An Elegant New

PHÆTON,

With *HARNESS* compleat for two Horſes. For farther particulars enquire of the Printers. 2awtf

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Coach Horſes:

Two very fine ones to be Sold.

Enquire of the Printers *May* 24

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe that *Emanuel Walker* lives in, with or without the Stores up the alley: it is ſituated 5 doors above Cheſnut, in Front ſtreet. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Spruce ſtreet. WM. MOORE. April 17. 3tawtf

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TO BE LET, A

A large, elegant, and commodious

HOUSE,

At the Corner of Vine and Third ſtreets. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL. 3tawtf

Who has alſo ſome *PASTURE GROUND* to Let, nearly adjoining to the South ſtreet of this city.

TO BE LET,

THAT large and commodious SCHOOL-HOUSE in Videll's Alley, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

Enquire of James Whitehead, corner of New and Third-ſtreets. tu&ftf

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TO BE SOLD BY

John Sparhawk,

In Second ſtreet, half way from Arch to Race ſtreet, at the Corner of Elfrith's alley,

FAMILY bibles, folio and quarto, with cuts compleat, Spaniſh dictionaries and grammars, French ditto, Burn's juſtice, Blackſtone's commentaries, Crompton's practice, Gilbert's law of evidence, Quincy's medical lexicon, Lewis's diſpenſatory, the medical commentaries, Pott's works, White on Woming, Chandler on the eyes, Warner on the gout, Dawſon on ditto, Chapman on L. V. Falk on ditto, Abbe Raynal's hiſtory of the ladies, hiſtory of modern Europe, Gibbon on the Roman empire, Burgoyne's expedition from Canada in 1777, Cook's voyage round the world 3 vols. 4to 1 vol. plates, ditto abridged, Smith's wealth of nations, Nicholſon's, Rowning's, and Martin's philoſophy, Cole's and Entick's Latin dictionaries, Guthrie's geography, Salmon's ditto new edition, Cruden's concordance, Robertſon's navigation, Moore's ditto, Stone's euclid, Simpſon's ditto, Gunn's ditto, annual regiſter 1777 to 1783 incluſive, Juliet Grenville, and a general aſſortment of ſchool and other books.

Thermometers, ivory hydrometers for proving ſpirits, mathematical and ſurgeons pocket inſtruments, globes, the beſt ſpectacles in ſteel and ſilver, concave ditto for near ſights, green ditto, reading glaſſes, miniature picture caſes, the beſt concave and other razors, pocket teleſcopes and microſcopes, leaf gold, two-pole chains, ſilver handled knives and forks in caſes, parchment, paper hangings, &c. &c.

A general aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines very low, by wholeſale, green and white phials ſorted or ſizes ſeparate, the fineſt ſweet oil in jars or bottles, cylinders, globes and tubes for electricity. 1awtf

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Juſt PRINTED and PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD by

Robert Aitken, at *Pope's Head,*

In Market-ſtreet,

An ESSAY on the *Domeſtic Debts*

OF THE

United States of AMERICA.

Giving an account of the various kinds of Public Securities, and generally in what manner the debts aroſe: with the proviſion made and propoſed for payment of the intereſt and principal thereof by fœderal meaſures, and of thoſe adopted by individual ſtates.

To which is ſubjoined,

A Statement of the Foreign Debt,

As ſet forth by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in their addreſs and recommendations of the 18th April, 1783. *Price* 2/6. *March* 7 eoptf

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The Exchange-Office,

BY

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In Second ſtreet, about midway between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia:

WHERE

Money is given for all kinds of Paper or PUBLIC SECURITIES;

And any of the latter furniſhed for CASH or approved NOTES.

ALSO,

Certificates and State Money for the LAND-OFFICE,

And receives *APPLICATIONS* for the

Purchaſe and Sale of Houſes, Lots, and LANDS.

FOR SALE,

A few valuable *TRACTS* of

Pennſylvania Donation Lands.

March 13 eoptf

THOMAS VOWELL

Has removed to Second ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, next door but one to the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe—*Where he has for SALE*—A General

Aſſortment of Dry Goods.

At ſaid Place, he continues to buy, ſell, or exchange, all Kinds of

Public Securities.

‡ His Stock of Ready Made Clothes ſelling off very cheap, at the corner of Market and Water ſtreets.

May 21 eptf

For SALE at the STORE of

Stephen and John Girard,

In Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

COFFEE in tierces, barrels and bags
Sugar, cocoa and molaſſes
French brandy, four years old, in half and quarter butts
Port wine, in pipes and half pipes
Zant currants, in half barrels
Brimſtone, in boxes
Verdigreaſe
Holland Gin in caſes

eoptf

Nottnagel, Montmollin & Co.

At their Store in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, are juſt opening

A LARGE Aſſortment of colicoes and chintzes of every kind and price, which they will diſpoſe of upon very low terms, for caſh, or reaſonable credit. They will conſtantly be ſupplied with theſe articles, which they manufacture themſelves. They alſo have on hand ſilk ſtockings, muſlins, cambries and lawns, diapers, German linen, ſewing thread and ſilks, thread ſtockings, ſilks, &c.

Country merchants will meet with the greateſt encouragement, when properly recommended. They flatter themſelves, by their exactitude and knowledge in that line, to ſatisfy their cuſtomers ſo as to get their utmoſt confidence.

Philadelphia, May 21. eop7t

FOR SALE AT

Jeremiah Warder, Parker, & Co's

STORE,

In Third ſtreet, oppoſite Church alley——A freſh Aſſortment of

Muſlins, Teas, Pepper and

TURKY COFFEE;

A Great Variety of DRY GOODS & HARDWARE;

Copper in Sheets and Bottoms;

China, Glaſs, and Queen Ware; Madeira, Liſbon, Port, Calcavella and Weſtern Iſland Wines; Pickles, Matts, Corks, Salt, Coal, Gunpowder, Burr and Cologn Mill-Stones, Chalk, Whiting, Painters' Colours, &c. &c. May 28. 3tawtf,

AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, February 27, 1787.

Colonel HAMILTON's ſpeech in the aſſembly on the 18th inſt. when the impoſt was under conſideration.

[It having been ſtated in ſeveral publications, (though nothing was ſaid on this ſubject in the houſe) that the conſtitution of the ſtate was an obſtacle in the way of the legiſlature, and that conſiſtently therewith, the powers intended by the bill, could not be veſted in Congreſs. Mr. Hamilton went into a long and able diſcuſſion of this objection, and after clearly proving by unanſwerable arguments, that the conſtitution was no bar, he went on.]

FLattering myſelf it will appear to the committee that the conſtitution at leaſt offers us no impediment—I ſhall proceed to other topics of objection—The next that preſents itſelf, is a ſuppoſed danger to liberty, from granting legiſlative power to Congreſs.

But before I enter upon this ſubject, to remove the aſperſions thrown upon that body, I ſhall give a ſhort hiſtory of ſome material facts relating to the origin and progreſs of the buſineſs. To excite the jealouſies of the people, it has been induſtriouſly repreſented as an undue attempt to acquire an increaſe of powers. It has been forgotten or intentionally overlooked, that conſidering it in the ſtrongeſt light as a propoſal to alter the confederation, it is only exerciſing a power which the confederation has in direct terms repoſed in Congreſs; who, as before obſerved, are by the 13th article, expreſsly authorized to propoſe alterations.

But ſo far was the meaſure from originating in improper views of that body, that if I am rightly informed, it did not originate there at all; it was firſt ſuggeſted by a convention of the four Eaſtern ſtates, and New York, at Hartford; and I believe was propoſed there by the deputies of this ſtate. A gentleman on our bench, unconnected with Congreſs, who now hears me (I mean Judge Hobart) was one of them. It was dictated by a principle which bitter experience then taught us, and which in peace or war will always be found true—that adequate ſupplies to the Fœderal treaſury, can never flow from any ſyſtem which requires the intervention of thirteen deliberatives between the call and the execution.

Congreſs agreed to the meaſure and recommended it. This ſtate complied without heſitation All parts of the government, ſenate, aſſembly, and council of reviſion concurred—neither the conſtitution nor the public liberty preſented any obſtacle—the difficulties from theſe ſources are a recent diſcovery.

So late as the firſt ſeſſion of the legiſlature after the evacuation of this city, the governor of the ſtate, in his ſpeech to both houſes, gave a decided countenance to the meaſure—this he does, though not in expreſs terms, yet by implications not to be miſunderſtood.

The leading opponents of the impoſt, of the preſent day, have all of them at other times, either concurred in the meaſure in its moſt exceptionable form, and without the qualifications annexed to it by the propoſed bill, or have by other inſtances of conduct, contradicted their own hypotheſis on the conſtitution, which profeſſedly forms the main prop of their oppoſition.

The hon. member in my eye, [Mr. Jones] at the laſt ſeſſion, brought in a bill for granting to the United States, the power of regulating the trade of the Union. This ſurely includes more ample legiſlative authority, than is comprehended in the mere power of levying a particular duty. It indeed, goes to a prodigious extent, much farther than on a ſuperficial view can be imagined. Can we believe that the conſtitutional objection, if well founded, would ſo long have paſſed undiſcovered and unnoticed? Or is it fair to impute to Congreſs, criminal motives for propoſing a meaſure, which was firſt recommended to them by five ſtates, or from perſiſting in that meaſure, after the unequivocal experience they have had, of the total inefficacy of the mode provided in the confederation, for ſupplying the treaſury of the Union?

I leave the anſwer to theſe queſtions, to the good ſenſe and candor of the committee, and ſhall return to the examination of the queſtion, how far the power propoſed to be conferred upon Congreſs, would be dangerous to the liberty of the people.—And here I aſk,

Whence can this danger ariſe? The members of Congreſs are annually choſen by the ſeveral legiſlatures; they are removeable at any moment at the pleaſure of thoſe legiſlatures They come together with different habits, prejudices, and intereſts.—They are, in fact, continually changing. How is it poſſible for a body ſo compoſed, to be formidable to the liberties of ſtates, ſeveral of which, are large empires in themſelves?

The ſubverſion of the liberty of theſe ſtates could not be the buſineſs of a day. It would at leaſt require time, premeditation, and concert. Can it be ſuppoſed, that the members of a body ſo conſtituted, would be unanimous in a ſcheme of uſurpation? If they were not, would it not be diſcovered and diſcloſed? If we could even ſuppoſe this unanimity among one ſet of men, can we believe that all the new members who are yearly ſent from one ſtate or another, would inſtantly enter into the ſame views? Would there not be found one honeſt man to warn his country of the danger?

Suppoſe the worſt—ſuppoſe the combination entered into and continued—the execution would at leaſt announce the deſign; and the means of defence would be eaſy. Conſider the ſeparate power of ſeveral of theſe ſtates, and the ſituation of all. Conſider the extent, populouſneſs, and reſources of Maſſachuſetts, Virginia, Pennſylvania; I might add of New-York, Connecticut, and other ſtates.——Where could Congreſs find means ſufficient to ſubvert the government and liberties of either of theſe ſtates? Or rather, where find means ſufficient to effect the conqueſt of all? If an attempt was made upon one, the others from a ſenſe of common danger, would make common cauſe; and they could immediately unite and provide for their joint defence.

There is one conſideration of immenſe force in this queſtion, not ſufficiently attended to. It is this that each ſtate poſſeſſes in itſelf the full powers of government, and can at once in a regular and conſtitutional way take meaſures for the preſervation of its rights. In a ſingle kingdom or ſtate, if the rulers attempt to eſtabliſh a tyranny, the people can only defend themſelves by a tumultuary inſurrection; they muſt run to arms without concert or plan; while the uſurpers cloathed with the forms of legal authority, can employ the forces of the ſtate to ſuppreſs them in embryo; and before they can have time or opportunity to give ſyſtem to their oppoſition. With us the caſe is widely different; each ſtate has a government completely organized in itſelf; and can at once enter into a regular plan of defence, with the forces of the community at its command it can immediately form connections with its neighbours, or even with foreign powers, if neceſſary.

In a conteſt of this kind, the body of the people will always be on the ſide of the ſtate governments. This will not only reſult from their love of liberty and regard to their own ſafety; but from other ſtrong principles of human nature. The ſtate governments operate upon thoſe immediate familiar perſonal concerns, to which the ſenſibility of individuals is awake. The diſtribution of private juſtice belonging to them, muſt always appear to the ſenſes of the people as the immediate guardians of their rights; they will, of courſe, have the ſtrongeſt hold on their attachment, reſpect, and obedience. Another circumſtance will contribute to the ſame end: Far the greateſt number of offices and employments are in the gift of the ſtates ſeparately; the weight of official influence will, therefore, be in favor of the ſtate governments; and with all theſe advantages, they cannot fail to carry the people along with them in every conteſt with the general government in which they are not palpably in the wrong, and often when they are. What is to be feared from the efforts of Congreſs to eſtabliſh a tyranny which the great body of the people, under the direction of their ſtate governments, combined in oppoſition to their views?—Muſt not their attempts recoil upon themſelves, and terminate in their own ruin and diſgrace? Or rather would not theſe conſiderations, if they were inſenſible to other motives, forever reſtrain them from making ſuch attempts

The cauſes taken notice of as ſecuring the attachment of the people to their local governments, preſent us with another important truth—the natural imbecility of Fœderal governments, and the danger that they will never be able to exerciſe power enough to manage the general affairs of the Union. Though the ſtates will have a common intereſt; yet they will alſo have a particular intereſt. For example, as a part of the Union, it will be the intereſt of every ſtate, that the general government ſhould be ſupplied with the revenues neceſſary for the national purpoſes; but it will be the particular intereſt of each ſtate to pay as little itſelf, and to let its neighbours pay as much as poſſible. Particular intereſts have always more influence upon men than general. The ſeveral ſtates, therefore, conſulting their immediate advantage, may be conſidered as ſo many eccentric powers, tending in a contrary direction to the government of the Union; and as they will generally carry the people along with them, the confederation will be in continual danger of diſſolution

This, Mr. Chairman, is the real rock upon which the happineſs of this country is likely to ſplit—this is the point to which our fears and cares ſhould be directed—to guard againſt this and not to terrify ourſelves with imaginary dangers from the ſpectre of power in Congreſs will be our true wiſdom.

But let us examine a little more cloſely the meaſure under conſideration. What does the bill before us require us to do? merely to grant certain duties on impoſts to the United States for the ſhort period of twenty five years, to be applied to the diſcharge of the principal and intereſt of the debts contracted for the ſupport of the late war; the collection of which duties, is to be made by officers appointed by the ſtate, but accountable to Congreſs, according to ſuch general regulations as the United States ſhall eſtabliſh; ſubject to theſe important checks, that no citizen ſhould be carried out of the ſtate for trial, that all proſecutions ſhall be in our own courts; that no exceſſive fines or penalties ſhall be impoſed; and that a yearly account of the proceeds and application of the revenue ſhall be rendered to the legiſlature; on failure of which, it reſerves to itſelf a right of repealing its grant.

Is it poſſible for any meaſure to be better guarded? or is it poſſible that a grant for ſuch preciſe objects and with ſo many checks can be dangerous to the public liberty?

Having now, I truſt, ſatisfactorily ſhewn that the conſtitution offers no obſtacle to the meaſure; and that the liberty of the people cannot be endangered by it, it remains only to conſider it in the view of revenue.

The ſole queſtion left for diſcuſſion, is, whether it be an eligible mode of ſupplying the federal treaſury or not?

The better to anſwer this queſtion, it will be of uſe to examine how far the mode by quotas and requiſitions has been found competent to the public exigencies.

The univerſal delinquency of the ſtates during the war, ſhall be paſſed over with the bare mention of it. The public embarraſſments were a plauſible apology for that delinquency, and it was hoped the peace would produce greater punctuality—the experiment has diſappointed that hope to a degree, which confounds the leaſt ſanguine. A comparative view of the compliances of the ſeveral ſtates, for the five laſt years will furniſh a ſtriking reſult.

During that period, as appears by a ſtatement on our files, New-Hampſhire, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, have paid nothing. I ſay nothing, becauſe the only actual payment, is the trifling ſum of about 7000 dollars, by New Hampſhire; South Carolina indeed has credits, but theſe are merely by way of diſcount, on the ſupplies furniſhed by her during the war, in conſideration of her peculiar ſufferings and exertions while the immediate theatre of it.

Connecticut and Delaware have paid about one-third of their requiſitions. Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, and Maryland, about one-half. Virginia, about three-fifths. Pennſylvania, nearly the whole, and New-York, more than her quota.

The proportions are taken on the ſpecie requiſitions, the indents have been very partially paid, and in their preſent ſtate, are of little account.

The payments into the federal treaſury declined rapidly each year. The whole amount for three years paſt in ſpecie, has not exceeded 1,400,000 dollars, of which New-York has paid 100 per cent. more than her proportion. This ſum, little more than 400,000 dollars a year, it will readily be conceived has been exhauſted in the ſupport of the civil eſtabliſhments of the union, and the neceſſary guards and garriſons at public arſenals, and on the frontiers; without any ſurplus for paying any part of the debt, foreign or domeſtic, principal or intereſt.

Things are continually growing worſe, the laſt year in particular produced leſs than two hundred thouſand dollars, and that from only two or three ſtates. Several of the ſtates have been ſo long unaccuſtomed to pay, that they ſeem no longer concerned even about the appearances of compliance.

Connecticut and Jerſey have almoſt formally declined paying any longer. The oſtenſible motive is the non-concurrence of this ſtate in the impoſt ſyſtem. The real one muſt be conjectured from the fact.

Pennſylvania, if I underſtand the ſcope of ſome late reſolutions, means to diſcount the intereſt ſhe pays upon her aſſumption to her own citizens; in which caſe, there will be little coming from her to the United States. This ſeems to be bringing matters to a criſis.

The pecuniary ſupport of the federal government has of late devolved almoſt entirely upon Pennſylvania and New-York. If Pennſylvania refuſes to continue her aid, what will be the ſituation of New-York? Are we willing to be the Atlas of the Union? or are we willing to ſee it periſh?

This ſeems to be the alternative. Is there not a ſpecies of political knight-errantry in adhering pertinaciouſly to a ſyſtem which throws the whole weight of the confederacy upon this ſtate, or upon one or two more? Is it not our intereſt on mere calculations of ſtate policy, to promote a meaſure which operating under the ſame regulations in every ſtate, muſt produce an equal, or nearly equal, effect every where, and oblige all the ſtates to ſhare the common burthen?

If the impoſt is granted to the United States, with the power of levying it, it muſt have a proportional effect in all the ſtates; for the ſame mode of collection every where, will have nearly the ſame reſult every where.

What muſt be the final iſſue of the preſent ſtate of things? Will the few ſtates that now contribute, be willing to contribute much longer? Shall we ourſelves be long content with bearing the burthen ſingly? Will not our zeal for a particular ſyſtem, ſoon give way to a preſſure of ſo unequal a weight? and if all the ſtates ceaſe to pay, what is to become of the union? It is ſometimes aſked, why do not Congreſs oblige the ſtates to do their duty; but where are the means? Where are the fleets and armies, where the federal treaſury to ſupport thoſe fleets and armies, to enforce the requiſitions of the union? All methods ſhort of coercion, have repeatedly been tried in vain.

Let us now proceed to another moſt important enquiry. How are we to pay our foreign debt?

This I think is eſtimated at about 7000,000 of dollars which will every year increaſe with the accumulations of intereſt. If we pay neither principal nor intereſt, we not only abandon all pretenſions to character as a nation; but we endanger the public peace. However, it may be in our power to evade the juſt demands of our domeſtic creditors; our foreign creditors muſt and will be paid.

They have power to enforce their demands, and ſooner or later they may be expected to do it. It is not my intention to endeavour to excite the apprehenſions of the committee, but I would appeal to their prudence. A diſcreet attention to the conſequences of national meaſures is no impeachment of our firmneſs.

The foreign debt, I ſay, muſt ſooner or later be paid, and the longer proviſion is delayed, the heavier it muſt fall at laſt.

We require about 1,600,000 dollars to diſcharge the intereſt and inſtalments of the preſent year; about a million annually, upon an average, for ten years more, and about 300,000 dollars for another ten years.

The product of the impoſt may be computed at about a million of dollars annually. It is an increaſing fund——this fund would not only ſuffice for the diſcharge of the foreign debt, but important operations might be ingrafted upon it, towards the extinguiſhment of the domeſtic debt.

Is it poſſible to heſitate about the propriety of adopting a reſource ſo eaſy in itſelf, and ſo extenſive in its effects?

Here I may expect to be told there is no objection to employing this reſource; the act of the laſt ſeſſion does it. The only diſpute is about the mode. We are willing to grant the money but not the power required from us Money will pay our debts; power may deſtroy our liberties. It has been inſinuated that nothing but a luſt of power would have prevented Congreſs from accepting the grant in the ſhape it has already paſſed the legiſlature.

This is a ſevere charge; if true, it ought undoubtedly to prevent our going a ſtep further. But it is eaſy to ſhew that Congreſs could not have accepted our grant without removing themſelves further from the object, than they now are. To gain one ſtate they muſt have loſt all the others.

The grants of every ſtate are accompanied with a condition, that ſimilar grants be made by the other ſtates. It is not denied that our act is eſſentially different from theirs. Their acts give the United States the power of collecting the duty——ours reſerves it to the ſtate, and make it receivable in paper money.

The immediate conſequence of accepting our grant would be a relinquiſhment of the grants of the other ſtates; they muſt take the matter up anew, and do the work over again, to accommodate it to our ſtandard. In order to anchor one ſtate, would it have been wiſe to ſet twelve, or at leaſt eleven others afloat?

It is ſaid that the ſtates which have granted more would certainly be willing to grant leſs. They would eaſily accommodate their acts to that of New-York, as more favourable to their own power and ſecurity.

But would Maſſachuſetts and Virginia, which have no paper money of their own, accede to a plan that permitted other ſtates to pay in paper while they paid in ſpecie? Would they conſent that their citizens ſhould pay twenty ſhillings in the pound, while the citizens of Rhode Iſland paid only four, the citizen of North Carolina, ten, and of the other ſtates in different degrees of inequality, in proportion to the relative depreciation of their paper? Is it wiſe in this ſtate to cheriſh a plan that gives ſuch advantage to the citizens of other ſtates over its own?

The paper money of the ſtate of New-York, in moſt tranſactions is equal to gold and ſilver—that of Rhode-Iſland is depreciated to five for one—that of North-Carolina, to two for one—that of South-Carolina may perhaps be worth fifteen ſhillings in the pound.

If the ſtates pay the duties in paper, is it not evident, that for every pound of that duty conſumed by the citizen of New-York, he would pay twenty ſhillings, while the citizen of South-Carolina would pay fifteen ſhillings, of North-Carolina, ten ſhillings, and Rhode-Iſland, only four!

This conſideration alone is ſufficient to condemn the plan of our grant of laſt ſeſſion, and to prove inconteſtably, that the ſtates which are averſe to emitting a paper currency, or have it in their power to ſupport one when emitted, would never come into it.

Again, would thoſe ſtates, which, by their public acts demonſtrate a conviction that the powers of the union require augmentation; which are conſcious of energy in their own adminiſtration—would they be willing to concur in a plan, which left the collection of the duties in the hands of each ſtate, and of courſe ſubject to all the inequalities which a more or leſs vigorous ſyſtem of collection would produce?

This too is an idea which ought to have great weight with us——we have better habits of government than are to be found in ſome of the ſtates——and our conſtitution admits of more energy than the conſtitution of moſt of the other ſtates——the duties therefore would be more effectually collected with us than in ſuch ſtates, and this would have a ſimilar effect to the depreciation of the money, in impoſing a great burthen on the citizens of this ſtate.

If any ſtate ſhould incline to evade the payment of the duties, having the collection in its own hands, nothing would be eaſier than to effect it, and without materially ſacrificing appearances.

It is manifeſt from the view of the ſubject, that we have the ſtrongeſt reaſons as a ſtate, to depart from our own act ———and that it would have been highly injudicious in Congreſs to have accepted it.

If there even had been a proſpect of the concurrence of the other ſtates in the plan, how inadequate would it have been to the public exigencies—fettered with the embarraſſments of a depreciated paper.

It is to no purpoſe to ſay that the faith of the ſtate was pledged by the act, to make the paper equal to gold and ſilver——and that the other ſtates would be obliged to do the ſame: what greater dependance can be had on the faith of the ſtates pledged to this meaſure, than on the faith they pledged in the confederation, ſanctioned by a ſolemn appeal to heaven If the obligation of faith of one caſe, have had ſo little influence upon their conduct in reſpect to the requiſitions of Congreſs; what hope can there be that they would have greater influence in reſpect to the deficiencies of the paper money?

There yet remains an important light in which to conſider the ſubject in the view of revenue. It is a clear point that we cannot carry the duties upon impoſts to the ſame extent by ſeparate arrangements as by a general plan, we muſt regulate ourſelves by what we find done in the neighbouring ſtates——while Pennſylvania has only two and an half per cent. on her importations we cannot greatly exceed her—we muſt content ourſelves with the ſame, or nearly the ſame rate. To go much beyond it would injure our commerce in a variety of ways, and would defeat itſelf——while the ports of Connecticut and Jerſey are open to the introduction of goods, free from duty, and the conveyance from them to us is ſo eaſy—while they conſider our impoſts as an ungenerous advantage taken of them, which it would be laudable to elude, the duties muſt be light or, they would be evaded—the facility of doing it, and the temptation to do it would be both ſo great that we ſhould collect, perhaps leſs by an increaſe of the rates than we do now Already we experience the effects of this ſituation. But if the duties were to be levied under a common direction, with the ſame precautions every where to guard againſt ſmuggling, they might be carried without prejudice to trade to a much more conſiderable height.

As things now are, we muſt adhere to the preſent ſtandard [illegible] duties, without any material alterations. Suppoſe [illegible] to produce fifty thouſand pounds a year. The duties to be granted to Congreſs ought, in proportion, to produce double that ſum. To this it appears by a ſcheme now by before us, that additional duties might be impoſed for the uſe of the ſtate, on certain enumerated articles to the amount of thirty thouſand pounds. This would be an augmentation of our national revenue by indirect taxation to the extent of eighty thouſand pounds a year; an immenſe object in a ſingle ſtate, and which alone demonſtrates the good policy of the meaſure.

It is no objection to ſay that a great part of this fund will be dedicated to the uſe of the United States. Their exigencies muſt be ſupplied in ſome way or other—the more is done towards it by means of the impoſt, the leſs will be to be done in other modes. If we do not employ that reſource to the beſt account, we muſt find others in *direct* taxation. And to this are oppoſed all the habits and prejudices of the community There is not a farmer in the ſtate who would not pay a ſhilling in the voluntary conſumption of articles on which a duty is paid, rather than a penny impoſed immediately on his houſe and land.

There is but one objection to the meaſure under conſideration that has come to my knowledge, which yet remains to be diſcuſſed I mean the effect it is ſuppoſed to have upon our paper currency. It is ſaid the diverſion of this fund would leave the credit of the paper without any effectual ſupport.

Though I ſhould not be diſpoſed to put a conſideration of this kind in competition with the ſafety of the union: yet I ſhould be extremely cautious about doing any thing that might effect the credit of our currency The legiſlature having thought an emiſſion of paper adviſeable, I conſider it my duty as a repreſentative of the people, to take care of its credit. But it appears to me that apprehenſions on this ſcore are without foundation.

What has hitherto been the principal ſupport of the credit of the paper? Two things——the univerſal demand for money, and the immediate intereſt of the merchants to countenance whatever would facilitate the recovery of his debts. The firſt cauſe begat a general clamour in the country for a paper emiſſion, and a diſpoſition to uphold its credit. The farmers appeared willing to exchange their produce for it; the merchant on the other hand, had large debts outſtanding; they ſuppoſed that giving a free circulation to the paper, would enable their cuſtomers in the country to pay, and as they perceived, that they would have it in their power to convert the money into produce, they naturally reſolved to give it their ſupport.

Theſe cauſes combined to introduce the money into general circulation, and having once obtained credit, it will now be able to ſupport its ſelf.

The chief difficulty to have been apprehended in reſpect to the paper, was to overcome the diffidence which the ſtill recent experience of depreciating paper, had inſtilled into mens minds. This, it was to have been feared, would have ſhaken its credit at its outſet; and if it had once began to ſink, it would be no eaſy matter to prevent its total decline.

The event has however turned out otherwiſe, and the money has been fortunate enough to conciliate the general confidence. This point gained, there need be no apprehenſions of its future fate, unleſs the government ſhould do ſome thing to deſtroy that confidence.

The cauſes that firſt gave it credit, ſtill operate, and will in all probability continue to do ſo. The demand for money has not leſſened, and the merchant has ſtill the ſame inducement to countenance the circulation of the paper.

I ſhall not deny that the outlet which the payment of duties furniſhed to the merchant, was an additional motive to the reception of the paper. Nor is it propoſed to take away this motive. There is now before the houſe a bill, one object of which is, the eſtabliſhment of a ſtate impoſt, on certain enumerated articles, in addition to that to be granted to the United States. It is computed on very good grounds, that the additional duties would amount to about 30,000l. and as they would be payable in paper currency, they would create a ſufficient demand upon the merchant, to leave him in this reſpect, ſubſtantially the ſame inducement which he had before. Indeed independent of this, the readineſs of the trading people to take the money, can never be doubted, while it will freely command the commodities of the country; for this, to them is the moſt important uſe they can make of it.

But beſides the ſtate impoſt, there muſt be other taxes; and theſe will all contribute to create a demand for the money; which is all we now mean, when we talk of funds for its ſupport; for there are none appropriated for the *redemption* of the paper.

Upon the whole the additional duties will be a competent ſubſtitute for thoſe now in exiſtence; and the general good will of the community towards the paper, will be the beſt ſecurity for its credit.

Having now ſhewn, Mr. Chairman, that there is no conſtitutional impediment to the adoption of the bill; that there is no danger to be apprehended to the public liberty from giving the power in queſtion to the United States; that in the view of revenue, the meaſure under conſideration is not only expedient but neceſſary. Let us turn our attention to the other ſide of this important ſubject. Let us aſk ourſelves what will be the conſequence of rejecting the bill; what will be the ſituation of our national affairs if they are left much longer to float in the chaos in which they are now involved.

Can our national character be preſerved without paying our debts. Can the union ſubſiſt without revenue? Have we realized the conſequences which would attend its diſſolution?

If theſe ſtates are not united under a fœderal government, they will infalliably have wars with each other; and their diviſions will ſubject them to all the miſchiefs of foreign influence and intrigue. The human paſſions will never want objects of hoſpitality. The weſtern territory is an obvious and fruitful ſource of conteſt. Let us alſo caſt our eye upon the maſs of this ſtate, interſected from one extremity to the other by a large navigable river. In the event of a rupture with them, what is to hinder our metropolis from becoming a prey to our neighbours? Is it even ſuppoſeable that they would ſuffer it to remain the nurſery of wealth to a diſtinct community?

Theſe ſubjects are delicate, but it is neceſſary to contemplate them to teach us to form a true eſtimate of our ſituation.

Wars with each other would beget ſtanding armies—a ſource of more real danger to our liberties than all the power that could be confered upon the repreſentatives of the people. And wars with each other would lead to oppoſite alliances with foreign powers, and plunge us into all the labyrinths of European politics.

The Romans in their progreſs to univerſal dominion, when they conceived the project of ſubduing the refractory ſpirit of the Grecian Republics, which compoſed the famous Achaian league, began by ſowing diſſentions among them, and inſtilling jealouſies of each other, and of the common head, and finiſhed by making them a province of the Roman empire.

The application is eaſy; if there are any foreign enemies, if there are any domeſtic foes to this country, all their arts and artifices will be employed to effect a diſſolution of the union. This cannot be better done than by ſowing jealouſies of the fœderal head and cultivating in each ſtate an undue attachment to its power.

The queſtion being put, there appeared for granting the impoſt 21

Againſt it 36

BOSTON, May 28.

One of our correſpondents informs us, that Leominſter, Lancaſter and Stow, with ſeveral other towns, have given their repreſentatives inſtructions againſt the emiſſion of a paper currency.

Agreeable to the orders of Major-General Lincoln, the Boſton regiment of militia, together with the independent cadets, light infantry, and republican volunteers, were on Friday muſtered in this town, when a critical inſpection of arms and equipments was made by their reſpective officers. The weather being unfavourable, prevented any field exhibitions.

Laſt Saturday ſe'nnight arrived at Newport Capt. Remembrance Simmons, from Port-au Prince, with whom was coming paſſenger Mr. Thomas Babcock of Weſterly, who had been impriſoned ſeveral months at Port-au-Prince, and died on his paſſage the 13th inſt.

SPRINGFIELD, May 29.

The legiſlature of Connecticut having appointed its deputies, twelve ſtates will be repreſented in the grand federal Convention, now ſitting in Philadelphia.——Rhode-Iſland is the delinquent ſtate—but, obſerves a correſpondent, this is a circumſtance far *more joyous than grievous*; for her delinquency will not be permitted to defeat the ſalutary object of this body, and her deputation, if, as is ſuppoſeable, they ſhould have been *birds of feather* with the majority of her preſent adminiſtration, muſt have been the cauſe of much mortification to the illuſtrious characters who now compoſe that aſſembly, and muſt have reflected diſcredit on its proceedings.

BENNINGTON, May 7.

As many unfavorable allegations have been ſpread abroad, to injure the good people of Vermont, relative to their harbouring the inſurgents of Maſſachuſetts, the following tranſaction may ſerve to ſhew our diſpoſition not to encourage factious and rebellious fugitives, who have fled from juſtice.

On Monday ſe'nnight, about 100 of the rebels from Maſſachuſetts, who fled from juſtice, met at Capt. Caiuſha's, in Shaftſbury, in convention, to agree on meaſures for continuing their oppoſition to that government. The authority of Shaftſbury being alarmed, at ſuch an illegal collection, immediately met, and demanded of the inſurgents the occaſion of their meeting. A committee, conſiſting of Colonel Smith (who was appointed their preſident) and four others, were choſen to make anſwer to this demand, which was, "that they were driven from their country, and had convened with a view of concerting meaſures whereby they might return and enjoy their properties," and on being duly queſtioned, they produced two letters, one from Shays, and one from another of their principals, encouraging them to hold out and be ſpirited in their oppoſition for five weeks longer, and they might be aſſured of relief. Judge Olin, who acted as principal on the part of the authority, conducted with a ſpirit truly patriotic and noble.—He informed them, that if they were men for the purpoſe of petitioning the legal authority of Maſſachuſetts for pardon and leave to return, that their proceedings would be deemed highly commendable; but if their views were hoſtile, and their buſineſs was to concert plans for committing depredations, and continuing their oppoſition to that government, they muſt diſperſe immediately, for no ſuch unlawful aſſembling could be allowed in Vermont. Colonel Smith anſwered, that the hopes of any advantage from petitioning was now at an end.

The ſheriff of the county, who had been previouſly notified, was preſent, for the purpoſe of diſperſing them, in caſe they refuſed to withdraw. The rebels pleaded for leave to be by themſelves for a few minutes, which was granted, after which they diſperſed, and proceeded immediately to White Creek, in the ſtate of New-York, where we have underſtood there was a conſiderable body collected, who ſit in convention from day to day, without oppoſition.

The governor and council of Vermont have given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances to his Excellency Governor Bowdoin, that in caſe the inſurgents reſiding in this ſtate purſue any meaſures that are hoſtile, the moſt effectual meaſures ſhall be taken by the forces of this ſtate for apprehending and delivering them up to his authority and puniſhment.

NEW-YORK, May 31.

A man paſſing by the new ſlip laſt Sunday evening, was furiouſly attacked by two armed villains known to be foreigners; who, after beating the unfortunate man with their bludgeons, to ſuch a degree as deprived him of reaſon, dragged him into the dock, and moſt inhumanly endeavoured to end his exiſtence, by pelting him with ſtones in an unmerciful manner; but ſome perſons hearing the cries of the unhappy man and coming to his aſſiſtance, the parracides thought proper precipitately to make off. Strict ſearch is making for them by the officers of juſtice, who it is to be hoped will ſoon detect them, that proper examples may be made of ſuch dangerous night-walkers.

Philadelphia, *June* 5.

There is not a town upon the Continent, hardly one in the world, ſays a correſpondent, in which anonymous warfare is conducted with ſuch virulence as in this city. A difference of opinion, upon the moſt ſpeculative ſubject, creates perſonal animoſity; and, it would ſeem, that in the imagination of ſome men, to traduce a character, and to confute an argument, are the ſame thing. Thus, if one writer ſtates a propoſition in politics, he may be anſwered by calling him an apoſtate; if another details the principles of commerce, he may be confuted by a charge of toryiſm: a treatiſe upon language may be ſtripped of its merit, by terming its author an incendiary; and nothing more is requiſite to controvert a theological eſſay, than to aſſert that the prieſt is a drunkard. It is in ſome degree fortunate, however, when this ſpecies of logic is properly applied; for, we frequently find an epithet preſented to the reputed author, which would be abſurdly aſſigned to the real one;—and how often, alas! has the ſpirit of invective been exhauſted upon a character that was ignorant of the cauſe which had inflamed it? Truly, in this new ſyſtem it has been forgotten, that he who can furniſh reaſon, will never reſort to abuſe; and that he who ſtrikes in the dark may probably wound an innocent ſtranger, or pierce the boſom of an intimate friend.——How idle is it, in contemplating a piece of art, to conſider the form or manners of the artiſt, and how hazardous even in a ſtate of war, to commence the battle, till the enemy has been proved by a ſight of her colours!——After all, any perſon who is zealous for promoting the intereſt of his country, muſt conquer all the tenderneſs and delicacy which may make him afraid of being ſpoken ill of; or his endeavours will often produce no leſs uneaſineſs to himſelf, than benefit to the public. Among a people who indulge themſelves in the utmoſt freedom of thought and ſpeech, a man muſt either be inſignificant, or able to bear an undeſerved reproach. A true patriot indeed ſhould comfort himſelf under the attacks of falſehood and obliquy, by regarding his cenſurers with the ſame neglect that a good writer regards his critics; who are generally a race of men that are not able to diſcover the beauties of a work they examine, and deny that approbation to others, which they never received themſelves. He ſhould rather rejoice in the ſucceſs of his honeſt deſigns, than be mortified by thoſe who miſrepreſent them.

SHIP NEWS.

The ſhip RUBY, Capt. SMITH, for London, will ſail on Sunday next, and the Letter-Bag taken from the Poſt-Office at the ſame time.

The Betſey, Dobbins, and Britannia Yatcht, Hunter, from London, are arrived at Annapolis.

The Perſeverance, Williams; Mary-Ann, Dale, and Aurora, Gardiner, from Grenada; Exeter, M'Clure, from Tobago; Virginia, Watſon, from Aux Cayes; Two Betſeys, Wilſon, from Philadelphia, and Charming Mary, Barnwal, from New-York, are arrived at Norfolk.

*** A ſtated Meeting of the *College of Phyſicians* will be held in the Univerſity, this Afternoon at 4 o'Clock.
JAMES HUTCHINSON, Sec'ry.

° ° ° The Subſcribers for Mr. Barlow's *Viſion of Columbus*, are deſired to call for their Books at Mr. Seddon's Store, in Market ſtreet, between Front and Second. 6ſp

Southwark Auction-Store.

At *Nine* o'Clock this Morning, will Commence the SALE of a large ASSORTMENT of

CHINTZES, lawns, kentings, gauzes, durants, tammies, rattinets, ſhalloons, calimancoes, checks, handkerchiefs, ſtripes, cambrics, brown linens, and a quantity of German ſcythes; Alſo, a quantity of RUSSIA SHEETINGS, for account of the Concerned. *June* 5.

John Meaſe, Auctioneer.

The Truſtees of the Univerſity

propoſe to ſell by *Public Sale*, TO-MORROW, the 6th of June, Inſt. for Funded Certificates, at the *Coffee Houſe*, at 12 o'clock—

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, about midway between Front and Second ſtreets from the river Delaware; now in the tenure of James Culbertſon; in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

Another HOUSE and LOT on the ſame ſide of Walnut ſtreet aforeſaid, between Front and Second ſtreets, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryant.

Another LOT fronting on the ſame ſtreet, at the corner of Fifth ſtreet, and running along the eaſt ſide of Fifth ſtreet to Mrs. Norris's garden 250 feet: on this valuable piece of ground ſtand two Brick Houſes and ſeveral Wooden Tenements—It is to be divided into convenient houſe lots, of which a Plan will be put up at the Coffee-houſe in due time, previous to the day of ſale.

They alſo notify all perſons who are tenants to them for rent charges payable in wheat, whoſe annual rents do not amount to twenty buſhels of wheat ſeverally per annum, that they are willing to treat with them for the purchaſe of their reſpective ground-rents, if they apply within two months from this date, after which their rents will be diſpoſed of to the higheſt purchaſer. Applications may be made to *George Bryan* and *James Irwin*, eſquires, attornies in fact of the board of truſtees, at their dwellings in the city of Philadelphia. June 5. 2awtf

LECTURES,

By a LADY.

THE continuation of unfavourable weather has poſtponed this Lecture ſeveral times; but it is hoped that it may have received conſiderable improvement from the delay.

If the weather is not extremely bad, it will be poſitively read this Afternoon.

Tickets, at 3/9 each, may be had of Meſſrs. *Prichard*, *Spotſwood*, *Seddon*, *Rice*, and at the Pennſylvania Coffee houſe, of Mr. *Peloſi*. *June* 5.

ALL perſons are cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment of a bond given by the ſubſcriber, ſome time laſt year, to John Thomas, of Northumberland county, for 167l. (part of which is paid) as ſaid Thomas refuſes to make good the conditions for which ſaid bond was given, and the further diſcharge of it will of courſe be diſputed.

CHRISTOPHER ROYER.
Berks County, Bethel Townſhip, June 1ſt. 1787

STRAYED from the ſtable-yard of the ſubſcriber in Fourth ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce ſtreets, on Wedneſday evening the 30th of May, a Red COW, ſuppoſed to be about 9 years old, with a white udder and wide horns—Alſo, a dark Brown COW, almoſt black, about 5 years old, with white udder, the horns ſhort and turning inwards at top: further marks are not recollected. Whoever will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by

June 4. *SAMUEL POWEL*.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 3d inſt. a *Servant MAN*, named *John Cogens*; about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, ſtraight blackiſh hair, down look, a little pitted with the ſmall pox: had on when he went away, a large felt hat, old coarſe ſhirt, a ſnuff coloured camblet coat, ſtriped worſted jacket, new ſnuff coloured corduroy breeches with metal buttons, grey woolen ſtockings, calfſkin ſhoes, ſquare plated ſhoebuckles and ſilver kneebuckles, a red croſs-barred ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by *THOMAS LANCASTER*, Junior.

Whitemarſh, Montgomery County, 4th of 6th mo.

Coxe & Frazier

HAVE REMOVED

To the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Iſrael Pemberton oppoſite the Bank—Where they have for *SALE*,

BOHEA, tonkay, and ſouchong teas
Nankeens
China ware
Japan wares
Chineſe gauzes, mitts and gartering
Iriſh ſheetings
Mancheſter fuſtians and jeans
Calimancoes, durants and tammies
Shalloons and anteloons
Georgia and Carolina indigo
Jamaica ſpirit
Windward Iſland rum
Muſcovado ſugars
Beſt claret in bottles.
Common ditto in bottles and caſks.
Chipt logwood
Brazil wood
Mahogany
Nails
Cordage
A ſhip's LONG-BOAT, and
A BRIG of 140 tons.

June 5. eop6t

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT complaint having been made by the inhabitants to the ſtreet commiſſioners, of the daily abuſes committed by carters and draymen, making a practice of ſtanding on the footways with their carts, drays, waggons, and horſes, particularly on the eaſt ſide of the Drawbridge, and along Front ſtreet, northward, as alſo in the interſections of the ſtreets of this city, to the annoyance of the inhabitants, which has become a very great nuiſance: For remedy whereof, the offenders are hereby enjoined and required, to remove ſaid nuiſances from off the foot paſſage.

And whereas it has become notorious, that carters and others who haul wood from the wharves of this city, make a practice of uſing cord wood for ſtandards to their carts and waggons, in open violation of the law in ſuch caſe made and provided: and as it is the duty of the commiſſioners to check ſuch abuſes, they hereby notify ſaid carters, and others employed in carting of wood, that they provide themſelves with hewn ſtandards, branded on the outſide with the initial letters of their chriſtian and ſurnames, as by law directed, on or before the 20th day of June next. On failure thereof, they may expect the law will be put in force againſt every ſuch offender.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, junr. Clerk.
Philadelphia, May 29, 1787. 2aw3w

TO BE SOLD, A

VERY valuable Mill, in Frederick County, Maryland, laying on the main road that leads from Frederick-Town to Harper's Ferry, with about 100 acres of Land adjoining thereto, the greateſt part of which is Potowmack bottom. Its ſituation is equal to any in the ſtate, for a merchant mill and tavern; and the opening of the Potowmack, which is now beyond a doubt, will add conſiderably to its value. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe by applying to the ſubſcribers, living on the Maryland Tract, will be ſhewn the premiſes, and informed of the terms.

WILLIAM MAGRUDER.
31aw *LEONARD SMITH*.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 16th inſt. an Apprentice BOY, named *Michael Good*, by trade a Currier, about 5 feet one inch high, between 18 and 19 years of age, freckled in the face and ſandy hair: had on when he went away, a brown cloth jacket, ſtriped trowſers and check ſhirt; alſo took with him, a fuſtian coat, a blue jacket, a pair of boots and ſundry other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid Apprentice, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

WENELLE ZERBAN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. Philadelphia, May 29.

BY virtue of a writ of *levari facias* to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday the 12th day of June next, on the premiſes at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and intereſt of George Weiſs and Suſanna his wife, of and in a certain tract of land, ſituate and lying in the county of Lancaſter, and in the townſhip of Lancaſter, containing ſixty acres, be the ſame more or leſs, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herſhey, Abraham Dehuff, and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid George Weiſs and Suſanna his wife, by

John Miller, Sheriff.
Lancaſter, May 16. 5t

The ROSE. By Mr. PHILIPS.

THE Roſe's age is but a day;
Its bloom the pledge of its decay;
Sweet in ſcent; in colour bright;
It blows at morn, and fades at night.

IMITATION. By Dr. SWIFT.

MY age is not a moment's ſtay;
My birth the ſame with my decay;
I ſavour ill; no colour know;
And fade, the inſtant that I blow.

ANECDOTE.

WHEN Lord Townſhend was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the preſent Provoſt of the Univerſity of Dublin loſt no opportunity of repeating his ſolicitations for places. My dear Hely, cried his lordſhip, you have a great many things and I have nothing to give—but a majority of dragoons. I accept it then, replied the Provoſt. What! you take a majority, anſwered his Lordſhip—zounds, 'tis impoſſible—I only meant it as a joke. And I accept it, rejoined the Provoſt, merely to ſhew you how well I can *take a joke*.

Wanted to Charter,

One or two SHIPS, to load at New-York for England or Ireland.
June 5 4tp
JOHN CHALONER.

Poultney & Wiſtar

Have imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, a neat aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY,

Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Glaſs,

Which they have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, at the Green Store in Market-ſtreet, the fourth door above Third-Street, where all ſuch perſons as ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may be ſupplied with the following articles at the very loweſt prices, and of the beſt quality, viz.

SMITH's anvils, vices, beak irons, ſledge and hand hammers & ſcrew plates
Mill, croſs cut, hand, pannel, tennant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs, key-hole, and wood cutters ſteel plate ſaws
3 to 14 inch flat, half round, three ſquare rough and baſtard cut files and raſps
1-2 inch to 2 1-2 inch ſocket and firmer chiſſels and gouges
Turning chiſſels and gouges, and plane irons ſorted
Raiſing, tooth, rabbit, plow, groving & moulding plane irons
Braſs and iron head ſhovels and tongs, & andirons
Chamber and common bellows
Common & poliſhed ſteel and braſs candleſticks and ſnuffers
Braſs knob and ring handled latches, thumb ditto of various ſizes
5 inch to 12 inch knob & ring handled rimb locks
Double and ſingle ſpring, bright and brown cheſt locks
Cupboard, draw, clock-caſe, proſpect, trunk & writing deſk ditto
Horſe locks, portmanteau, braſs and ſecret ſteel, common black and double bolt pad ditto
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 inch fine and common plate ſtock locks
Gun locks, worms, and rough & finiſhed mounting
Iron and braſs wire ſorted
Fine wool and cotton card ditto
Caſt braſs clock work, ſlit pinions, forged iron work, japanned faces, bells, &c.
Braſs handles, eſcutcheons, turn buttons, knobs, ſcrew rings, and hooks of various kinds for deſks, drawers, &c.
Venetian & common curtain rings and ſconces
Window ſcrews, bell bolts and cranks, braſs H hinges
Deſk fall, clock caſe, card table, tea-cheſt and proſpect ditto
A variety of plain and figured coffin furniture
Fiſh ſkin, ſand and emery paper for joiners uſe
4 inch to 12 inch H & HL hinges
Rule, joint table, dovetail, writing deſk, cheſt and patent butt ditto
3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30 pence fine drawn nails
2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 pence ſprigs, trunk and clout ditto
Half inch to 2 1-2 inch bright ſcrew augers
Center, ſpool, chair and dowel bitts, ſorted
Beſt Kirby fiſh hooks, aſſorted
Steel ſpring rat, ſnap and wire mouſe traps
Carpenters axes and adzes,
Ditto & ſhoemakers hammers, pincers & nippers
Shoemakers awls & tacks, ſprigging ditto & ſcrew drivers
Steel coffee mills, bricklayers and plaſtering trowels
Round & flat ſpring bolts
Large & ſmall ſcale beams, pocket and other ſteelyards
Scythes and ſickles; Engliſh ripes or rifles for whetting ſcythes with
Drawing & curriers knives and ſteels
Braſs and iron frame and box window pullies and lines
Flat and round head wood ſcrews, from half inch to 3 inches
5 to 12 inch carpenters & coopers bow compaſſes
Spike and nail gimblets
Tap and bung borers
Thick and thin ſheet iron and plate braſs
London & American glue
Spades, ſhovels with and without handles
Buck, ſham buck and bone table knives and forks
Taylors & womens ſhears and ſciſſars
London & American ſteel
Caſt iron bake ovens, tea kettles, pots, ſkillets & ſauce pans
Poliſhed cart and waggon boxes, horſe traces and back bands, &c.
An aſſortment of SADLERY WARE & carriage furniture, amongſt which are
Straining diaper and worſted and twiſt webs and orris aſſorted
A variety of men and womens ſtirrup irons
Coach and chaiſe curb & ſnaffle bits
Coach, phæton and chaiſe furniture
A large aſſortment of coach, chariot, phæton and chair ſprings and head joints
Cock eyes, tug and breaſt-plate buckles and tinned dees
Sadlers ſtraining, pricking and creeſing irons and hammers
4 oz 1 to 6 oz. tacks and prickers, awls, &c. &c.

DYE-STUFFS, &c.

Ground red wood
Ditto Braſil
Logwood, crude tartar, Jack Card, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

A large quantity of dry red lead and magnus, for the potters uſe
Ground & dry white lead
Ditto ditto Spaniſh brown
Yellow ochre, lytherage, Pruſſian blue, white vitriol, gold leaf, &c
GLASS of any dimenſions from 8 by 6 to 32 by 28, which will be cut to any pattern, either round, oval, ſquare, or arched for clock faces or ſurveyors compaſſes
Alſo glaziers diamonds for cutting glaſs
2aw

N. B. They keep conſtantly by them a quantity of the beſt RED CLOVER and TIMOTHY Graſs Seeds.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at North-Eaſt, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 9th day of April laſt, a *NEGRO FELLOW*, named *DAVE*; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 21 years of age, a down looking countenance, hath one of his ankles a little crooked, remarkable long legs and thighs and ſmall body, is a little hard of hearing: had on when he went away, a ſcarlet coat with braſs buttons, white waiſtcoat and corduroy breeches, and round hat (but his apparel its more than probable he will alter). Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, if taken up 100 miles diſtance ſhall have the above reward; if 50 miles diſtance *Five Pounds*, and any diſtance under, *Six Dollars*.

J. HARFORD MONTGOMERY.
North Eaſt, May 2.

TO BE SOLD BY

James Lockwood & Co.

Between Arch and Race, in Water ſtreet,

TEN penny and 20d nails
Candles
Pork, Beef
Hog's lard
Cotton wool, Flax
Cotton and wool cards
Lynn ſhoes
Bolton iron tea kettles
Cyder in barrels
Braſs kettles
And a number of articles of Dry Goods.
June 1. 3ſp2awtf

A QUANTITY OF

Live Oak and Red Cedar,

About 600 lb. of Beaver,
And a Parcel of

Raccoon and Foxes Skins,

FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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Duncan Ingraham, junr.

Has juſt received by the Amſterdam Packet, from Amſterdam—The following

MERCHANDIZE:

Which he will ſell on moderate terms for caſh, viz.

LOW priced calicoes
Ruſſia ſheetings
Black pepper
7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glaſs
Drawing and ſheathing nails
Geneva in caſes May 21 ep2w
A very good aſſortment of table linen, diapers, &c.

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Allſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.
Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

About 1100 Heavy Salted

Spaniſh Hides,

Weighing from 35 to 40 lb. each, imported and for
SALE BY

John Rheiner,

In Race-ſtreet, the ſecond Door Eaſt of Third-ſtreet.
May 30. eop3t

Robertſon and *Smith*,

At their Store in Front, near Cheſnut ſtreet, Have juſt received per the Harmony from London, Grange from Liverpool, Philadelphia from Amſterdam and Dublin Packet from Dublin, A

General aſſortment of Goods

Suitable for the ſeaſon; conſiſting of

AN aſſortment of mens womens and children's thread and cotton hoſe
Ditto calicoes and chintzes
Iriſh linens and 9 8 ſheetings
Ruſſia ſheetings
Dowlas, ticklinburgs
7-8, 4-4 and yard 3-8 cotton checks
Samois or cotton ſtripes
Fancy and other printed linen and ſilk handkerchiefs
Jeans, jeanets and fuſtians
Sattinets, florentines and laſtings
Corduroys, cordeleures
India dimity
Muſlin cords
5-4 to 8-4 table cloths
India perſians
Ditto naukeens
An aſſortment of mens women and boys black, drab, and drab & green under hats
Childrens red Morocco pumps
Mens and womens beaver and waſh gloves
Sewing ſilks. twiſt, tapes, threads, bindings
Pins, needles
A general aſſortment of hard ware and cutlery
Pepper

They have juſt received from New-York a few cheſts of beſt freſh Hyſon and Souchong Teas, imported in the Experiment from Canton.

They have alſo for ſale good Burlington pork, butter in firkins, and a ſmall quantity of beaver. 3tw4w

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Pragers, Liebaert & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING

From on board the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, captain Sollet, from Amſterdam, and Opening for Sale at their Store in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry,

A General ASSORTMENT *of Genuine*

DRUGS:

ALSO,

Oznabrigs, ticklenburgs, Ruſſia ſheetings, German dowlaſs, heſſens and Rolls, gunpowder, ſaltpetre, &c.—*They have alſo for* SALE,

BLACK pepper, low priced printed linens, chintzes cottons and calicoes, Bandano, Barcelona and other ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton furniture checks, fine book muſlins, threads of all ſorts, tapes and bindings and twiſt buttons, coarſe and fine cloths, coatings, bearſkins, frizes, Lubeck duck, Marſeilles quilting, dimities plain and figured, Holland and Flanders linen and ſheetings, millinary, writing and poſt paper. ſnuff, tobacco, china, delph and earthen ware, jewellery, carpenters, joiners and coopers tools, Hermitage wine, breakfaſt and other teas, beſt Holland gin in caſes, ſnakeroot, Carolina indigo, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Dutch Scythes and German Straw Knives, with ſuitable WHETSTONES, and alſo a general and beſt Aſſortment of BOULTING CLOTHS. May 17. ff3tawtf

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Wants a Place as Wet Nurſe,

a young Woman with a good Breaſt of Milk, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers

---

Imported in the Harmony from London, and Thetis, captain Peacock, from Liverpool, and now Opening for Sale by

JOHN GARDEN,

At his STORE in Front, near Arch ſtreet,

A Compleat aſſortment of jeans, fuſtians and pillows
Sattinets, royal ribbs and thickſets
Velvets, velverets and pluſhes (hair and worſted) long pil'es, huſſars & moleſkin } all colours
A few boxes low priced Iriſh linens and dowlaſes
Mens and boys white and black hats
With a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A quantity of beſt London Porter and Taunton Ale, in hampers and caſks of 4 dozen each; for which Jerſey Paper Money will be taken. *May* 24. eptf

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Francis & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs. dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and wherſtones, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco eptf

---

Knox & Henderſon,

—*Front ſtreet, three Doors above Market ſtreet*—
Have imported in the ſhips, *Harmony* from *London*, and *Grange* from *Liverpool*,

A General ASSORTMENT of

European and Eaſt-India Goods,

Which they are now OPENING for SALE, *viz.*

IRISH linens and ſheetings
Brown and white Ruſſia ditto
German and Scotch dowlas
Brown ſileſias and oznaburgs
Calicoes and printed cottons
Furniture ditto
A beautiful aſſortment of chintzes
Printed linen handkerchiefs
Check and blue paſte dit.
Tablecloths of all ſizes
Plain, chequered and corded muſlins
Plain, figured and ſtriped lawns
Striped and flowered bordered lawn handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto aprons
A compleat aſſortment of Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs
Ditto china and faſhionable gauze ribbons
Green, black and crimſon perſian taffities
Flowered and ſpotted bandanoes
4-4 and 6-4 book muſlins
Jeans, Jeanets and fuſtians
Dutch cords and India dimities
Printed dit. for waiſtcoats
Velverets, corduroys and thickſetts
7-8, 4-4 and apron width checks
7-8, 4-4 bedticks
Black and coloured ſewing ſilks
Tammies and durants
Sattinets and laſtings
Black ſquare modes
Womens thread and cotton ſtockings
Mens plain and ribbed dit.
Ladies jean and linen gloves
Ditto habit ditto
Mens thread ditto
Round and cock'd hats
Quality and ſhoe bindings
Threads and twiſts
Needle wrought buttons
Pins, needles and tapes, &c &c. &c.

——*Likewiſe, in aſſorted Packages*——

Iriſh Linens, Calicoes & Chintzes,
Jeans and Fuſtians, Ounce Threads, Checks, Hats, &c.

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures,
Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes,
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7-8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſtitching dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & chequered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Mair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateens
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt
GAUSES,
French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chamberry lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf

Wants a Place as Houſekeeper,

a Woman who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. May 31.

Now Landing from on board the

Canton, Thomas Truxtun, commander, directly from India, and to SOLD by

Forbes and *Morris*,

At their Store on Walnut ſtreet Wharf,

HYSON TEA in quarter cheſts
Souchong ditto
Bohea ditto in cheſts, half cheſts, and quarter cheſts } All of the firſt quality
May 25

Green Glaſs Bottles,

Of the flaſk pattern, and holding a FULL QUART, to be ſold in hampers of 6 dozen each, by

Richard Wells & Son,

In Third ſtreet—Who have for Sale at Cooper's ferry, in New-Jerſey, a large Quantity of

Caſt Iron Potts and Kettles,

Of various ſizes—Alſo,

Engliſh Cheeſe and Bottled Porter,

Ready to be delivered for any part of New-Jerſey, the Lower Counties, or Maryland. Feb. 10 1awtf

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FOR SALE BY

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

At their *STORES* in Penn-ſtreet,

A large Aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Conſiſting, among others, of the following Articles,

ITALIAN and French ſattins and ſilks, cambricks and lawns
Light and dark chintzes, clouded ginghams, ſagathies and imperials
Coloured threads, tapes and buckrams
Superfine ſcarlet broadcloth, gilt and plain buttons
White and crimſon velvets
Nankeen and pink coloured calimancoes
Black princeſs ſtuff
White and coloured lamb and kid mens and womens gloves
Pins, ſewing ſilk, ſilk laces, ſkeleton wires, plumes, &c.
Green, blue, ſcarlet and white bunting
Drab, dove, white and olive mohair pluſhes
Worſted ſhag
Fine white and flowered moleſkin
Striped huſſar
hattin laſtings
Drab royal ribs
Green, buff and white long pyle
Yellow Morocco ſkins
Chip and woolen hats
A variety of paint and houſe bruſhes and pewter ware in caſks
An aſſortment of coachmakers furniture
4d, 8d and ſheathing nails
Rod iron
Carpenters tools in cheſts
Hyſon teas in quarter cheſts
China ſoup and ſhallow plates in boxes
Queen ware in crates
Cinnamon
Anniſeed
Currants in barrels
Gunpowder in ditto
Madeira, Teneriffe and Fayal wines
Marble chimney pieces, paving tiles and ſlabs.

A Freſh Importation,

In the ſhips Harmony, Capt. Willet, from London, and the Philadelphia, Capt. Towers, from Amſterdam, by

Mordecai Lewis & Co.

Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge;
WHO HAVE FOR SALE

RUSSIA ſheetings
Ditto ſail-cloth
Ravens duck
Ruſſia diaper & huckaback
German dowlas
Ditto ſtripes
Ticklenburgs & oznabrigs
Platillas
Glazed linens
Striped hollands
Table cloths
Cambrics and lawns
Kentings & handkerchiefs
Gauzes black and white
Plain and white dimities
Iriſh and Ruſſia printed linens
Fine jeans, plain and figured
Stationary
Cutlery aſſorted, in packages
Gold and ſilver watches
Sagathies and duroys
Caſſimers
Calimancoes and durants
Princes ſtuff
Mens thread & cotton hoſe
Womens cotton ditto
A quantity of ſilk ſtockings, very cheap
Ditto Barcelona handkerchiefs
Linen handkerchiefs
Cotton and ſecterſoy romalls
A variety of ſilks
Ribbons in boxes
Ladies fans
Gloves and mitts
A great aſſortment of haberdaſhery
Some ſadlery
Hair-cloth for maltſters
With a great many articles in the dry good way, not enumerated

ALSO

French and Spaniſh brandy
London porter in hampers
Choice Bordeaux claret
Hyſon tea
Dry and ground white lead
Dry red lead, vermillion
Spaniſh brown and other paints
Ground redwood
Salt petre, borax
Whiting, chalk, copperas
Nails, ſteel. ſheet lead
Engliſh and German ſcythes
German cutting knives
Newcaſtle grindſtones
Tin ware in hogſheads
Feathers in bags and beds
Ruſſia matts and oacum
Filberts in bags
And a quantity of GIN in CASES 2awam

Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe.

Vincent M. Peloſi,

At his *WINE CELLAR* under the *Coffee Houſe*, Sells *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, viz.

		£.	s.	d.
PARTICULAR London Madeira wine, 7 years old, at	(per gallon)	1	0	0
Ditto ditto in bottles	(per dozen)	2	10	0
New-York ditto, dit. 5 years old	(per gal.)	0	18	0
Ditto Sherry in bottles, thirteen years old (per dozen)		2	10	0
Old London Port ditto	(per doz.)	1	10	0
Bourdeaux claret of the firſt quality,	dit.	2	5	0
Ditto ſecond ditto,	dit.	1	17	6
Still white Champaigne	dit.	3	0	0
Muſcat of Fontinuac,	dit.	1	10	0
Genuiac Liſbon, 5 years old	(per gal.)	0	10	0
Teneriffe ditto,	ditto	0	6	0
Genuiac Coniac brandy, 9 yrs old,	dit.	0	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto,	dit.	0	6	0
Old Jamaica ſpirits	dit.	0	7	6
Antigua rum	dit.	0	6	0
Holland geneva in caſes of 12 bottles each,		1	12	0
Beſt London porter	(per dozen)	1	0	0

Syrups and Liquers of every ſort.
42 caſks Bourdeaux Claret of 50 gallons each,
N. B. Bottles always to be returned. tuthſtf

Doctor *Gardette*, Dentiſt,

HAS the honor of informing his Friends, and the Public, that he has returned from his tour, and that he practices, as uſual, the different branches of his profeſſion. His place of abode is, as formerly, the firſt door from the corner of Third, in Pear ſtreet, next door to the Young Ladies Academy, where he may be ſpoke with from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

N. B. His Dentrifice, &c. may be had at all times at the above place. May 28. eoptf

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Taunton Iron-Works

FOR SALE:

CONSISTING of a Furnace, and Forge adjoining, in exceeding good order; Part of a Saw Mill; 3000 Cords of Wood already cut, and every Article neceſſary for carrying on ſaid Works, with the Tract of Woodland which the Works are upon, and a very large Body of good Ore; the Caſtings and Bar Iron are well known to be equal to any at market.

The above Works are ſituate in Burlington county, Weſt-Jerſey, diſtant 17 miles from Philadelphia and 8 miles from a navigable creek leading to the ſame.

Bar or Pig Iron will be received in payment for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe. For further particulars pleaſe apply at ſaid Works, to

Taunton, May 29. 1awt T. GEORGE HASINGS.

To be Sold or Let,

(And may be entered upon immediately)

THAT elegant Country Seat, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, in the Northern-Liberties, below the Falls; together with a Coach Houſe, Stables, and a large Garden with excellent fruit trees. For terms apply to

April 16. 3tawtf *PETER MILLER.*

N. B. This Place was formerly occupied by his Excellency the Chevalier *Luzerne*.

Likewiſe, to be Let—A large, commodious HOUSE, the corner of Arch and Fourth ſtreets, with Garden, Stable, and Coach-houſe, in excellent repair, and one of the beſt houſes in this city. Enquire as above.

TO BE LET,

THAT convenient three ſtory Brick HOUSE, with the STORES belonging to it, late in the tenure of *Peter Wikoff*; ſituate in Water ſtreet, between Race and Arch ſtreets; poſſeſſion of the ſame can be given immediately. Enquire of Mr. *Peter Wikoff*, or *De Heyder Veyſt & Co.* in Second ſtreet, between Race and Arch ſtreets April 20.

TO BE SOLD,

(And entered on immediately)

AN agreeable Country Seat; ſituate between the Wiſſahickon or Falls road, and the road to Germantown, in Turner's lane, with 18 acres of land in high cultivation. A large garden in good order, and a young orchard of the beſt apple trees, &c.

The terms of ſale are, one third ready money, and the remainder in yearly payments; an undoubted title will be given, free from all claims whatſoever.

This Seat is in poſſeſſion of JOHN HOLKER, eſq. to whom application may be made for further particulars.

Philadelphia, March 22 eptf.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Richard Tarbet*, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment of their balances as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe who have demands upon ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them to

Iſabella Tarbet, Executrix.
Francis Gurney, } Executors.
Hugh Ferguſon, junr. }

N. B. Mrs. TARBET has for ſale, a variety of Scotch GOODS of Mr. *Tarbet*'s importation: in part conſiſting of, ſtriped and plain kentings of ſundry widths, plain and needle lawns, needle aprons and handkerchiefs, gauzes and catguts, a variety of buckles and other merchandize, which will be ſold wholeſale at prime coſt for caſh.

Philadelphia, May 24. 1787. ff. m&thm

TO BE SOLD.

FIFTY-SIX acres of good marſh meadow on the iſland of Tinicum, in two different lots, one of which is about 44 acres, divided into four diviſions, chiefly by good drains, lying on the main road leading through the townſhip of Tinicum, and is chiefly in clover, blue graſs and timothy. The bank belonging to theſe meadows is in good order, and eaſy to be maintained. The other lot is upwards of 12 acres, bounded on the river Delaware, and near the other lot. It is encloſed all round with good ditches, and in excellent mowing order, and produces large crops.

Or if more agreeable to a purchaſer, the ſubſcriber would ſell the plantation whereon he now dwells, being about ſix miles from Philadelphia, on the main road from thence to the lower counties. This place contains about eighty-five acres, upwards of ten acres of orchard of the beſt of grafted fruit, nearly in its prime; a large proportion of it is in clover, and the remainder ſuitable for gardening or any kind of grain. There is on this place about twenty acres of woodland, moſtly encloſed for a paſture. The houſe is large and well ſituate, having an extenſive view of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, &c. The barn is large, and there is ſtabling for upwards of forty creatures; with moſt other neceſſary out-buildings. The purchaſer may have any reaſonable time for payment of a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money, for either the meadow or plantation. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, PHILIP PRICE.

Kingſeſs, 5th mo. 19, 1787. 1awtf

To be Sold at Private Sale,

THAT valuable PLANTATION formerly the property of Wilſon Hunt, Eſquire, in the townſhip of Maidenhead and county of Hunterdon, New Jerſey, lying on the poſt road between New York and Philadelphia, eight miles from Trenton, and four from Princeton, containing upwards of four hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, one hundred and fifty of which is good Engliſh meadow, which will produce one hundred and ſeventy tons of hay annually; the upland is rich and fine for any kind of grain, and very natural to graſs; forty-five acres of fine thrifty timber, of the beſt kind, a large bearing orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, two good barns, and a new hovel, that will contain upon the upper ſtory ten tons of hay; a well of good water near the dwelling-houſe, and about the middle of the plantation is a delightful eminence, that commands at one view the whole farm. For terms apply to William Nielſon, Eſquire, New-York, Abraham Hunt, Trenton, Archibald Mercer, Millſtone, or the Subſcriber on the premiſes.

May 22, 1awtf JOHN P. SCHENK.

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

WHO has for ſometime paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley; is now removed to that old and commodious tavern the *Harp* and *Crown*, in Third ſtreet. He begs leave to ſolicit the favours of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp and Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Philad. May 16. 3tawtf

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, and *Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1787. [No. 2600.]

Sales at Auction.

Books by Auction

Will commence *THIS EVENING*, the 6th inſt. At the Auction-Room in Water-ſtreet, the third door ſouth of Market-ſtreet, and continue ſeveral evenings ſucceſſively,

A Choice Collection of BOOKS,

Among which are

CHAMBERS' dictionary of arts and ſciences, 2 vol. folio, Swift's works, 15 vol. Pope's works compleat, 9 vol Rapin's hiſtory of England, 15 vol. Millot's elements of general hiſtory. 5 vol. Sterne's works, 7 vol. Spectator, Tatler, Guardian; with a variety of Hiſtories, Novels, Plays, &c.

The ſale to begin at half after 7, and continue till half after 9 o'clock ——Catalogues to be had at the place of ſale, and at Samuel Dellap's Broker and Intelligence-Office, in Market-ſtreet, betwixt Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.——Who has for SALE,

Two Houſes in Pear-ſtreet, ſeveral Tracts of Land in this ſtate—and ſome Lots in and about the city to Let on ground rent.

Books taken for ſale by ſaid Dellap.——Conſtant attendance will be given at the Auction-Room.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to *Sale* (by Adjournment) by *Public Vendue*, at the *Coffee Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Wedneſday* the 6th day of June next, at 7 o clock in the Evening, a certain two ſtory frame Meſſuage, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Eighth and Ninth ſtreets, from the river Delaware, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid Vine ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth (to a fifteen feet alley) 150 feet, bounded weſtward by ground now or late of Leonard Jacoby, northward by the ſaid fifteen feet alley, eaſtward by ground of Daniel Bender, and ſouthward by Vine-ſtreet aforeſaid; under the yearly ground-rent of 21 Spaniſh milled dollars and one third of a dollar. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Jordan, and to be ſold by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Wedneſday* the 6th day of June next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening—A certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Vine and Race ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Fourth ſtreet aforeſaid 19 feet and 4 inches, and extending weſtward to Crown ſtreet 175 feet; bounded northward with ground of Richard Wells, weſtward with ſaid Crown ſtreet, ſouthward with a lot of Thomas Coats, and eaſtward with Fourth ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution as the property of William Robinſon, pump maker, and to be ſold by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

On Friday Next,

The 8th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,

At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore,

Will begin the Sale of a large and freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon, as uſual. June 4

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

On Friday Next,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the *Southwark Auction-Store*,

Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

The ſubſcriber will expoſe to ſale,

On the fourth Monday in November next (being the 26th day of the month)

ABOUT 40 Lots of Land adjoining the town and port of Tappahannock, to the higheſt bidder, extending from the ſaid town, on the bank of the river Rappahannock, downwards to the mouth of Hoſkins's creek. The Lots will be laid off in the following manner, viz. The ſtreet in the aforeſaid town, called *Water-lane*, will be extended from the ſaid town down the river to the aforeſaid creek, and the ground between the ſaid ſtreet and the river will be laid off in two lots, and numbered according to the ſurvey and plan, which will be produced, containing half an acre each, fronting on the ſaid ſtreet, with a ſtreet on alley 24 feet broad between every two lots, running from the aforeſaid extended ſtreet down to the river ſide; the whole to correſpond with the plan of the ſaid town of Tappahannock. Theſe lots will be beautifully ſituated on the bank of the river, and are capable of the ſame improvement that the lots on the river in the aforeſaid town now are. The ground is level, dry and healthy. The terms of payment are, one third of the purchaſe money at the time of ſale, in gold or ſilver, or tobacco (not inſpected more than 12 months) at the current caſh price, or military certificates at their current real value at the time, and for the reſidue 12 months credit will be allowed, payable in gold or ſilver con, or in merchantable crop tobacco, at the current caſh price at the time of payment, on giving bond with good ſecurity, to

WHITEHEAD COLEMAN.

Virginia, May, 1787. ep1w&1ſtwNn

The Truſtees of the Univerſity

propoſe to ſell by *Public Sale*, *THIS DAY*, the 6th of June, Inſt. for Funded Certificates, at the *Coffee Houſe*, at 12 o'clock—

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, about midway between Front and Second ſtreets from the river Delaware; now in the tenure of James Culbertſon; in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

Another HOUSE and LOT on the ſame ſide of Walnut ſtreet aforeſaid, between Front and Second ſtreets, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryant.

Another LOT fronting on the ſame ſtreet, at the corner of Fifth ſtreet, and running along the eaſt ſide of Fifth ſtreet to Mrs. Norris's garden 250 feet: on this valuable piece of ground ſtand two Brick Houſes and ſeveral Wooden Tenements—It is to be divided into convenient houſe lots, of which a Plan will be put up at the Coffee-houſe in due time, previous to the day of ſale.

They alſo notify all perſons who are tenants to them for rent charges payable in wheat, whoſe annual rents do not amount to twenty buſhels of wheat ſeverally per annum, that they are willing to treat with them for the purchaſe of their reſpective ground-rents, if they apply within two months from this date, after which their rents will be diſpoſed of to the higheſt purchaſer. Applications may be made to *George Bryan* and *James Irwin*, eſquires, attornies in fact of the board of truſtees, at their dwellings in the city of Philadelphia. June 6. 2awtf

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Mr. *Reinagle's* CONCERT

Will be Performed at the CITY-TAVERN, on *Tueſday* the 12th Inſtant. June 1.

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, *May* 30, 1787.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1787.

GRAND-LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Videll's alley, on *Monday* the 18th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, A M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges under their Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend.

eptd *ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.*

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip

Mayflower, John Stillwell, Maſter—A Number of fine, healthy

REDEMPTIONERS,

Of both ſexes, from 12 to 24 years of age—Among whom are Mechanicks of different profeſſions; whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms. Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, laying above Vine ſtreet, or to May 29. ep2w

Richard Somers or John Weſtcott.

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to May 21

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf

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For LONDON,

The SHIP RUBY,

Samuel Smith, Commander.

IS a Britiſh ſhip, and will ſail the tenth June, having a great part of her cargo on board. For freight or paſſage apply to *Thomas W. Smith*, or ſaid commander on board, at Clifford's Wharf.

For Charter,

The Ship REBECCA,

CORNELIUS GRINNELL;

A Good veſſel, two years old, will carry about 1600 barrels, and is ready for ſea. For terms enquire of JAMES & SHOEMAKER,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A

LONG BOAT.

May 30 eptf

For Halifax,

(In Nova Scotia)

The Ship FANNY,

RICHARD WOOD, Maſter;

NOW lying Stamper's wharf; will poſitively ſail in the courſe of next week (weather permitting). For freight or paſſage apply to *Thomas Mackie* and *Co.* or the Maſter on board. June 1. 5tp

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For BRISTOL,

The ſhip ANNA,

WILLIAM SMITH Maſter.

A FINE faſt ſailing ſhip, with good accommodations for paſſengers—is expected to ſail about the firſt of June. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, at Clifford's wharf, to Richard Wells & Son, or to JOHN CLIFFORD,

Who has choice fine SALT and a quantity of other Merchandize (as uſual) for ſale. etf

A quantity of Saſſafras Root wanted.

For CORK,

The Ship MARY,

Robert Wilſon, Maſter;

WILL ſail in about 3 weeks. For Paſſage only apply to ay 25 eptf

Willing, Morris & Swanwick.

For Madeira,

The Brig MISSOURI,

FLORENCE DONOVAN, Maſter;

NOW lying at Turnbull's wharf. For freight or paſſage apply to

BARCLAY, BROWN & Co.

Who have for ſale, imported in ſaid veſſel from Dublin, 7-8 and yard-wide linens, women's everlaſting ſhoes in trunks; Antigua Rum for Sale.

May 29. eptf

THE deranged ſituation of my affairs, renders it neceſſary for me to call my creditors together, and place in their hands ſuch ſecurity as I apprehend will be fully ſatisfactory. They muſt be fully ſenſible that real eſtate, at this time, will not ſell (if they are preſſing) for one-fourth its real value; and I mean not only to place in their hands my houſes, with the rents iſſuing therefrom, but alſo my out-ſtanding debts, I have no doubt but, upon a meeting, I ſhall be enabled to give them full ſatisfaction. For this purpoſe, it is requeſted that they will attend at my Houſe, in Southwark, *This Day*, the 6th day of June, inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, when and where all my creditors are expected to meet *Your humble Servant*,

June 6. *JAMES M'CUTCHON.*

SECOND NOTICE.

In the Caſe of John Figel, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Figel, of the city of Philadelphia, innholder and dealer, and he being declared bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on *Thurſday* the 31ſt day of May inſtant, on *Tueſday* the 19th day of June next, and on *Tueſday* the 10th day of July following, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the ſaid days, at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the ſecond meeting to chuſe aſſignees; and at the laſt meeting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give notice thereof to the ſubſcriber.

By Order of the Commiſſioners.

JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

Office Watkins's Alley, May 29, 1787 30 6.13

William & John Sitgreaves

Have imported in the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE,

And are now SELLING,

At their Store in Front-ſtreet, three doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, a very extenſive & compleat Aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS.

PILLOW and beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honeycombs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and raveſduck, Ruſſia toweling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlas, brown hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes joans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, men, women and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard-wide and 6-4 muſlins, cambrics and clear lawns, calicoes, cottons and chintz; an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes and ſarſnets, ell wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hardware, ſewing ſilk, thread, pins, men's felt and caſtor hats, &c.

ALSO

Women's ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying-pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be Sold on good Terms,

Twenty-five acres of marſh meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey; and a few lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be Let on Ground-rent. w&f6w

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A Place wanted for Caſh,

about 6 or 10 miles from this city. Apply to

Frederick Wilhelm Starman,

In Fifth ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets. Philadelphia, May 30. twf

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Rundle & Murgatroyd,

(Water ſtreet, juſt above Market ſtreet)

Have received for Sale, by the Commerce from Ireland, and Ruby from London,

IRISH linens and ſheetings in boxes, from 7d½ to 22d ſterling per yard

Ruſſia ſheetings, dowlas, ticklenburgs

Allum, black pepper, elegant pier glaſſes

Whiting, chalk, Liverpool ſalt, and

Excellent Lodon bottled porter,

Alſo, an INVOICE—Conſiſting of,

Luſtereens, moreens, durants, poplins, camblets, &c.

To be ſold at a very low advance.

WANTED.

A Parcel of very good, well ſeaſoned, Inch and quarter and inch Pine Boards, and inch Cedar Boards. *May* 14 mwſtf

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JUST ARRIVED

In the Ship Empreſs of China, Capt. Green, from

CANTON,

BOHEA Tea, freſh and of excellent quality, and India Nankeens, to be ſold by

Iſaac Hazlehurſt & Co.

Who have alſo for ſale a quantity of Cow Hides of St. Domingo——Tire drawn at Delaware works, for phæton and chair wheels.——Ruſſia matts—Together with a large aſſortment of European goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold by the package or ſmaller quantity. May 16. mwftf

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Peter W. Gallaudet

Has juſt received by the Ruby, captain Smith from London, and the Anna, captain Smith from Briſtol,

An Aſſortment of Spring Goods,

Which he is now Opening for Sale, at his Store in Second ſtreet, 2d door below Cheſnut ſtreet, viz.

AN elegant aſſortment of plain and faſhionable buttons

Fine ſattinets and nankeens

Chineſe ribbons

Cypreſs, muſlins, French net and ſouſlee gauzes & gauze handkerchiefs

Silk florentines and modes

Patent & plain ſilk gloves and mitts

Sewing ſilks aſſorted

Childrens Morocco ſhoes

6-4 and yard wide fine book muſlins

India perſians, black and green

Purple, red, blue & olive cotton furnitures

Checks and ſtripes for dit.

Taſſels, line, fringe and lace for furniture

Mens leather gloves

Womens ditto and mitts

Brown and white buckrams

Brown ſileſias

Small leather trunks

Purple and lilac ground calicoes, &c. &c.

Alſo—A ſmall aſſortment of Fowling Pieces, two trunks of Thread Hoſe, by the package, at a low advance. *May* 8 mwf4w

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Iriſh Linens

Of every denomination, plain and printed, juſt arrived

Per the Dublin Packet,

For ſale on moderate terms, by

THOMAS LEA,

Front ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

May 7. mwftf

James Miller,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

Has juſt received by the Polly and Hetty and Grange from Liverpool, and ſhip Harmony from London,

A neat Aſſortment of GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon; among which are

JEANS and fuſtians, half ell and half yard; an elegant aſſortment of chintzes and callicoes, printed velvets, black, buff and olive ditto, 7-8, yard wide, and 3 8 cotton and linen checks, cotton and linen ſtripes, bed ticken, 6-4 and 6-4 and a half bed bunts, coloured thread, corduroys, death-head buttons, and quality bindings. A handſome aſſortment of laces and edgings, Dutch lace white and brown buckram, 3.4 and 7 8 German dowlas, brown ſileſias, 9 8 wide ſheeting, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens, India perſians, red and white flannel, durants and Joan's ſpinning, 4 1 2 pins; alſo large pins, Duncombe and white metal buttons, men and women's cotton hoſe, men and boys thread ditto, ivory and horn combs, ribbons, ſewing ſilk, Gunpowder F and FF, &c. &c. all of which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. May 2d. eop

Juſt received per the Sophia, captain Burrows,

Window Glaſs, 8 by 10, and large

SHOT.

FOR SALE BY

Leonard Jacoby,

At his Store in Second ſtreet, the fifth door above Race ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with ſuitable Whetſtones,

Alſo, a few elegant finiſhed

Light-Horſemens' SWORDS.

Likewiſe, a general Aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, midling and courſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs. The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof; therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others or return the money. *May* 21 mw1m

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JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ruby, capt. *Smith* from London, and Sophia, *Burrows* from Briſtol, and for *SALE* by

James C. & Sam. W. Fiſher,

At their *Store* the Corner of Arch ſtreet, and Front ſtreets,

A Variety of elegant faſhionable buttons of the neweſt patterns

Window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9

Sheet glaſs and aſſorted glaſs ware

Nails 3d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d.

Tin in boxes N° 1, 2, 3 x

Read lead in ſmall caſks

Shot N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—B.

Double Glouceſter cheeſe in prime order

Beſt London porter.

They have alſo for Sale—Almonds in ſhells, excellent keg raiſins, Turkey oil ſtones, aſſorted ironmongery in caſks, and a variety of DRY GOODS, as uſual. *May* 24. mwf

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William Compton,

in Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, has for SALE on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

LONDON pewter, in caſks, well aſſorted

Engliſh ſail cloth

An invoice of cutlery, hard ware and watches

A caſe of boys hats, of various colours

A ſmall invoice of beſt London plated buckles

Camblets, durants, ſhalloons, tammies and wildbores

Log lines, roping twine, &c.

ALSO,

Garden ſeeds of different kinds, rape and canary ſeeds, &c. May 11. mwftf

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Joſhua Byron

Has for ſale at his Store in Second, near to Race ſtreet,

THree-quarter, 7-8 and 4-4 wide Iriſh linens

Brown & white Iriſh ſheetings

White and brown buckrams

3-4 and 7-8 Britiſh dowlas

Brown hollands & ſileſias

Red and fancy pocket handkerchiefs

Malabar and Bandannie handkerchiefs

7-8 and yard and 3-4 wide cotton checks

Totton hollands & ſtriped linens

9-8 wide ſtripe cottons

3-4 and 7-8 wide ſtripe tickings

Ten and women's thread and cotton hoſe

Mens black and grey hats

Superfine Marſeilles quiltings

Mock quiltings and drawboys

Velverets and corduroys

Talimancoes, moreens and durants

3-4 wide white perſians & ſarſnets

Ell wide green and black perſians

Black and blond lace and edgings

Silk gauzes & gauze handkerchiefs

Womens black ſattinet pumps

Scotch threads and bobbing tapes

Holland tapes and ſhirt buttons

Men's thread and habit gloves

Warrington ſail cloth, No. 1 to 6, &c. &c.

May 14. mwf4w

N. B. The above goods are from the beſt markets, of late importations, and are to be ſold on very reaſonable terms for ready money. Credit cannot be given.

FOR SALE, A

VERY elegant Pair of HORSES, to be ſeen at JAMES THOMPSON's, Indian Queen, Fourth-ſtreet. May 22

Foreign Intelligence.

WARSAW, Jan. 28.

THE 5th of March is the day fixed for his majeſty to go to Kiow, where he is to have an interview with his Imperial majeſty. A magnificent carriage has been built on this occaſion, which is valued at 10,000 rix dollars.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 9.

Abdi-Bey, formerly Kiahia Bey, is dead of the plague, with 40 people of his houſhold.

PARIS, February 14.

It is reported, that ſix young men, of good families, had forged ſeveral bills, which they were about to iſſue, when one of them, feeling ſome remorſe at the action he was going to commit, diſcovered the whole plot, and they were all taken up before any of the bills went out among the public.

VIENNA, February 7.

Louis Weiſſmann, noble of Weiſſenſtein, Knight of the Holy Roman Empire, general feld-watchmeiſter of cavalry, and preſident of the hoſpital for invalids, died here the 30th of laſt month, aged 67 years. This brave officer, the ſole author of his fortune, highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the laſt war with the Turks, when he ſerved in the capacity of a private ſoldier. He paſſed the ſeveral military gradations till he obtained the rank of General, and concluded a glorious career, after 52 years ſervice, under the flag of the auguſt Houſe of Auſtria.

UTRECHT, February 19.

The laſt letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that the fortreſſes which the Grand Signior had ordered to be conſtructed by European engineers on the banks of the Black Sea are entirely compleated, and are conſidered as impregnable. In theſe fortreſſes furnaces are built for making bullets red hot.

LONDON, February 24.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, Jan. 26.

'The Porte, in return for the favours conferred by France, who, with no ſmall degree of addreſs, has removed the talons of the Imperial eagles from her at preſent has concluded a league of commerce, in which the French will have ſome advantages peculiarly great, particularly on the ſide of the Black Sea, where they will be put on the ſame footing with Ruſſia. The Turks by this ſecure a new ally, but ſuch a ſtep may create trouble *in future.*'

Extract of a letter from Paris, Feb. 15.

"The parliament of Bourdeaux have prevented the play of Figaro, and a ballet of the ſame name by Dauberval, from being acted in the theatre of that city.

"On Tueſday night ſome villains entered a public houſe in the *rue Quinquanpoix*, kept by a young fellow who had lately ſet up, and finding him quite alone, they fairly cut off his head with proper inſtruments, and left the premiſes without committing any robbery. It being carnival time, it is ſuppoſed they were maſked. The head was found in the morning behind the compter, and the body in the back room.

March 2. A letter from Vienna, dated Feb. 10, informs us, that Profeſſor Maſke, who has been travelling by order, and at the expence of his Imperial majeſty, about three years ago in North America, is at Preſent in Jamaica; where he has diſcovered a variety of plants which had eſcaped the diligence of Sloane, Brown and Jaquin, who had made ſo many happy diſcoveries in the ſame iſland. They are to be placed in the Imperial botanic garden at Schoubryn. The Profeſſor intends ſpending the enſuing ſpring at the Havannah, from which place he propoſes to ſet out for Mexico.

Feb. 27. On the 14th inſtant died, in the 100th year of his age, Levi Whitehead, of Branham, in the Weſt Riding of the county of York. He was formerly noted for his ſwiftneſs in running, having won the Buck's Head for ſeveral years, at Caſtle Howard, given by the grandfather of the preſent earl of Carliſle. He alſo won the five queen Ann's guineas, given by William Aiſſeby, eſquire, of Stunley, near Rippon, beating the then noted Indian, and ſome others ſelected to ſtart againſt him. In his 22d year he ran four miles over Branham Moor in 19 minutes, and what is ſtill more remarkable, in his 95th and 96th years, he frequently walked from Branham to Tadcaſter, full four miles in an hour. He retained his faculties to the laſt.

Prince Julius Cæſar Barbarina died at Rome on the 29th of January, aged 86. He was buried on the 30th, in the habit of the order of St. Francis of the Capuchins, agreeable to a requeſt made in his will.

Extract of a letter from Venice, Jan. 18.

"This ſtate has come to a reſolution of carrying on an offenſive war, not alone againſt the Bey of Tunis, but others of the petty ſtates of Barbary, who have committed depredations on the veſſels of this Republic; and in conſequence of this determination, which has been almoſt unanimouſly agreed to by the Senate, the moſt vigorous exertions are now putting in execution, and two ſtrong armaments belonging to the Venetians only, will be at ſea in a very ſhort time, furniſhed with every neceſſary to carry on a bombardment by ſea with the utmoſt force. Such ſteps are conſidered as abſolutely neceſſary to prevent the ruin of ſeveral valuable branches of commerce, as the Barbary ſtates appear to be united in a general aim, for the total extinction of the Venetian trade in the Mediterranean; the captures they have already made amount to a very large ſum."

Extract of a letter from Genoa, Jan. 26.

"A nobleman from the Doge and Senate of Venice has lately arrived in this city, and opened a negociation with the government for ſettling articles preparatory to a treaty of mutual guarantee and defence to be entered into between the two Republics, the Grand Duke of Tuſcany and other powers of Italy, againſt the Turkiſh and other corſairs, and all the enemies whomſoever to the contracting parties. Conferences have been already on the ſubject, and as its tendency is ſo apparently advantageous to all, there is but little doubt of its being acceded to, eſpecially as his Neapolitan Majeſty has ſignified his intention of becoming one of the contracting parties."

It is remarkable, that the preſent winter, which has been uncommonly mild in the Northern regions of Europe, has been extremely rigorous in the Southern parts. At Madrid the cold was exceedingly intenſe, and attended with a conſiderable fall of ſnow, a circumſtance very rarely experienced in that climate.

Some days ſince, an article appeared in this paper, mentioning that a fellow got into the houſe of Mr. Hampſtead, No. 4, Francis-court, Berkley-ſtreet, Clerkenwell. Since that, the following words, written with chalk, have repeatedly appeared upon the doors and window-ſhutters of ſeveral perſons in the above neighbourhood: "We are fifteen in the gang; catch us if you can, and attempt it if you dare."

Feb. 26. The French have ceded *two* free ports to the Americans in their ſugar iſlands, and diſtilleries are ſet up by the Americans, who are daily improving the French ſpirit, which has been hitherto ſo inferior to the Engliſh.

Extract of a letter from the Gold Coaſt, Africa, dated the 30th of Auguſt, 1786.

"The French have had a fifty gun ſhip, an armed brig, and two ſtore ſhips, with nine hundred men on board, intending to build a fort at Accomfey (within ſix miles of Anamaboe, our greateſt mart of trade) a village near Amiſſa. They landed a quantity of materials and ſtores, cleared the ground, and made a kind of block-houſe; but they became ſo ſickly, that they went off with ſcarce hands ſufficient to work the veſſels, leaving an officer and a few people aſhore, but not ſufficient to carry on any works. It is very ſtrange it ſhould never have been heard of in England. You muſt keep a bad look out. I expect, by and by, it will occaſion ſome diſturbance. They got canoes, &c. from the Dutch, who, I think, act like fools."

The above will appear more intereſting, when it is conſidered the French have no ſettlement whatever on the Gold Coaſt, and that the eſtabliſhment of one has long been the principal object of their views in that quarter. The world is not unacquainted with the many ineffectual attempts they have made to accompliſh it.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, January 23.

"The number of horſes demanded for the relays are exorbitant, and the expences of the journey to Cherſon are immenſe; it is aſſured, that the new kingdom of Taurida will never compenſate for them. It is reported, that the Khan of Crimea has been ſtopt on the frontiers of Turkey, where he was going to take refuge; they add, that orders have been given for the furniſhing a caſtle immediately, near Revel, where that fugitive prince is to be confined, with his ſmall court and his ſeraglio."

Mr. Haſtings, Sir Elijah Impey, and Mr. Middleton, are the preſent ſubjects for political anatomy; and ſurgeon Burke, who has been cutting for ſome time, and dearly loves a ſimile, declares, that they are three wild human beings, with monſtrous craws! and that there is ſomething in the cheſt of each which is preternatural, and muſt abſolutely be removed.

The death of Mr. de Vergennes can make no alteration in the ſyſtem of French politics. The death or diſmiſſion of a miniſter in that country, is a very different matter than we find it here, where one man carries, in one ſweep, a whole party with him.

Nothing can ſo clearly demonſtrate the riſing wealth of this nation, as this circumſtance——the eaſe with which a miniſter can, at any time, negociate a loan. The merchants have always immenſe ſums of money on hands to lend government, when it happens to be wanted, of theſe ſums the aggregate of the national debt is made. As to a good or bad bargain for the public, that muſt depend on the art of the miniſter; for they who have money to lend, muſt always be expected to drive as good a bargain for themſelves as poſſible.

In a morning paper of Saturday, it was very gravely aſſerted, that the preſent high price of butter, cheeſe, and veal, is a conſequence of the commercial treaty, and ought to be an argument againſt it! This is reducing the arguments againſt the treaty to what may be called an infiniteſimal ſeries! The old women in the ſtreets complain that matches and tooth picks have riſen in price, and we ſhall no longer hear garters cried, "all long and ſtrong at two pence a pair—two pence a pair—two pence a pair."

Judge Pendleton's charge to the grand juries of George Town, &c. which was firſt publiſhed in this paper about a fortnight ſince, begins now to attract attention. It is the beſt account yet given of the ſtate of the diſtracted colonies, and is well worthy of attention by thoſe who can ſpare a leiſure hour from the "buſy hum" of domeſtic politics.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, February 20.

"At five this evening, the tranſport, with the unhappy negroes deſtined for Africa, proceeded on her voyage. The epidemical fever which broke out among them a ſhort time ſince, made great havoc; but was happily put a ſtop to by frequently ventilating the hold and lower apartments of the ſhip."

On Saturday, at the Old Bailey, Elizabeth Sedgwick, about nineteen years of age, ſervant to Mr. Taylor, farmer, at Feltham hill, was tried for wilfully, maliciouſly, and feloniouſly ſetting fire to two barns and a ſtable, which conſumed the ſame, with a large quantity of wheat, barley, and ſtraw, ſix horſes, and all his implements of huſbandry, together with a rick of hay adjoining.

It appeared from the evidence of the proſecutor and his wife, with whom the priſoner had lived for three months preceding this tranſaction, in the capacity of a ſervant, that on Sunday the tenth of December laſt, about half paſt four o'clock, the ſtraw-barn near the houſe was diſcovered to be on fire. The notice was firſt given by the priſoner, who had juſt returned into the houſe, by her remarking, that there was a man with a candle and lanthorn in the yard. The proſecutor going to the window, in conſequence of this remark, diſcovered a great light, and running down ſtairs, found the barn on fire. It was extinguiſhed, however, by the aſſiſtance of his neighbours, but not until the barn, with its contents, had been entirely deſtroyed. In the following days, he uſed every effort to diſcover the perſon concerned in the perpetration of this act. All enquiries were fruitleſs. On the following Sunday, about the ſame hour, as Mr Taylor and his wife were ſitting to tea, they obſerved a great light in the green plat before the houſe, and on examination, it was found, that his barley barn was on fire, and before this ſecond fire was extinguiſhed, the barn, with his out houſes, a ſtable with ſix horſes, and his farming utenſils, with very little exception, were deſtroyed, and the dwelling houſe with difficulty ſaved from the general conflagration.

Though it was evident that theſe combined miſchiefs were the reſult of deſign, there was no clue by which the agent could be diſcovered, and there was a ſtrong probability that the author of this accumulated ruin would have eſcaped without detection. An indictment was preferred againſt a man in the neighbourhood, of the name of Harkin, merely on account of ſome unguarded expreſſions thrown out by him in a former quarrel with Taylor, but no circumſtance of proof being adduced, the grand jury ignored the bill. The priſoner at length became an object of ſuſpicion, principally on account of her being ſeen to wear a cloak, handkerchief, &c. which ſhe declared to have been loſt in the fire. She was taken before Mr. Taylor, a neighbouring magiſtrate, on Sunday, January 14, when ſhe lodged examinations againſt Winden and Goring, as the perpetrators of the fact, but on her re-examination, ſhe retracted this declaration, which appeared to have been made on account of a previous quarrel with the former, to whom, ſhe told her miſtreſs, "that ſhe owed her ruin."

The examinations which contained her confeſſion, being read in court, it appeared from them that the firſt fire was merely accidental; as ſhe had then gone into the barn to examine the hens, and that on reaching to the beams on which they rooſted, ſhe had fallen on the ſtraw, and, as ſhe thought put out the candle, and diſcovering the flames on her return to the houſe, had invented an excuſe, by pretending to ſee a man in the yard with a lanthorn. But the remaining part of her confeſſion was perhaps the moſt extraordinary that ever marked the waywardneſs of the human mind. She ſaid, that on Sunday the 17th of January, the day of the ſecond fire, as ſhe was making the toaſt for tea, the thought ſtruck her that ſhe would go out and ſet the other barn on fire; and that, perſevering in this reſolution, when her buſineſs was done, ſhe had taken out a candle and candleſtick, and placed them in ſuch a ſituation as to effect her ſtrange purpoſe in a few minutes. She declared that ſhe did this without any motive whatſoever, and no motive could in fact be aſſigned, but thoſe of an abſolute inſanity, or an inveterate reſentment; but on a ſtrict examination of the evidence, it appeared, that ſhe had never given the ſmalleſt occaſion to doubt the ſanity of her intellects; and, that ſo far from being diſpleaſed with her maſter or miſtreſs, that ſhe always ſpoke of them in terms of the higheſt praiſe, and profeſſed herſelf to be extremely happy in her ſituation.

The truth of this confeſſion was in a great meaſure eſtabliſhed by a number of circumſtances which were gradually brought to light. The cloak and handkerchief, which ſhe at firſt ſaid had been taken from her by a man in the confuſion of the fire, ſhe was ſeen to wear; and on being queſtioned, could give no account how they had been recovered. The candleſtick which ſhe had made uſe of, and which ſhe had particularly deſcribed, was found amongſt the rubbiſh a few days before ſhe was taken into cuſtody; and a hog, which ſhe had let looſe from its ſtye, through compaſſion, immediately after kindling the fire, was accordingly found at large, tho' the animal had been faſtened up by Mr. Taylor but a few minutes before. The priſoner being called on for her defence, only brought her ſiſter-in-law, Mary Sedgwick, who ſpoke merely to the general goodneſs of her diſpoſition.

Baron Thompſon then gave a very excellent charge to the jury, in which, after a clear narration of the circumſtances, he commented very ſtrongly on the ſingularity of the confeſſion, which admitted the fact to have been committed without any motive or impulſe whatſoever, and left it to the jury to determine, whether there was in her general behaviour even any ſuch appearance of mental weakneſs as would juſtify them in attributing this cauſe to inſanity.

The jury, after a conſultation of about ten minutes, brought in their verdict—Guilty; Death.

The priſoner is a comely young woman, about nineteen years of age. She behaved with aſtoniſhing calmneſs, and did not ſhew the ſmalleſt emotion either when brought to the bar, or when the ſentence was paſſed, by which her fate is probably determined.

March 9. A new ſpecies of fraud committed on the bank was lately diſcovered. A perſon paid 10*l.* in money into the bank, for which the clerk, as uſual, gave him a ticket to receive a note of equal value. This ticket ought to have been carried immediately to the caſhier, to make out the note, inſtead of which he took it home, curiouſly added an o to the original ſum, and returning, preſented the ſame, ſo altered, to the caſhier, for which he received a not of 100*l.* In the evening, the clerks, in making up their accounts, found a deficiency, but how to account for it was a difficulty, and it was ſome time before a method was hit upon to find it out. At length it was propoſed to examine the tickets of the day, when not only that, but two others were found to have been altered in the ſame manner. In one, the figure 1 was altered to a 4, in another to a 5; by which the artiſt received, upon the whole, near 1000*l.* and has not yet been diſcovered.

Perhaps few inſtances will afford greater proof of the dexterity and readineſs of invention of the light-fingered tribe, than the following one:—Not long ago a popular and juſtly admired preacher, attended at the accuſtomed time to give the uſual exhortations to a numerous and very genteel congregation. The ſubject he choſe for diſcuſſion that evening, was the neceſſity of properly eſtimating the power of the Creator, and deſpiſing the malignant efforts of the creature. On this theme he expatiated with the moſt intereſting warmth; and at the moment he declared himſelf ſo firm in his reliance upon his Maker, that no danger could weaken that truſt, an alarming cry of "fire! fire!" was heard from among the congregation. So powerful was the firſt idea of danger, that the preacher forgot his flock, and his flock their paſtor. Each one eagerly ſought his ſafety, nor heeded how his neighbour fared. Hats, caps, wigs, cloaks, and canes, fell a ſacrifice to the general fears, while the authors of the calamity were reaping a noble harveſt from their too well planned project. A little time diſcovered the miſtake, and it is neceſſary to throw a proper light upon the tranſaction. An *honeſt* fellow of the congregation, whoſe mind was more fixed upon pockets of thoſe about him, than the preacher's diſcourſe, was detected in an attempt to appropriate a gentleman's watch to his own uſe without leave. The robbed attempting to ſecure the robber, his aſſociates interfered, and by raiſing an alarm, not only reſcued their companion, but during the fright exerciſed their calling with no little ſucceſs. Thoſe gentry may perhaps exult in the ſucceſs of ſo hopeful a ſcheme, but as the old adage ſays, that "thoſe who play with fire may burn their fingers," ſo it is to be hoped that they will not fail one day or other to meet with their deſerts.

Still lives the RULING PASSION ſtrong in DEATH.

AND an exemplification never exiſted more ſtrongly in any man than in poor *Coleman*—When he was firſt ſeized at Margate with his preſent paralytic ſtroke, the general opinion ſeemed to be, that it would prove fatal. In conſequence of which, his ſon, with whom he at that time had diſagreed was ſent for, that a reconciliation might take place between them.

On his arrival he was ſhewn into an adjoining apartment, but the *little manager* would no ſee him. The phyſician remonſtrated, the clergyman prayed, but all to no purpoſe—*Coleman* was as obſtinate as uſual—at length, however, by the command of Mrs. *Crooker*, the ſon was to be admitted and forgiven, but on *two conditions*.

The worthy clergyman ſaid, however heinous the offence might have been, he would anſwer for the ſon, if the conditions were not *too hard*, but he hoped they were *merciful*.

On which, the father riſing up, ſent out the following:—'That if he ſurvived, which he hoped he ſhould, for the ſake of a *pantomime* he had then in his head—his ſon muſt promiſe him, that he would give up all wiſhes of attending *rehearſals*, and never give a *blank order* again. In which caſe, he ſaid, he would pray God to bleſs him, and make him as good a man as his father was!'

And a wiſer one I hope, ſaid the clergyman; while he cloſed the curtains.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 3.

Wedneſday laſt was interred in St. John's burying ground, the remains of the late Edmund Ludlow, eſquire, whoſe funeral was delayed ſo long, as he retained his natural colour, without any alteration, for 15 days.

A gentleman in this town had the misfortune to let a Canary bird eſcape; but what is ſomething very extraordinary, after a week's abſence, it perched in the garden, and upon the cage being put out, immediately flew into captivity.

AMERICA.

WORCESTER.

The following is a true copy from the original, of a letter from John Wiley, one of the inſurgents who fled with Shays to Canada, to the perſons to whom it is directed.

"Shafteſbury 23th apriel 1787

Dear gentle men I have arived from Candy wher I was well treated By them which was my aternal Enemies. which at the firſt appearance Seamd Strang how Strange it might apear Not Stranger then My a Vowed frinds to Seake my life and plunder me in my abſtance—Did you Now what I Now you wold Now better then to Drive you Beſt Soldears out of the State One thing you may depend on ſoner or later a wor with Britton how are you Prepared when two thirds of the people are one the ſide of Britton how have you agitated and hariſſed the poore people I am the ſame man I have bean this ten year have the ſame principals am to be treat with By any gentle men one the ſubject you may now dought mack alaugh about my Saing Ef you Nu what I Now for the fools nodel cant contane much—Much or little Ef you or any gentle man of Barcki is a Mind to Cam and ſee me Ef he is ſorry I will pay them for thare time with grat ReSpect I am your

John Wiley

To Colo Clarck or Cap parce or Capt Walker"

LITCHFIELD, May 28.

The perſons from Sharon, who were impriſoned in our gaol laſt week, on complaint and ſuſpicion of enliſting men, for the purpoſes of aſſiſting others in releaſing the criminals at Barrington, were examined on Tueſday laſt, and diſcharged from confinement; excepting Mitchell, who was remanded to priſon for trial at the next ſupreme court, on an indictment for high treaſon.

ALBANY, May 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Hartford, to his friend in this city, dated the 18th inſtant.

"Yeſterday morning an expreſs arrived with diſpatches for his Excellency the Governor, from Brigadier General Swift, at Sharon, adviſing that many of the inhabitants of that part of the ſtate were embodying themſelves in order to join the inſurgents of Maſſachuſetts; that 100 had inliſted in one town; and that, although he had been perſonally among them, he had not been able to prevent their purſuing theſe meaſures. His Excellency immediately communicated theſe diſpatches to the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly, who thereupon appointed a committee, to be joined by another from the council, to report to the Houſe what meaſures would be moſt proper for them to adopt. In the afternoon the committee brought in their report, which was agreed to by the Houſe. The ſubſtance of which was, that ſome proper perſon be appointed, forthwith to repair to that part of the ſtate which borders on Maſſachuſetts, and there, with General Swift, to enquire into the occaſion of this inſurrection, and to purſue ſuch meaſures as they ſhall think moſt proper for its ſuppreſſion, and the reſtoration of the public peace. Col. Canfield, (a member of Aſſembly) is appointed, and I have no doubt, from his and Gen. Swift's characters, but the moſt prudent, ſalutary, and deciſive meaſures will be adopted. The Colonel ſet off this morning for Sharon."

NEW-YORK, May 31.

The grand convention, will certainly be of the higheſt importance to the political exiſtence and welfare of the United States. To reviſe the confederation, and to fall upon a ſyſtem of commercial regulations, which upon the whole may tend to the revival and eſtabliſhment of our credit, and the encouragement of our trade and manufactures, are objects of ſuch magnitude, as require the united wiſdom of the continent; and from the reſpectable names of the gentlemen, deputed to this arduous buſineſs, we have reaſon to be aſſured, the greateſt exertions will be made, and the beſt meaſures adopted, to render the conſtitution of the Fœderal government adequate to the exigencies of the Union. Should this be happily compleated, we of this day, may yet felicitate ourſelves in the enjoyment of a glorious independence.

June 1. Yeſterday afternoon, the light infantry and grenadier companies of Col. Varick's regiment were reviewed by the Colonel, on the race-ground near this city. The whole was commanded by Capt. Stagg. The appearance of the troops was truly martial, and they went through a variety of manœuvres and firings, in a manner that would have reflected honor on veteran ſoldiers.

By a recent letter from Halifax, capital of New Scotland, we are well aſſured. "That the generous conſideration and encouragement of the French King, in the bounty on all American caught oil, conveyed to that liberal kingdom in American bottoms—has given a heavy paralytic ſtroke to the Nantucket whalemen, who ſo haſtily were inveigled from their own country, by Britiſh and Refugee cunning; inſomuch that many have, and more are on the eve of abandoning that faſcinating philanthropic province—even the faithful, loyal and enterprizing Folgier and Tarbuck, rue, heartily, their folly and credulity in emigrating to the ſagacious Johnny Parr's dominion. To no quarter Americans, can you point your attention, without ſeeing additional incentives to gratitude for the Gallic nation—and the indiſpenſible neceſſity of a general efficient ſyſtem, for the direction of your government, and reſpectability of your nation.

"One piece of information more, and then I cloſe for the preſent:—The R. Catholics (who are the moſt numerous congregation in this town, have the gratitude to avow their obligations to America, collectively, for their indulgence to worſhip the ſupreme Being, agreeably to the dictates of their conſcience; which, until the iſſue of the late war with the ſtates, they were prohibited from, under the ſevereſt and moſt deſpotic penalty and laws: Notwithſtanding ſome oppoſition by the refugee clergy and ſome Caledonian puritans, their church increaſes rapidly, I aſſure you, to the no ſmall chagrin of a Marblehead loyal clergyman here; diſtinguiſhed for a petulant itch at ſcribbling, under the ſignature of an ardent "Lover of the Britiſh conſtitution," and vociferating againſt every well-wiſher to the States of America."

Yeſterday morning a ſevere ſtorm of wind, accompanied with a heavy rain, came on from the ſouth-eaſtward, by which the Britiſh packet, and ſeveral other veſſels lying in the harbour, ſuſtained ſome damage.

June 4.

Early on Friday morning laſt, the body of the late Alexander Clinton, eſquire (who unfortunately periſhed in the North river, as mentioned in our paper of the 19th of March laſt) was found on the beach near King's Bridge; from thence is was conveyed to this city in a boat, the ſame morning.—In the evening his excellency the governor, ſeveral other gentlemen (friends of the deceaſed) and a number of reſpectable citizens, paid their laſt reſpects to the remains of that amiable youth, by attending his funeral from the Fields (where they met the corpſe) to the new preſbyterian meeting-houſe yard, where his remains were depoſited.

We have authority to aſſure the public, that the report of the New Jerſey legiſlature being about to emit a further ſum of paper money, is entirely without foundation; the legiſlature of that ſtate being utterly averſe to that, as well as every other, Rogue Iſland meaſure.

We hear that, in conſequence of a report circulated in Philadelphia, by the brokers of that city, reſpecting the intentions of the legiſlature of New-Jerſey to emit more paper, the currency of that ſtate depreciated laſt week conſiderably; but that it has ſince roſe to its former ſtandard.

By the eaſtern mail received on Saturday evening, we learn, that Dr. Pomeroy and Mr. Metcalf, the two gentlemen carried off as hoſtages by the inſurgents, had been releaſed by them from an apprehenſion of their inability to hold them in defiance of the authority of Vermont, the magiſtracy of which ſtate, it ſeems, had iſſued warrants for apprehending the culprits; that about 100 of the inſurgents from Maſſachuſetts are ſcattered about in the woods and thin inhabited towns near Bennington; that they are awed by the authority there; that they ſometimes meet together in ſmall parties and ſoon diſperſe, ſome of them talk high and threaten hard; that the houſe of repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts will be the fulleſt for many years paſt, and and will conſiſt of a large majority of men of firmneſs and integrity, who, it is thought, will make great exertions for the common good; that there is the beſt repreſentation from the county of Berkſhire than has been for many years; that, on the 29th ult. agreeably to the orders of major general Lincoln, the Boſton regiment of militia, independent cadets, light infantry, and republican volunteers, underwent a critical inſpection of arms, &c. by their reſpective officers; that ſeveral perſons, about a fortnight ago, were diſcovered in Andover, who have, for ſeveral months paſt, been employed in the lucrative buſineſs of making dollars, two of the number have become evidences againſt the reſt; that a martial ſpirit pervades all ranks of people in Maſſachuſetts, and that the people in general arouſe from that ſupineneſs and langour which has had a tendency to invite the attacks and inſults of the ſeditious, lately offered to the laws and government of that commonwealth; that the inſurgents are meditating plans for reſcuing their brethren in ſedition and rebellion, now under ſentence of death, but their deſigns being known, proper meaſures were taken to counteract them.

Engliſh papers of the 9th of April, brought by the Favourite, afford no material information, excepting that it was talked of to ſend a biſhop to Nova Scotia; but the matter was retarded, on account of not finding any perſon, duly qualified to fill the ſacred office, in that country. They, however, had hopes to find ſome clergyman of integrity, piety, and experience, among thoſe who had long reſided in the United States of America.

HALIFAX, (Nova Scotia) May 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this town, dated March 5.

"The commercial treaty with France (which I now ſend you) when fulfilled, will be a thorn in the ſides of the American States, for it will more effectually exclude them from the carrying trade; and by harmonizing and uniting the two moſt powerful and richeſt nations, take that attention from them, they otherwiſe might poſſibly have had from one or the other.

"We have here abundance of news of all kinds, as the Parliament is ſitting, has opened every ſource of information.——One piece of news I can inform you of, which will be acceptable, that is the report of the American commiſſioners, up to the 25th of Dec. 1786. They have gone through here,——Claims 689l. Property claimed 3.492 836l. Income claimed 70,346l. Property allowed 1 075 914l. Income allowed 46,862l. Nova Scotia, Claims 255l. Property claimed 321 011l. Income claimed 2.155l. Property allowed 96 547l. Income allowed 2 120l.

"Another circumſtance I will mention, that the commiſſioners for the reduction of the national debt, from the 2d Auguſt 1786 to 31ſt January 1787, have bought up Stock to the amount of 666,000l. and have 255 000l. now in hand for the next quarter. I mention theſe two circumſtances together for this reaſon, to ſhew that by ſo much as the nation is unburthened, by the ſame degree the Loyaliſts are likely to receive a handſome compenſation. There is a whiſper (with what foundation I cannot ſay) that the lands of the crown, which are now enquiring to, will be given them. We ſeem determined to make an Eaſt India delinquent, a ſevere example of what cruelty and avarice ought to ſuffer, by the impeachment of Mr. Haſtings, late governor-general of Bengal. They are going to ſimplify and conſolidate the cuſtoms and exciſe, alter or make anew the book of rates, and as I underſtand, give freſh ſupport to the different fiſheries. Theſe and many other plans, which would take too much time in the limits of a letter, are in agitation. Upon the whole, I think if the meaſures planned are executed and attended with ſucceſs, this country has yet to expect better days. I ſee by this day's paper, that Lord Dorcheſter has written home for another regiment to be ſent to Canada; the ſituation of affairs, and the ſituation of the American States, rendering it neceſſary to keep every Britiſh poſt complete.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 30.

On Wedneſday evening laſt a moſt ſhocking accident happened at the houſe of Mr Jeſſe Oakly, merchant in the Nine-Partners——He having received five or ſix quarter caſks of gunpowder, with ſeveral other goods, and through hurry of buſineſs neglecting to ſecure the powder, by conveying it from the ſtore-room, put it in a cloſet in one corner of it. Having ſeveral perſons in the ſtore with him, one of them taking a candle which had burnt in a manner to the ſnuff, and careleſly going to the cloſet, unobſerved by Mr. Oakly, let what was left of the candle fall into one of the kegs, which taking fire inſtantly, blew up the whole——by which melancholy affair, the perſon who had the candle was torn to pieces, and one who ſtood next to him was thrown through the window into the ſtreet, another carried into the cellar, and there buried in rubbiſh, and the remainder in the ſtore very conſiderably burnt and bruiſed. We are however informed, that they are all alive, except the one who had the candle, though it is expected the perſon thrown into the ſtreet, and the one in the cellar, will not recover; the reſt are likely to do well, amongſt whom is Mr. Oakly. We ſincerely regret that our merchants in general are too careleſs with this very dangerous article; and ardently wiſh this dreadful cataſtrophe may be duly regarded, and be a ſufficient warning to thoſe who keep the article of gunpowder for ſale. It appears to be very extraordinary, that the powder when going off, carried away the corner of the ſtore in which it ſtood, and inſtead of taking its courſe upward went through the lower floor in the cellar, where the moſt damage was done, by ſtarting ſeveral hogſheads of liquors, and half a dozen barrels of fiſh. The goods in the ſtore were not ſo much damaged, though the loſs to Mr. Oakly is ſuppoſed to be near five hundred pounds.

Monday laſt ſix companies of the regiment of Col. Van Bunſchoten were reviewed by Brigadier General Du Boys, and we are happy to ſay they went through their ſeveral manœuvres in ſuch a manner as gave ſatiſfaction to the ſpectators, who were very numerous, and does honor to themſelves and officers, this being their firſt appearance in the field for exerciſe.

Philadelphia, *June 6.*

On Friday laſt the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council were pleaſed to appoint Stephen Balliet, Eſq; a Commiſſioner for adjuſting the claims of the Wioming ſettlers, in the room of Joſeph Montgomery, Eſq; reſigned.

The preſent time, ſays a correſpondent, is a very important one: the eyes of friends and enemies—of all Europe—nay more—of the whole world, are upon the United States.——Come forth, ye decided patriots—ye friends to virtue and order—and ye public miniſters of religion, come forth, and from the ſacred deſk, as well as in your private intercourſe with your flocks, inculcate upon them the neceſſity of government, and the connection between good laws faithfully executed and true religion. This will be no departure from the purity or dignity of the goſpel, for although by the miraculous providence of God, it has riſen above the perſecution of earthly power, yet it muſt always flouriſh moſt when rulers are a terror to evil doers, and a praiſe to them that do well.

In the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, on the 26th of February, Mr. Arthur Wolfe declared, that papers were found in the poſſeſſion of ſome of the Right Boys, of a very alarming tendency, and that 5000 of them marched through the country with the thirteen American ſtripes on their ſtandard, the intention of which, he ſaid, need not be explained to the members of the Houſe.

SHIP NEWS.

The Sandwich Packet, Dillon, will ſail from New-York with the mail for Falmouth, to-morrow the 7th of June.

The Ketch Boon, Orange, from Teneriffe; Willing Maid, Barnes, from Wilmington, N. C. Charming Mary, Barnwell, from Virginia; Loyal Briton, Keyquick, and Polly, Robinſon, from St. John's, are arrived at New York.

The Nancy, Dennis, from Jamaica; Molly, Simmons; Nancy, Lillibridge; Happy Return, Sayer; Deſire, Allen, and Adventure, Greaily, from Hiſpaniola, are arrived at Newport, Rhode-Iſland.

The Diana, Bill, is arrived on the coaſt of Africa, from New-London, after 43 days paſſage.

The Catharine, Parker, from New London for Dublin, arrived off the Head of Kinſale March 30.

The Governor Parry, Murrow, from Cape de Verde; Phœnix, Sage, from Liverpool; Prudence, Hemſtead, from Martinico; ———, Carlin, from Cape Francois, and Eagle, Hulbut, from Virginia, are arrived at New-London.

The Friendſhip, Kirtland, and Happy, Denning, from St. Croix; Patty, Van Deuſen, from Point Petre; Friendſhip, Hubbard, from Aux Cayes; Clariſſa, Powers, from St. Thomas; Hannah, Newell, from Hiſpaniola, and Two Siſters, Smith, from Bermuda, are arrived at Middletown in Connecticut.

NAVAL-OFFICE, June 4—5.

INWARDS.

Brig	Mary, Ferguſon	Halifax
	St. Croix Packet, Joſiah	St. Croix
Schooner	Adventure, Juſtice	St. Martin's
	Nelly, Kean	North Carolina
Sloop	Suſannah, Newbold	St. Vincents
	Philadelphia Packet, Bero	St. Croix
	Polly, Cunningham	North Carolina
	Three Brothers, Johnſton	New-Providence
	Induſtry, Hickman	Virginia

OUTWARDS.

Brig	Mary, Ferguſon	Halifax
Sloop	Ann, Amory	Barbadoes

CLEARED.

Snow	Eſpirito Santo and Na Sa Conceicong, } De Neveiros	Terceira
		Jamaica
Brig	Lowther, Miller	Dublin
	Two Brothers, Gaddis	North Carolina
Schooner	Patty, Mackie	Ditto
Sloop	Induſtry, Hubble	Virginia
	Ranger, Lumber	Antigua
	Lydia, Pagiſter	

⁂ The Subſcribers for Mr. Barlow's *Viſion of Columbus*, are deſired to call for their Books at Mr. Seddon's Store, in Market ſtreet, between Front and Second. 6ſp

A QUANTITY OF

SILK STOCKINGS

FOR SALE BY

Mordecai Lewis & Co.

June 5. 3awIm

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the old York road, about ſeven miles from the city, containing 90 acres. There is on ſaid premiſes a good two-ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, a ſtone kitchen, with a pump near the door, a ſtone milk-houſe, in which is a never-failing ſpring of excellent water, a large ſtone barn, a frame barn and other out-houſes, a thriving apple orchard, with other fruit trees; about 17 acres of meadow, the greater part well watered; the plough land is well improved, and natural for paſture or grain, a proportion of woodland; the whole under good fence. Alſo, a tenement and lot of ground adjoining to the above, containing 24 acres. There is on ſaid lot a log houſe and barn, nearly one half wood land. This is beautifully ſituated, and might ſuit to be divided into ſmall lots, it having a good front on the public road, and a large proportion of wood to each lot.—The whole to be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. June 5. JOHN NICE.

For Sale this Morning,

At the City Auction-Store,

A QUANTITY OF

Excellent Bottled Claret

in Caſes of 3 and 4 dozen each—And other *Groceries;*

Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture,

as uſual—To begin at 10 o'Clock. *June 6.*

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW,

At the City Auction-Store, at 9 o'clock in the Morning, will commence the Sale of a General

Aſſortment of Merchandize:

Among which are,

A Variety of printed Cottons and Jeans, gold, olive and purple Furniture Chintz, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Muſlins, and 26 pieces Ticklenburgs—on account of the concerned.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

June 6

To be Sold at Public Sale,

On Saturday the 9th inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at Shoemaker's Wharf, between Arch and Race-ſtreets (if not previouſly ſold at private ſale)

A Parcel of very good French Burr.

Apply to P. BARRIERE & Co.

In Water, below Walnut-ſtreet,——Who have for ſale, at their ſtore,

Old Jamaica ſpirits in hogſheads, Coniac brandy in pipes, 4 years old, common French brandy.

Liſbon wine in half pipes and quarter caſks, 5 years old,

Claret in bottles, coffee in bags, Muſcovado ſugar in barrels. June 4. mtw

---

Nixon and *Foſter*

Have juſt Imported, in the Sloop PHILADELPHIA PACKET, Captain BIRD, from ST. CROIX,

A CARGO of SUGARS

Of the firſt quality, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

June 5 3ſp

For HALIFAX,

(NOVA SCOTIA)

The BRIGANTINE MARY,

ARCHIBALD FERGUSON, Maſter;

NOW laying at Plumſtead's Wharf.——She is a good veſſel, and expected to ſail in the courſe of a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or to JOHN FIELD.

6 mo. 4. 4ſp

Wanted to Charter,

ONE OR TWO

SHIPS,

To load at New-York for England or Ireland.

June 5 4ſp JOHN CHALONER.

Lancaſter, June 4, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to *Public Sale*, on *Saturday* the 23d inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the premiſes, ſituate in Carnarvan townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, 180 Acres of Deeded LAND, with a dwelling houſe, barn and ſtables; and 136 Acres of Warranteed LAND, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; the above Lands are all in one tract, and in good repair, adjoining lands of Jacob Yotes, John Maxwell, David Jenkins, Joſeph Jenkins, John Jenkins, and others, late the property of Samuel Elliot, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

5t JOHN MILLER, ſheriff.

In addition to Mr. Peale's Exhibition of Pictures, is a collection of

Italian Paintings,

Which are ſent into this country for ſale; a catalogue of the ſeveral paintings, and the prices put on them, may be ſeen at the rooms.

One ſhilling for attendance as uſual to ſee the paintings *and Muſeum*, or one dollar for a ticket, which admits the perſon as often as he chuſes to viſit the rooms for one year.

BEDFORD County Taxes for 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the Returns and Aſſeſſment of the Lands of Non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of Sept. laſt, is now publiſhed in the Supplements No. 7 and 8 to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June 6th: All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes, for the preſent year, on their lands in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 6th day of Auguſt next; when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State-Treaſurer.

June 6. 2m1aw

WHEREAS JOHN SCOTT, of the city of Philadelphia, left his wife and family in the month of September, 1786, for the purpoſe of having ſome land ſurveyed in Northumberland county, and has not ſince been heard of; and whereas it has been reported that he has been murdered by ſome perſon or perſons unknown; any perſon who can give information relative to him, dead or alive, will confer a laſting obligation on the diſconſolate partner of his bed. MARGARET SCOTT.

Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

N. B. Said *J. Scott* was about 5 feet 5 inches; round ſhouldered; ſomewhat near-ſighted: he took with him two warrants for land laying in Northumberland county, for which, if returned by any perſon who may have found the ſame, ſaid *Margaret Scott* will pay a reward of *Four Dollars.*

⁂ Any intelligence conveyed to *Mary M'Kenny,* in Sunbury, will be gratefully received. *May 5*

Joſeph Dickinſon,

Paper-Hanging Manufacturer,

In Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

RETURNS his unfeigned acknowledgments of the Public favours: he is fully enabled and determined to underſell all imported papers; and notwithſtanding his place of abode is a little remote from the centrical part of buſineſs, he is certain that he ſells at leaſt three times the quantity that is ſold by any importer in this ſtate; and will warrant his paper and colours to ſtand better than imported paper, being calculated to ſuit the nature of this climate; and as importation evidently hath nearly drained America of ſpecie, which appears to me to cauſe the preſent confuſion and general calamity. To facilitate buſineſs I will take Produce and every current Money.

N. B. Paper put on with the greateſt ſecurity and expedition. Thoſe who ſell again may be ſupplied with any quantity, and a reaſonable allowance—Country orders ſtrictly fulfilled, *June 5* wſw

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RHODE-ISLAND'S SOLILOQUY.

MILD is my clime, ſalubrious is my air,
My proſpect charming, and my females fair;
My fertile fields do yield a plenteous ſtore,
Enough for my own uſe, and rather more:
And yet, alas! I'm in a woful caſe;
For I am cover'd o'er with foul diſgrace!
I bluſh to lift my head before the UNION,
For with my ſiſters I refuſe communion——
Alas for me! how diſmal is my fate!
My freeborn ſons are ſo degenerate,
I fear their party broils will overturn my State. }

ANECDOTE *of* CAROLAN,

The laſt Iriſh Bard, and the Author of 'O'Rourke's noble fare will ne'er be forgot*,' *tranſlated by Swift.*

CAROLAN was a poet, a muſician, a compoſer, and ſung his own verſes to his harp. He was born blind, but poſſeſſed a moſt retentive memory. Arriving at the houſe of a nobleman, he found a brother muſician had got the ſtart of him. He was well received, however, but Carolan challenged his competitor to a trial of Muſical ſkill. In order to humour the joke, the nobleman perſuaded the other to accept it, who thereupon played the 5th Concerto of Vivaldi. Carolan immediately took his harp, and though he had never heard it before, played it through without miſſing a note, and immediately after played a concerto in the ſame ſtyle, compoſed at his *fingers end.* He was a great Uſquebaugh tippler, which at length finiſhed him; and when he was at the point of death he called for a cup of his beloved liquor, and attempted to drink it, but could not. On his failure he ſaid it was hard that two ſuch good friends ſhould part, at leaſt without one embrace, and therefore kiſſed the cup and died.

* *This was by no means his beſt compoſition, his ſongs in general may be compared to Pindar.*

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to *Public Sale* (by adjournment) at the Old *Coffee-Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, *THIS DAY*, at 7 o'clock in the Evening—The Remainder of the LOTS of GROUND, ſituate on South, or Cedar ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, and between Second and Third ſtreets; which lots are marked or diſtinguiſhed in plans to be ſeen at the Office of *Clement Biddle*, eſq; and at the place of ſale, as follows, viz.

Nº. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34. Six Lots, containing in front on South ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, 20 feet each, and extending in depth 152 feet 3 inches, to Gaſkell ſteet. Nº. 35, One Lot, adjoining the laſt deſcribed lots, containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth from South to Gaſkell ſtreet, along a 12 feet alley, 152 feet 3 inches. Nº. 36, containing in front 28 feet 3 inches on Third ſtreet, at the corner of South ſtreet. Nº 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, adjoining Nº. 36, and containing 20 feet in front on Third ſtreet. Nº. 42, containing 24 feet in front on Third ſtreet, at the corner of Gaſkell ſtreet. The ſaid laſt deſcribed lots, Nº. 36 to 42, extending in depth 100 feet to a 12 feet alley: taken in execution as the property of Chriſtiana Gulielma Gaſkell, and are to be peremptorily ſold for caſh, by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the Caſe of John Hellings,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt *John Hellings*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant and dealer; and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on Thurſday the 7th day of June, inſtant; on Friday the 22d of the ſame month, and on Tueſday the 17th day of July following, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of the ſaid days, at the ſtate houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects—When and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the ſecond meeting to chuſe aſſignees, and at the laſt meeting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give notice thereof to the ſubſcriber.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.
Office, Watkins's alley, *June 5*, 1787. 6.13 20

A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,

AND

Fayal and Pico Wines,

Juſt arrived and for Sale by

ROSS & VAUGHAN.

TO BE SOLD,

(And entered on immediately)

AN agreeable Country Seat; ſituate between the Wiſſahickon or Falls road, and the road to Germantown, in Turner's lane, with 18 acres of land in high cultivation. A large garden in good order, and a young orchard of the beſt apple trees, &c.

The terms of ſale are, one third ready money, and the remainder in yearly payments; an undoubted title will be given, free from all claims whatſoever.

This Seat is in poſſeſſion of JOHN HOLKER, eſq. to whom application may be made for further particulars. Philadelphia, March 22. eptf.

TO BE SOLD FOR

Negroes, Merchandize, or Caſh,

THAT valuable tract of land at North Eaſt, Cæcil county, Maryland, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, containing 200 acres; on which are erected, a good dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables and every other office neceſſary for a farmer, tavern, or ſtorekeeper; there is alſo on ſaid tract 10 or 11 acres of excellent upland meadow of timothy and clover, and a very valuable fiſhery, that can be attended with very little expence, being cloſe to the dwelling houſe, a good bearing orchard, and 100 grafted trees planted laſt year; the place now in excellent repair and under good fence: the ſituation of this place is ſo well known that it needs no comment, being only 3 miles from Charles-Town and 7 from the Head of Elk, where there is always a ſure market for every kind of produce, and immediately ſeated on the head of tide water of the Cheſapeak bay, and on the great road between Baltimore and Philadelphia: there is alſo a griſt and ſaw mill within a few hundred yards of the dwelling houſe (though diſtant from the waters of their dams) and within a quarter of a mile of an epiſcopal church. The beauty and pleaſantneſs of the ſituation is not exceeded (I may ſay) by any country place on the continent. Alſo, a healthy young life in a tract of land containing 232½ acres, one mile diſtant from the above, laying on North Eaſt river, whereon is a ſmall dwelling houſe and two barracks for hay: there alſo belongs to this place an excellent fiſhery for ſhad and herring, and 22 acres of mowable meadow, timothy and marſh graſs, and has a very conſiderable quantity of excellent timber. Alſo, a piece of woodland laying between the two tracts, the quantity not yet aſcertained: all which will be ſold for the property abovementioned, and poſſeſſion given when demanded. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may apply to the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew the premiſes. May 23 r

J. HARFORD MONTGOMERY.

THOMAS VOWELL

Has removed to Second ſtreet. between Market and Arch ſtreets, next door but one to the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe—*Where he has for SALE*—A General

Aſſortment of Dry Goods.

At ſaid Place, he continues to buy, ſell, or exchange, all Kinds of

Public Securities.

⁂ His Stock of Ready Made Clothes ſelling off very cheap, at the corner of Market and Water ſtreets.

A Quantity of GINSANG wanted. Apply as above.

May 21 eptf

Land-Office Buſineſs,

And Buſineſs in other Public Offices, tranſacted with Diſpatch and Punctuality, by

George Tudor,

At his Office, the North ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, five doors above Fourth ſtreet.

Certificates, State and Dollar Money, for patenting, warranting, and diſmortgaging Land, furniſhed upon as reaſonable terms as can be afforded, and no charge made for doing the buſineſe to thoſe who purchaſe their Certificates of him.

Procures Money on Loan,

Upon Depoſits, to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

Every Kind of Transferable Property diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very moderate commiſſion.

The higheſt Price given for all Kinds of Public Securities.

Pennſylvania Donation-Land Bought and Sold. w&ſtf

Patrick Duffey, Broker,

At the OFFICE lately occupied by *Tudor & Duffey*, oppoſite the Indian Queen, Fourth ſtreet,

Where the higheſt Price in

Caſh is given, or an accommodating exchange made 'twixt every kind of Public Securities.

Dollar Money of the Emiſſion of 1780 guaranteed by Congreſs, of either of the States.

Pennſylvania State Money of the emiſſion of 1781.

Final Settlements iſſued by John Pierce or any the commiſſioners appointed by Congreſs, or auditors of the individual ſtates.

Certificates receivable in the Pennſylvania Land-office, furniſhed on moderate terms, and the buſineſs executed therein with all poſſible diſpatch, and without gratuity.

Money procured on Loan at the ſhorteſt notice, on a depoſit or approved notes.

Pennſylvania Donation Lands BOUGHT and SOLD.

The higheſt Price given for, and a moderate profit required on every ſpecies of Public Securities now in circulation *March 7.* w&ſ f

---

City-Tavern and Coffee-Houſe.

Edward Moyſton

TAKES this method of returning his *ſincere thanks* to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have been pleaſed to honor his houſe with their cuſtom, and hopes for a continuance of their favours, and the public in general. Having provided himſelf with *cooks* of experience, both in the French and Engliſh taſte. he flatters himſelf that he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to uſe his houſe, and careful attendance ſhall never be wanting to render their accommodation agreeable. Ladies and gentlemen travellers can be commodiouſly lodged at the tavern, as he hath fitted up chambers in a more convenient manner than they have heretofore been, for the reception of his gueſts. Horſes and carriages ſhall be taken the greateſt care of, and every exertion of his uſed to render their accommodation complete. He has laid in a freſh ſupply of liquors of the very firſt quality.

As many of the ſubſcriber's cuſtomers have often mentioned their deſire of taking proper ſtabling to accommodate their horſes, and coach-houſes to keep their carriages: this is therefore to inform them, that he hath taken the Livery-Stables at the back of the City Tavern, where his cuſtomers may aſſure themſelves of the greateſt care being taken of both their horſes and carriages, at as moderate a rate as at any other livery ſtables in the city.

w&ſ3m. E. MOYSTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Houſe and Lot in Dock, near Second ſtreet, now in the tenure of William M'Clure: the lot is 28 feet front on Dock ſtreet. and extends back to the middle of a brick wall about 28 or 29 feet: there is on ſaid lot a brick houſe in front, two ſtories high, and a frame in the rear alſo two ſtories high, part of the roof newly covered; the whole would, it is expected, with a little repair, let for 40 or 45l. pounds per annum.

A pleaſant Country Seat, ſituate on the banks of Schuylkill, next to George Gray's ferry, containing about 36 acres of good land, with the improvements: conſiſting of a well finiſhed brick houſe, a tenant's houſe, alſo of brick, a good ſtore, barn and ſtables, a good orchard, a garden with fruit trees, ſpring houſe, pump of good water, &c. &c.

A Piece of good Meadow on Greenwich iſland, adjoining meadows of William Shipley, and William Craig. eſq; containing about 7 or 7 and a half acres.

Two Lots of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Third, between Spruce and Union ſtreets, 41 feet front on Third ſtreet and 160 feet in depth. For terms apply to *THOMAS FRANKLIN*, in Third ſtreet.

March 5 w&ſtf

To be Sold or Let,

A Good Brick HOUSE about 24 feet front, ſituate in Front ſtreet. nearly oppoſite the City Vendue Store: it is three ſtories in Front and five in Water ſtreet, with a cellar under it, and a large vault: both fronts are excellent ſtands for buſineſs. Any ſpecies of money, bank ſtock or public ſecurities will be taken in payment for the whole or part.

Alſo, to be Let—A Houſe in Third ſtreet, below Cheſnut ſtreet, in the tenure of Mrs. Carter; late the property of Mr. Iſrael Pemberton Apply to

Mrch 24 ſ&wtf COXE & FRAZIER.

SPRUCE BEER,

TO BE SOLD BY

George Geddes.

Orders ſent to his houſe in Vine, by Front ſtreet, will be attended to. eptf

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TO BE SOLD,

A Pair of SENEX's GLOBES, on the neweſt conſtruction, twelve inches diameter, with moveable meridians, mounted in mahogany frames, and a mariner's compaſs affixed to each. By theſe globes many more problems may be ſolved than by any others extant. A book explaining their uſe, and a pair of neat mahogany ſtands to place them on, renders them as compleat, or perhaps more ſo, than any in America. They are in condition, and would be elegant ornaments to any gentleman's library. Alſo, a neat mahogany book caſe, with glaſs doors, bureau and convenient dreſſing drawer.

To be ſeen at Mr. Seddon's, Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet.

N. B. A collection of ſecond-hand Books; a catalogue to be ſeen at the place of ſale. fſw

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This Day is Publiſhed, and Sold by

Thomas Dobſon,

At the NEW BOOK-STORE in Second ſtreet, ſecond door above Cheſnut ſtreet—*Price only* 1/6

A SHORT

REVIEW

OF THE

Political State of Great-Britain,

At the Commencement of the Year 1787.

This Publication is aſcribed to the celebrated Author of *Junius's Letters*; and the demand for it has been ſo extraordinary, that no leſs than Seven Editions of it have been ſold off in London, in the courſe of a few months.

FRAGMENTS

ON THE

Confederation of the American States.

Price 6d.

T. DOBSON alſo has for SALE,

The Taſk, a poem, by William Cowper, eſquire—5ſ.

And a very extenſive and valuable Aſſortment of *BOOKS* in the various branches of literature, and a General Aſſortment of *STATIONARY*. w&ſtf

---

TO BE SOLD, A

HOUSE and Lot in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, in a good ſtand for buſineſs.

Alſo, a ſmall FARM near Frankfort, containing about 40 acres of land, ten of which are meadow: there are on ſaid farm, a neat ſtone houſe, a frame barn, a ſtone milk-houſe, a garden encloſed by a cedar fence, and a young orchard containing a variety of the beſt grafted fruit trees. This farm yielded laſt year a rent of 70l.

The terms of payment for the above Houſe and Lot, and Farm, will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. Enquire of *MATTHEW M'CONNELL*, in Second ſtreet. May 31

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living at the Indian Queen tavern, near the 8 mile ſtone, on the Briſtol road—A Bay MARE, ſuppoſed to be about 3 years old, 13 and a half hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and three of her feet white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

May 12 JOSEPH DAVIDS.

Thomas Micklethwaite,

In Front, near Walnut ſtreet,
Has received by the Harmony and other late European Veſſels,

An Aſſortment of Merchandize;

In which are,

- RUSSIA ſheetings,
- Fine and low priced Iriſh linens
- Printed cottons
- Calicoes and chintzes
- Fuſtians, jeans, jeanets & royal ribs
- Coloured threads
- Black and blond laces
- Silk handkerchiefs
- Thread and cotton hoſe
- Nankeens
- Mens and boys hats
- Tin in boxes, No 1 and 2
- 10d and 12d nails
- Engliſh & American wool and cotton cards, &c. &c.

Alſo, ironmongery and cutlery; beaver ſkins, tar, Spirits of turpentine, and Saltpetre in barrels of 100 weight each.

LIKEWISE,

Juſt arrived from China per the Canton, capt. *Truxtun*,

Bohea
Congo
Souchong
Imperial
and Tonkay
TEAS } In whole, half & quarter cheſts
Nankeens
China cups & ſaucers
Ditto plates & baſons } in ſmallpackages

Samples of which may be ſeen. mwſ1m

Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Are now LANDING

From on board the Mayflower. John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork,

- PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags
- New heavy cargo beef in barrels
- Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8
- Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed
- Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf.

Now Landing at Hamilton's wharf,

out of the *Buon Genio*, captain Biſſon, from Cadiz, and for SALE by

Andrew Clow & Co.

A choice CARGO of

Sherry Wine,

Together with a parcel of freſh RAISINS in boxes and jars; unſhelled ALMONDS; OLIVES in jars; LEMONS in boxes; LEMON JUICE, CAPERS, and HAZLE NUTTS. May 25. eptf

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TO BE SOLD BY

James Lockwood & Co.

Between Arch and Race, in Water ſtreet,

- TEN penny and 20d nails
- Candles
- Pork, Beef
- Hog's lard
- Cotton wool, Flax
- Cotton and wool cards
- Lynn ſhoes
- Boſton iron tea kettles
- Cyder in barrels
- Braſs kettles
- And a number of articles of Dry Goods.

June 1. 3ſp2awtf

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks. Senneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c. &c.

A QUANTITY OF

Live Oak and Red Cedar,

About 600 lb. of Beaver,

And a Parcel of

Raccoon and Foxes Skins,

FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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Amos Wickerſham,

At the corner of Coombs's alley, in Second ſtreet,

HAS FOR SALE,

OLD Madeira
Liſbon, Port,
Malaga, Teneriffe,
And Fayal wines, } By the pipe, quarter caſk or gallon
Olk hock Burgundy
Claret and red Port in bottles. Geneva in caſes
Brandy, Jamaica ſpirit and Weſt-India rum
Loaf, lump, and Muſcovado ſugar
Rice, indigo, pepper, ſpices,

And various other Articles in the Grocery Way, which may be had on the moſt reaſonable terms; a conſtant Supply kept, and good Goods. w&ſ

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures,
Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

- POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
- Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
- Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
- India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
- Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
- Black and coloured barcelona ditto
- Check, romall and printed ditto
- Pillow fuſtians and beavers
- Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
- Crapes, camblets and table cloths
- Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
- Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
- White cotton counterpanes
- 7 8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
- 4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
- 11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
- Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
- Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
- Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
- Sattinets, ribs and denims
- Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
- Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
- Black and dove-coloured ſattins
- Black & changeable mantuas
- Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
- Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
- Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
- Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
- Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
- Beſt black twilled velveteens
- Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
- Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
- Plain, tamboured & checquered muſlins
- Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
- Corded dimoties and muſlinets
- Mair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
- 11-8 linen and cotton checks
- Furniture checks & ticks
- Striped cotton hollands
- Jeans, jeanets and lorateens
- London qualities and ſhoe binding
- Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
- Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
- Cap trimming and china ribband
- Silk and cotton cap-wire,
- White and black point trimming
- Black and white lace and edging
- Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt
- GAUSES,
- French net and picquet
- Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
- Purl, crape and chambery lawns
- Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
- Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
- Tiffiny & white alacream
- Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
- Valenciene & princeſs dit.
- Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
- Striped and chained ditto
- Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
- Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
- Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
- Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
- Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs

May 1 eptf

Knox & Henderſon,

—Front ſtreet, three Doors above Market ſtreet—
Have Imported in the ſhips, *Harmony* from *London*, and *Grange* from *Liverpool*,

A General ASSORTMENT of

European and Eaſt-India Goods,

Which they are now OPENING for SALE, *viz.*

- IRISH linens and ſheetings
- Brown and white Ruſſia ditto
- German and Scotch dowlas
- Brown ſileſias and oznaburgs
- Calicoes and printed cottons
- Furniture ditto
- A beautiful aſſortment of chintzes
- Printed linen handkerchiefs
- Check and blue paſte dit.
- Tablecloths of all ſizes
- Plain, checquered and corded muſlins
- Plain, figured and ſtriped lawns
- Striped and flowered bordered lawn handkerchiefs
- Ditto ditto aprons
- A compleat aſſortment of Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs
- Ditto china and faſhionable gauze ribbons
- Green, black and crimſon perſian taffities
- Flowered and ſpotted bandanoes
- 4-4 and 6-4 book muſlins
- Jeans, Jeanets and fuſtians
- Dutch cords and India dimities
- Printed dit. for waiſtcoats
- Velverets, corduroys and thickſetts
- 7-8, 4-4 and apron width checks
- 7-8, 4-4 bedticks
- Black and coloured ſewing ſilks
- Tammies and durants
- Sattinets and laſtings
- Black ſquare modes
- Womens thread and cotton ſtockings
- Mens plein and ribbed dit.
- Ladies jean and linen gloves
- Ditto habit ditto
- Mens thread ditto
- Round and cock'd hats
- Quality and ſhoe bindings
- Threads and twiſts
- Needle wrought buttons
- Pins, needles and tapes, &c &c. &c.

——Likewiſe, in aſſorted Packages——

Iriſh Linens, Calicoes & Chintzes,

Jeans and Fuſtians, Ounce Threads, Checks, Hats, &c.

Juſt Imported

In the Brig Miſſouri from Dublin, and to be Sold by

Conyngham, Neſbitt & Co.

At their Store in Front, below Walnut-ſtreet,

A FRESH and general Aſſortment of white linens—alſo brown Drogheda linens and ſheetings—which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or at a ſhort credit.

They have likewiſe for ſale, Madeira Wine of firſt quality London market, and New York quality, four years old, and all excellent in their kinds; claret in bottles, and brandy in pipes——And an aſſortment of Dry Goods, as uſual.

Philadelphia, May 26. eop2w

The Cargo of the ſnow Eſpirito Santo, captain Viveiros, from Terceira, juſt arrived:

CONSISTING OF

Choice Fayal Wine,

four years old;

Sweet Oranges & Lemons,

For *SALE* on the moſt reaſonable *Terms*, by

Joyce Brothers & J. Palyart.

May 9 4ſp eotf

- ALLUM, indigo, copperas
- Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood
- Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
- Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
- Coffee, chocolate
- Barley and oatmeal
- Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
- Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
- Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
- Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
- Salt petre and brimſtone
- Caſtile and common ſoap
- Bottling corks and ſhop paper
- Glue and cotton, by the bag

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

Francis & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs. dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and whetſtones, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco. eptf

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Juſt Imported and now ſelling by

Joſeph Stanſbury,

At his ſtore in Front ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, near the City Auction-Room,

A General Aſſortment of

China, Glaſs, and Earthen Wares,

Plain and Ornamental—Among which are, Teatable ſets of enamelled china, rich Egyptian and cane ware, fine cut glaſs, and a few watch ſeals and chains.—Orders from the country carefully attended to and executed, as uſual, with fidelity and diſpatch.

Lands for Sale,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

At NEW LONDON, in Campbell County, Virginia, viz.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, 1050 acres, in the fork of Otter river and Flat Creek, with two plantations, ſufficient to work 10 or 12 hands, an apple orchard and peach orchard, that never fail of fruit. This land contains about 200 acres of low grounds, of the beſt quality, which lies extremely well, and affords plenty of fine meadow lands. The high lands lie generally well, and the ſoil as rich and clear of ſtone as any in this part of the country. It has a mill ſeat, where there might be made a fine fiſhery, as well for white ſhad as for ſalmon and other fiſh, which may be caught at moſt times of the year, and is within eight miles of New London, the ſame diſtance from the county court-houſe, and eighteen from Lynchburg Inſpection, on James River.

Alſo, 3000 acres adjoining New London, on the eaſt, (twelve miles from ſaid town of Lynchburg, on James River) with ſeveral ſmall plantations, a ſaw mill, and merchant mill within half a mile of New London, (which is as well ſituated for buying wheat as any place in this part of the country,) This land affords plenty of oak and pine timber, which is the more valuable, as there is little pine convenient to thoſe towns, and a large neighbourhood, where much will be wanted. It alſo affords good grain land, and plenty of ſuch as would make fine meadow at the mills.

Alſo, 750 acres in Bedford county, and adjoining the ſaid town of New London on the weſt, with two plantations, apple orchards of excellent fruit, and other fruit trees; a good griſt mill, well built. This farm and mill are on the main road leading from the moſt extended part of this ſtate to Richmond, and the land affords a great quantity of good meadow ground; the remainder of it is well timbered high land, of the firſt claſs: a good dwelling houſe and other neceſſary out-houſes are now building, and will be finiſhed in the courſe of this year. They are ſituated on a height, one mile from the town, in front of the main ſtreet, in full view of that village, and ſeveral other beautiful habitations, which make a delightful proſpect, acroſs the mill pond, toward the eaſt.

Alſo, 1800 acres, ſituate about twenty miles above the laſt-mentioned tract, a great part of it rich, well timbered mountain land, fit for the culture of tobacco, with orchards, &c. Alſo, 1170 acres on Smith's River and Joincrack Creek, in Henry county; both high and low grounds well timbered and watered, and a good mill ſeat.

Alſo, a number of other tracts unimproved, lying in Bedford, Franklin and Henry counties, which may be bought very cheap.

I will take in payment for the above lands, or any part that may be agreed for, caſh, tobacco, or likely young negroes, and will deal on reaſonable terms.

New London, May 1. *JOHN CALLAWAY.*

Wants a Place as Wet Nurſe,

a young Woman with a good Breaſt of Milk, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] THURSDAY, June 7, 1787. [No. 2601.]

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

At the City Auction-Store, at 9 o'clock in the Morning, will commence the Sale of a General

Aſſortment of Merchandize:

Among which are,

A Variety of printed Cottons and Jeans, gold, olive and purple Furniture Chintz, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Muſlins, and 26 pieces Ticklenburgs—on account of the concerned.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

June 7.

TO-MORROW,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the

Southwark Auction-Store,

Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

TO-MORROW,

The 8th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,

At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore,

Will begin the Sale of a large and freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon, as uſual. June 7

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

The ſubſcriber will expoſe to ſale,

On the fourth Monday in November next (being the 26th day of the month)

ABOUT 40 Lots of Land adjoining the town and port of Tappahannock, to the higheſt bidder, extending from the ſaid town, on the bank of the river Rappahannock, downwards to the mouth of Hoſkins's creek. The Lots will be laid off in the following manner, viz. The ſtreet in the aforeſaid town, called *Water-lane*, will be extended from the ſaid town down the river to the aforeſaid creek, and the ground between the ſaid ſtreet and the river will be laid off in two lots, and numbered according to the ſurvey and plan, which will be produced, containing half an acre each, fronting on the ſaid ſtreet, with a ſtreet on alley 24 feet broad between every two lots, running from the aforeſaid extended ſtreet down to the river ſide; the whole to correſpond with the plan of the ſaid town of Tappahannock. Theſe lots will be beautifully ſituated on the bank of the river, and are capable of the ſame improvement that the lots on the river in the aforeſaid town now are. The ground is level, dry and healthy. The terms of payment are, one third of the purchaſe money at the time of ſale, in gold or ſilver, or tobacco (not inſpected more than 12 months) at the current caſh price, or military certificates at their current real value at the time, and for the reſidue 12 months credit will be allowed, payable in gold or ſilver con, or in merchantable crop tobacco, at the current caſh price at the time of payment, on giving bond with good ſecurity, to

WHITEHEAD COLEMAN.

Virginia, May, 1787. ep1w&1ſtwNn

Mr. *Reinagle's*

CONCERT

Will be Performed at the City-Tavern, on *Tueſday* the 12th Inſtant. June 1.

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, May 30. 1787.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1787.

GRAND-LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Videll's alley, on *Monday* the 18th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges under their Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend.

eptd. *ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.*

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May 21*

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip Mayflower, John Stillwell, Maſter—A Number of fine, healthy

REDEMPTIONERS,

Of both ſexes, from 12 to 24 years of age—Among whom are Mechanicks of different profeſſions; whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms. Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, laying above Vine ſtreet, or to May 29 ep2w

Richard Somers or John Weſtcott.

TO BE LET, A

A large, elegant, and commodious

HOUSE,

At the Corner of Vine and Third ſtreets. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL. 3tawtf

Who has alſo ſome *PASTURE GROUND* to Let, nearly adjoining to the South ſtreet of this city.

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

Clock and Watch Maker,

In Front ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,

MUSICAL and plain clocks, clock movements, japanned clock faces, gold and ſilver watches, patent ſeconds ditto, caſt and forged clock work, large Turkey oil ſtones, ſilverſmiths drawing plates; alſo, an aſſortment of clock and watch makers tools and materials, files, &c. May 18 7t.

A QUANTITY OF

SILK STOCKINGS

FOR SALE BY

Mordecai Lewis & Co.

June 5. 3iw1m

Nixon and *Foſter*

Have juſt Imported, in the Sloop Philadelphia Packet, Captain Bird, from St. Croix,

A Cargo of Sugars

Of the firſt quality, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

June 5 3ſp

A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,

AND

Fayal and Pico Wines,

Juſt arrived, and for Sale by

ROSS & VAUGHAN.

Now Landing at Hamilton's wharf,

out of the *Buon Genio*, captain Biſſon, from Cadiz, and for SALE by

Andrew Clow & Co.

A choice CARGO of

Sherry Wine,

Together with a parcel of freſh RAISINS in boxes and jars; unſhelled ALMONDS; OLIVES in jars; LEMONS in boxes; LEMON JUICE, CAPERS, and HAZLE NUTTS. May 25. eptf

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Doctor *Gardette*, Dentiſt,

HAS the honor of informing his Friends, and the Public, that he has returned from his tour, and that he practices, as uſual, the different branches of his profeſſion. His place of abode is, as formerly, the firſt door from the corner of Third, in Pear ſtreet, next door to the Young Ladies Academy, where he may be ſpoke with from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

N. B. His Dentrifice, &c. may be had at all times at the above place. May 28. eoptf

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Wanted to Charter,

ONE OR TWO

SHIPS,

To load at New-York for England or Ireland.

June 5 4ſp JOHN CHALONER.

For HALIFAX,

(NOVA SCOTIA)

The Brigantine MARY,

Archibald Ferguson, Maſter;

NOW laying at Plumſtead's Wharf.——She is a good veſſel, and expected to ſail in the courſe of a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or to JOHN FIELD.

6 mo. 4. 4ſp

For LONDON,

The Ship RUBY,

Samuel Smith, Commander.

IS a Britiſh ſhip, and will ſail the tenth June, having a great part of her cargo on board.

For freight or paſſage apply to *Thomas W. Smith*, or ſaid commander on board, at Clifford's Wharf.

For CORK,

The Ship MARY,

Robert Wilſon, Maſter;

WILL ſail in about 3 weeks. For Paſſage only apply to May 25 eptf

Willing, Morris & Swanwick.

For Madeira,

The Brig MISSOURI,

Florence Donovan, Maſter;

NOW lying at Turnbull's wharf. For freight or paſſage apply to

BARCLAY, BROWN & Co.

Who have for ſale, imported in ſaid veſſel from Dublin, 7-8 and yard-wide linens, women's everlaſting ſhoes in trunks; Antigua Rum for Sale.

May 29. eptf

For Charter,

The Ship REBECCA,

Cornelius Grinnell;

A Good veſſel, two years old, will carry about 1600 barrels, and is ready for ſea. For terms enquire of JAMES & SHOEMAKER,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A

LONG BOAT.

May 30 eptf

For Halifax,

(In Nova Scotia)

The Ship FANNY,

Richard Wood, Maſter;

NOW lying Stamper's wharf; will poſitively ſail in the courſe of next week (weather permitting). For freight or paſſage apply to *Thomas Mackie* and Co. or the Maſter on board. June 1. 5ſp

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For BRISTOL,

The ſhip ANNA,

William-Smith Maſter.

A FINE faſt ſailing ſhip, with good accommodations for paſſengers—is expected to ſail about the firſt of June. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, at Clifford's wharf, to Richard Wells & Son, or to JOHN CLIFFORD,

Who has choice fine SALT and a quantity of other Merchandize (as uſual) for ſale. etf

A quantity of Saſſafras Root wanted.

Juſt PRINTED and PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by

Robert Aitken, at *Pope's Head*,

In Market-ſtreet,

An ESSAY on the *Domeſtic Debts* OF THE *United States* of AMERICA.

Giving an account of the various kinds of Public Securities, and generally in what manner the debts aroſe: with the proviſion made and propoſed for payment of the intereſt and principal thereof by fœderal meaſures, and of thoſe adopted by individual ſtates.

To which is ſubjoined,

A Statement of the Foreign Debt,

As ſet forth by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in their addreſs and recommendations of the 18th April, 1783. *Price* 2/6. *March* 7 eoptf

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The Exchange-Office,

BY

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In Second ſtreet, about midway between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia:

WHERE

Money is given for all kinds of Paper

or PUBLIC SECURITIES;

And any of the latter furniſhed for Cash or approved Notes.

ALSO,

Certificates and State Money for the

LAND-OFFICE,

And receives *APPLICATIONS* for the

Purchaſe and Sale of Houſes, Lots, and LANDS.

FOR SALE,

A few valuable *TRACTS* of

Pennſylvania Donation Lands.

March 13 eoptf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints the Public, that he has commenced the Buſineſs of a

Notary Public, Conveyancer & Broker,

And has alſo opened an *Office* for the purchaſe and ſale of *Real Eſtates.* He flatters himſelf, that the utility of uniting thoſe ſeveral branches is obvious, and will render his endeavours uſeful.

As the buſineſs of a *Broker* has in a great meaſure been hitherto confined to that particular part of its duties which more immediately relates to the purchaſing and ſelling of *Stock*, the ſubſcriber has ſeen the inconveniencies which both citizens and ſtrangers experience from the want of a *Broker* in the particular line of *Commerce*: to remedy this as much as in him lies, it is a conſiderable part of his preſent plan to pay particular attention to the duties of a *Mercantile Broker*, in which line he flatters himſelf he ſhall prove a uſeful inſtrument to the merchants of this city, as well as to ſuch foreigners and ſtrangers as may have occaſion for his ſervices. He has therefore prepared himſelf for the receiving, buying and ſelling every kind of *Merchandize* on commiſſion, for procuring freight for veſſels, and hiring veſſels on charter. He will alſo purchaſe and ſell, on commiſſion, bills of exchange, bank ſtock, and all kinds of public ſecurities; in which ſeveral tranſactions his employers may implicitly rely on his beſt endeavours for their intereſts, on the moſt inviolable ſecrecy, and every poſſible diſpatch.

Third-ſtreet, below
Market-ſtreet, June 2 EDWARD FOX. tutſ1mtftf

Edward Fox,

NOTARY-PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER & BROKER,

Weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the firſt Houſe below Market-ſtreet,

BUYS and SELLS on Commiſſion, every Kind of

Merchandize, Bills of Exchange,

Public Securities, Bank Stock,

And all the different Species of Paper Money of this or of any of the United States.

He procures Freight for Veſſels;

And hires Veſſels on Charter:

Lets out and procures MONEY on Loan:

Diſcounts Bills and Notes:

Purchaſes and Sells REAL ESTATES:

Draws all Kinds of Deeds, Proteſts, Charter Parties, and other Inſtruments of Writing.

By a punctual attendance on the ſeveral duties which he undertakes, and a ſcrupulous regard to the intereſts of his employers, he expects to merit the confidence of thoſe gentlemen who may from time to time have occaſion for his ſervices, in any or all of the above branches.

☞ Excellent Stores are provided for the reception of either Wet or Dry Goods.

THOMAS VOWELL

Has removed to Second ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, next door but one to the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe—*Where he has for SALE*—A General

Aſſortment of Dry Goods.

At ſaid Place, he continues to buy, ſell, or exchange, all Kinds of

Public Securities.

\| His Stock of Ready Made Clothes ſelling off very cheap, at the corner of Market and Water ſtreets.

A Quantity of GINSANG wanted. Apply as above.

May 21 eptf

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo galls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, brazilletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Are now LANDING

From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork,

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags
New heavy cargo beef in barrels
Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8
Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed
Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual: a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods,

Suitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf

Francis & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs, dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and whetſtones, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco. eptf

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FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks, Senneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c. &c.

A QUANTITY OF

Live Oak and Red Cedar,

About 600 lb. of Beaver,

And a Parcel of

Raccoon and Foxes Skins;

FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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About 1100 Heavy Salted

Spaniſh Hides,

Weighing from 35 to 40 lb. each, imported and for SALE BY

John Rheiner,

In Race-ſtreet, the ſecond Door Eaſt of Third-ſtreet.

May 30. eop3t

Coxe & Frazier

HAVE REMOVED

To the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Iſrael Pemberton oppoſite the Bank—Where they have for *SALE*,

BOHEA, tonkay, and ſouchong teas
Nankeens
China ware
Japan wares
Chineſe gauzes, mitts and gartering
Iriſh ſheetings
Mancheſter fuſtians and jeans
Calimancoes, durants and tammies
Shalloons and anteloons
Georgia and Carolina indigo
Jamaica ſpirit
Windward Iſland rum
Muſcovado ſugars
Beſt claret in bottles.
Common ditto in bottles and caſks.
Chipt logwood
Brazil wood
Mahogany
Nails
Cordage
A ſhip's LONG-BOAT, and
A BRIG of 140 tons.

June 5. eop6t

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe that *Emanuel Walker* lives in, with or without the Stores up the alley: it is ſituated 5 doors above Cheſnut, in Front ſtreet. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Spruce ſtreet. WM. MOORE. April 17. 3tawtf

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George Bringhurſt,

COACHMAKER,

HAS removed from Fourth ſtreet, oppoſite the German Lutheran church, to thoſe commodious and long accuſtomed buildings, lately occupied by Mr. George Way, coachmaker, on the ſouth ſide of Arch ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, adjoining the church burying ground.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his former employers, and to requeſt their future favours, as well as thoſe of the Public.

He continues to make and repair all kinds of pleaſurable carriages, and will uſe his endeavours that his work ſhall be his beſt recommendation.

He takes in carriages to ſtand, by the month, quarter or year, having convenient ſheds for the purpoſe; the greateſt care will be taken of them.

Carriages of all ſorts ſold upon commiſſion.

He has at preſent for ſale—A coach, a chariot, a phæton, three coaches very ſuitable to run in the line of ſtages, 2 chairs, 2 ſulkies, ſeconded hand, and 2 family waggons entirely new, and of the neweſt faſhion.

To be SOLD or LET,

The remainder of his Leaſe of the houſe, ſhop, ſheds, ſmith's ſhop, yard, &c. where he formerly dwelt and carried on his buſineſs. The place is well calculated for a tavern for the entertainment of people from the country, being near the market. The yard is ſpacious, has a pump of good water in it, and can accommodate many waggons. The ſheds are roomy, and can ſhelter a great many horſes. June 4 5t mth

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 20.

A Few evenings ſince, ſome young ladies and gentlemen, amuſing themſelves at the play of blind man's buff, at a gentleman's houſe in Henry-ſtreet, one of the company held a large cat towards a boy that was blinded, who ſeized it ſmartly by the body, and thinking it a muff on the arm of one of the young ladies, ſqueezed it cloſe, when the cat turned her head, and bit him ſo ſeverely in the wriſt, as to put an end to the evening's amuſement. The cat was immediately thrown out of the dining room window into the ſtreet; and not having ſince been heard of, the young gentleman's family was accordingly unhappy, leſt the animal was mad, and have ſent their ſon to the ſalt water, and put him under a courſe of medicine, in order to prevent diſagreeable conſequences. It is added, that the young lady who played this joke on him, and who has an independent fortune of 5000l. has declared ſhe will marry the youth, if he will be mad enough to marry her.

An old man, in the county of Durham, was afflicted about two years ago with a mortification in his feet, ſo as to be confined to his chair for twelve months or more, in the courſe of which he loſt two of his toes, his legs were dreadfully ſwelled, ſo much as to make him be looked upon as incurable; after trying various medicines to no viſible effect, he was by ſome adviſed to eat honey in large quantities, which he did, to the quantity of eight or nine pounds a week; the conſequence was, that in little more than half a year, his legs returned to their natural ſtate, the mortification was ſtopped, and he is now able to wear boots, and ſtir about buſineſs. It is not improbable, but that an equal mixture of honey and French brandy, applied outwardly to the parts affected, would greatly forward the cure. The above may be depended on as a fact.

A letter from Paris informs, that there is a political project ſaid to be on foot which cauſes ſome talk here: it is to give the iſland of Minorca to the Chevaliers of Malta, from the port of which, that order may ſet out armaments with ſucceſs to cruiſe againſt the Barbarians, who infeſt the Mediterranean. It is well known, that the port of Mahon is by nature formed for the anchorage of veſſels of the largeſt ſize. It will be more for the intereſt of Portugueſe, Italians, and Spaniards, to employ the Malteſe marine againſt the Africans than in warring againſt the Turks, a more civilized nation than the Africans, and one that hurts nobody. It is at preſent actually in agitation to perſuade Spain to cede the iſland of Minorca, as Charles the Vth ceded the iſland of Malta, to the fugitive Knights of the order of Jeruſalem. It ſhould ſeem that the politics of Madrid are particularly intereſted in the above arrangements, of which the Baron de Suffrein is the negociator.

Of all great ſtateſmen, ſays a correſpondent, Lord Chancellors appear in hiſtory to have been the moſt unfortunate. Wolſey was impeached in the Houſe of Lords of high treaſon—his ſucceſſor, Sir Thomas Moore, was beheaded. Elleſmere had two indictments preferred againſt him in the King's bench, for a premunire. Francis Bacon was convicted of bribery and corruption. Sir Tho. Finch voluntarily exiled himſelf, to avoid being accuſed of high treaſon. Hyde was baniſhed by act of parliament. Jeffries died a priſoner in the Tower. Sir John Trevor, Lord Commiſſioner, was expelled the Houſe for treaſon. Macclesfield was, upon an impeachment in the Houſe of Lords, found guilty, and fined 30,000l. And York—*(hiatus in MSS.)*

Among other ſignal inſtances of what induſtry and perſeverance will accompliſh, may be reckoned that of the late Mr. Mallet, of Dunton, in Norfolk; who from driving a team upon the farm, raiſed (in the ſpace of little more than thirty years) a fortune of near 60,000l.

An elderly maiden lady, of extreme delicacy, on being ſolicited to ſubſcribe to the charity for the propagation of the goſpel, refuſed to do ſo, becauſe the directors of that pious and noble inſtitution inſulted every chaſte and refined ear by uſing a word ſo very groſs as the term "propagation."

We hear that a new work is preparing for the preſs, and in conſiderable forwardneſs, entitled, "*An Hiſtory of the Corruptions of Chriſtianity ſince the Reformation*;" in which will be clearly proved, among other things, that Luther, and Melancthon in Germany; Calvin, Viret, and Beza at Geneva; Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley in England, and John Knox in Scotland, were Unitarians; and that they held preciſely the ſame principles, opinions, and tenets, reſpecting the Trinity, with the Unitarians of the preſent day, commonly called Socinians. It is ſaid the work, which is the fruit of much reading, reflection, and anxiety for the improvement of religion, may be conſidered as a proper ſupplement to the learned, pious, and illuſtrious Dr. Prieſtly's *Corruptions of Chriſtianity.*

It is aſſerted, according to an eſtimate lately made by an ingenious Baronet, remarkable for his knowledge in finance, upon principles which diſcover great information, that the ſum of which government has been annually defrauded, in the diſtillery branch of the revenue only, amounts to above 2,600,000l. This ſum may appear enormous, for the buſineſs of the Britiſh diſtillery is far greater than miniſters or treaſury boards have been hitherto permitted to know.

A letter lately received from the Continent, mentions amongſt the extraordinary inſtances of longevity we ſometimes meet with, that a man now living at Paris, who for a criminal offence was ſentenced to impriſonment for a hundred years. This term has actually expired about three months ſince, and he compleated it in the ſame priſon, where, at his own particular requeſt, he ſtill continues, and intends to ſtay in his old and familiar reſidence during the remainder of his exiſtence.

As a celebrated phyſician at Bath differs exceedingly from the reſt of the medical tribe, reſpecting the uſe of tea and coffee, it is of ſome importance to lay before our readers what he advances on the ſubject. He is of opinion from long and attentive experience, that the opulent are leſs injured by the uſe of either than the poor; the reaſon ſeems to be, that, as the chief part of the food of the laborious and indigent is vegetable, which affords a much ſmaller proportion of nouriſhment than animal food, and is much leſs permanent and invigorating, eſpecially to the ſtomach; ſo tea has, from its nature, a peculiar power, by its action on the nerves of the ſtomach, to enfeeble not only that organ, but the whole body: hence we find that tremors and other nervous ſyptoms are often brought on by an intemperate uſe of tea and coffee: this effect may be in ſome degree obviated, if not entirely prevented, by adding a conſiderable quantity of ſugar and cream, which, being more oily, is preferable to milk.

The above obſervation relates only to perſons in vigorous health, and not to ſedentary people, who in ſome meaſure may be ranked with invalids: but on the contrary, thoſe perſons who indulge in a plentiful uſe of animal food and ſtrong drink, are ſo far from being incommoded either by coffee or tea, that they often qualify, and are qualified by theſe beverages, inſomuch as they partly counteract the ſtimulating effects of different kinds of food and drink.

AMERICA.

BOSTON, May 29.

Extract of a letter from Samuel Safford, Eſq. to Colonel Eliſha Porter, High Sheriff of Hampſhire county, dated Bennington, May 28, 1787.

"From certain information I have this day received, and cannot but believe, the inſurgents that are in this ſtate, and on the borders of Connecticut river, have concerted meaſures in ſuch a manner as will effectually releaſe the ſtate priſoners now confined at Northampton, unleſs effectual ſteps are ſeaſonably taken to prevent them. Early on Thurſday morning, the preſent week, is the time aſſigned. The duty I owe to good order and government, induces me to give you this notice. I do not heſitate as to the truth of my information.—You will doubtleſs be on your guard, and take ſuch meaſures as prudence will dictate."

NEW-YORK, June 1.

The following curious circumſtance, which happened near Belfaſt, we are aſſured, from good authority, is an abſolute fact:—A number of people were aſſembled at a houſe near Kilmore, to hear a Methodiſt preacher. A ſoldier and a trumpeter paſſing that way, on their road to Belfaſt, being much fatigued, on ſeeing a light, made up to the houſe; but as the people within were engaged in ſinging pſalms, they could not gain admittance; they were obliged to lay themſelves down on ſome ſtraw in a barn adjoining the room where the preaching was, and from which it was ſeparated by a wall of but a few feet high. The preacher took his text from Revelations, chap. 8, beginning at verſe 6, deſcribing "the ſeven angels ſounding their trumpets, and there following hail mingled with blood, &c. "In the midſt of the preacher's harangue about death, hell, laſt trumpet, &c. when the feelings of his auditors were wrought up to the higheſt pitch of enthuſiaſm, the trumpeter ſounded a charge—every one thought it was the day of judgment—the peacher was ſo panic ſtruck that he dropped from the chair on which he was ſtanding, flat on his face—the hearers were not leſs terrified; ſome of them fell down in the ſame manner, afraid to look up, while men, women, and children tumbled over each other in the greateſt confuſion, and thought themſelves happy in getting out with the loſs of hats, wigs, cloaks, &c. In the mean time the trumpeter and ſoldier ſlipped off undiſcovered, nor was it known from whence theſe ſounds had proceeded, which had occaſioned ſo much confuſion and diſmay."

June 4.

Extract of a letter from Paris, received by the Favorite, Capt. Couper, dated April 4.

"The Notables have adjourned themſelves the 28th of laſt month, to the 16th inſt. The length of their debates, and the minute attention they gave to the important matters laid before them by the reſpective ſecretaries of ſtate, have made it impoſſible for them to go through all the buſineſs before Eaſter. It is ſuppoſed that their next ſeſſion will laſt three months more. Almoſt all the plans of M. Necker and his predeceſſor, which none of them had courage or credit enough to put in execution, are now deliberated upon by theſe repreſentatives of the nation. They have agreed to no propoſal, but after a thorough inveſtigation, and they have rejected ſome of them, as the territorial impoſt, with a laudable firmneſs."

Philadelphia, *June* 7.

PROCEEDINGS on the Eaſtern Spring Circuit—the honorable *William Auguſtus Atlee* and *George Bryan*, eſquires, juſtices.

THE court of Oyer and Terminer for the county of BERKS, was opened at Reading on Monday the 6th day of May laſt, when a bill was ſent to the grand inqueſt againſt William Thompſon, for burglary, with intent to rob, committed at the houſe of Jacob Morgan, eſquire, in the townſhip of Caernarvon, on which bill the jury endorſed *ignoramus*.—No other criminal buſineſs had ariſen in the county.

The aſſizes at Eaſton, for the county of NORTHAMPTON, began on the following Monday, and a bill for manſlaughter was preferred to the grand jury on the following occaſion. Two young men had been ſhooting with guns at a mark. Each of them fired once. Next day a man was found dead among the buſhes, killed by a leaden ball, in the direction towards which the guns were pointed. It ſeemed probable that he came by his death from the diſcharge of one of their guns. It was however uncertain which, and there was no colour to ſuſpect malice; yet as the fact happened near to a road, it was ſuppoſed that this circumſtance (the diſcharging of a gun on or near an highway, being an offence puniſhable by a fine of 40ſ.) would have aggrivated, what might otherwiſe have been a mere caſuality; but the road turned out to be only a way to mill.—The return of the bill was therefore, very properly, *ignoramus*. No other offence proper for the cognizance of the judges was found in Northampton county.

The next county to which theſe judges came, was BUCKS. Their buſineſs began at Newtown on the 20th of laſt month, where an indictment was found for burglary, with intent to ſteal, againſt a perſon who had eſcaped; another for highway robbery againſt William Campbell, who upon trial was acquitted——no teſtimony appearing to ſupport the charge.

William Johnſton, ſeamen, was charged with burglary and larceny, but the proſecutor abſconding, juſt before the trial, he was found guilty of the larceny only, and that being of wearing apparel of ſmall value, the ſentence of public labor for three months was pronounced upon him.

The grand jury of the county of Bucks, alſo accuſed Thomas Dyer, eſquire, and Thomas Wright, his brother in law, with a very violent and unprovoked aſſault and battery on Joſeph Thomas, eſq. committed by T. W. in the houſe and preſence of juſtice Dryer, where Mr. Thomas was come to obtain a warrant againſt Joſeph Doane, for forcible entry into his freehold, (the ſame having been forfeited for treaſon) during which the juſtice ſtood by, countenancing and abetting the outrage. Thomas Wright ſubmitted, but Mr. Dyer ſtood trial. The aggravated circumſtances of this offence, induced the court to lay a fine of 75l. on juſtice Dyer, and 50l. on Mr. Wright. The weapon uſed on this occaſion was the butt end of a Dutch cart-whip, broken off from the reſt, which the aſſailant brought concealed inſidiouſly and unmanfully under his coat, and which he inſtantly levelled at the head of the proſecutor, who was then ſitting. It was teſtified by a witneſs of good credit, that Mr. Dyer, ſome time after the affray, in diſcourſe with him concerning it, ſaid that 'Wright came to his aſſiſtance from the *bully-ragging* of Joſeph Thomas.'—On the trial, no evidence of intemperate behaviour in J. Thomas to the magiſtrate appeared, but to the contrary.

Another indictment was alſo found, charging Mr. Dyer, with a miſdemeanor as a juſtice of the peace, in not interpoſing to keep the peace, but on the contrary, countenancing and abetting the breaking of it.———To this he pleaded not guilty, and the trial thereof was put off 'till the next aſſizes.

The honorable the chief juſtice and judge Ruſh returned to town laſt week, having finiſhed the Weſtern Circuit for the ſpring.

At a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery held at Goſhen, for the county of CHESTER, Edward M'Carty and Michael Kelly, were indicted, tried and convicted of a robbery, and ſentenced to an ignominious public ſervitude for the ſpace of ten years.

Daniel Harkins was indicted for a robbery, tried and convicted, and ſentenced to the like ſervitude for four years.

And John Lewis was indicted, tried and convicted of a burglary, and ſentenced to the like ſervitude for two years.

At a like court held before the ſame judges at the borough of Lancaſter, for the county of LANCASTER, no offence, for which a capital puniſhment was formerly inflicted, appeared to have been committed in that county within the ſpace of a year, except by a negro man, named Joe, who was indicted for a burglary, but had made his eſcape.

At the like court held at the borough of Carliſle, for the county of CUMBERLAND, Joſeph Ramſey Warner, was indicted, tried and convicted, of murdering David Muſſelman on the 7th of January laſt, and ſentenced to be hanged by the neck until he ſhould be dead.

Sarah Williams was indicted, tried and convicted of murdering her female baſtard child, on the 28th day of April, 1786, by expoſing it, &c. She had ſentence of death paſſed upon her, but was recommended to mercy by her jury, and many other gentlemen of the firſt reputation.

Thomas Ruth was indicted and tried for manſlaughter, by killing Robert M'Kinney, and acquitted.

John Rian was detected in ſtealing a ſilk handkerchief out of the pocket of Joſeph M'Kinney, in the court-houſe, in open day, during the trial of Warner; he was indicted, tried and convicted the ſame day, and ſentenced to an ignominious public ſurvitude for a year.

At the court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, held at the borough of York, for the county of YORK, Chriſtian Batchaell, Godfrey King, Andrew Hoak, Conrad Hoak, Mathis Hollypeter, and twenty others, were indicted on three ſeveral bills, for riots and miſdemeanors; they ſeverally pleaded guilty, with a proteſtation of their innocence, and ſubmitted to the mercy of the court.—Their offences conſiſted in reſcuing ſome cattle, which had been diſtrained for taxes, from the conſtable, in the preſence and out of the ſtable of Conrad Sherman, eſquire, a juſtice of the peace of that county—inſulting divers juſtices of the peace, when holding an Orphans Court in York—aſſaulting the high ſheriff, and ſtriking him, when in the execution of his office, endeavouring to preſerve the peace, &c. On the 30th day of November laſt, near an hundred men, about twenty armed with guns, and the reſt with clubs, had marched into York, and by force attempted to reſcue ſome goods and chattles, that had been executed for taxes, but were oppoſed and diſappointed; and on the 25th of January laſt another party, conſiſting of about 120, armed with clubs, had aſſembled at the houſe of juſtice Sherman, where a public ſale of ſome cattle ſeized for taxes was to have been held, and effected a reſcue of them—Theſe offenders appeared very ſenſible of their folly and miſconduct, expreſſed their penitence, and petitioned the court for clemency.

The chief juſtice ſtated the enormity of their offences, explained to them the cauſes of the late war and revolution, the part they had acted (for they had been generally, if not all, againſt the American cauſe) and told them, that the expences of the firſt three or four years of the war had been chiefly borne by the whigs, who had alone taken the continental money, and by its depreciation defrayed theſe expences; that it was very probable a peace would have taken place ſoon after our alliance with France, had not the invaders of our country been encouraged by our internal enemies to protract the war; that the foreign and domeſtic debt was therefore occaſioned principally by them; that the magnanimity of thoſe virtuous men, who, at the riſque of every thing valuable in this life, had been chiefly inſtrumental (under God) in procuring peace, liberty, and ſafety to their country, had been ſuch, as to extend thoſe bleſſings equally to thoſe who had riſqued nothing for them: and as this was the caſe, they had the leaſt reaſon of any to complain of taxes, or to heſitate in paying their equal proportion of them. He then contraſted York county with ſeveral others; that it had never been invaded by the Britiſh army nor their ſavage allies, and notwithſtanding they were in arrear for taxes more than any county in the ſtate; that they owed a balance for the year 1782 of £.14,011 2-7, for the year 1783, £ 10,526-9-10, and that they had not paid a farthing for the years 1785 and 1786 of their quota of £ 6102-18-3 *per annum*; and farther, that the money drawn for intereſt by the creditors of the public, living in York county, was equal to its annual tax; that the remoteſt counties, where there was comparatively no commerce or market, had done their part; that Waſhington county had paid all the taxes but a part for 1786, and Fayette county owed not a farthing.

The court then fined Chriſtian Batchtell 75l. Godfrey King 50l. and Andrew Hoak, Conrad Hoak, and Mathias Hollypeter 25l. each, and ordered them to enter into recognizances for the peace and good behaviour for a year; the principal in the ſum of 1000l. with a good ſurety in 500l.

The ſentences on the other 20 were reſpited until the next court, and it was ordered that they ſhould enter into recognizances for their appearance at that time, and to keep the peace and be of good behaviour in the mean time, each party in 500l. with a good ſurety in 250l.

We are happy in communicating to the public, that even thoſe who had been the ſubjects of cenſure and puniſhment, were ſatisfied with the proceedings; that peace and order are perfectly reſtored, and that there is every reaſon to expect a continuance of them.

The many mendicants that at this time infeſt the city, are a great reproach to our police, for it muſt be preſumed either that there is no proviſion made by law for the infirm and the helpleſs, or that there is no power in the magiſtrates to compel the able and the idle to reſort to their own labour for ſupport. Whether walking in the ſtreet, or ſitting in the houſe, we are alike expoſed to the ſupplications of thoſe who are, or who pretend to be dependant upon charity; and, after contributing amply to an exhorbitant poor tax, the humane citizen is forced into an indiſcriminate bounty, which can afford little ſatisfaction to his own mind, from the dubious pretenſions of thoſe on whom it is beſtowed. The two claſſes of beggars, the real and fictitious, are indeed alike worthy the notice of the legiſlature; and as they are equally a public nuiſance, the ſociety has a ſort of demand on their governors, to have it removed. Neither is it at all impracticable, as experience and common ſenſe will demonſtrate. The laſt ſhould be kept by authority to hard labour, and the firſt ſupported as the orphans of the public, who have a right to live, though nature or fortune has denied them the means.

So entirely is the idea of puniſhment removed from the pains and penalties intended to be introduced by the new criminal ſyſtem, that a convict, who had eſcaped from his keepers, having wandered for ſome time through the country, has voluntarily returned to his barrow and his chains—declaring that he could in no other ſituation acquire ſo comfortable a maintenance with ſo little trouble. In theſe times, when the greateſt induſtry can hardly produce a livelihood, the circumſtances of the criminals, inſtead of deterring others from vicious purſuits, offer a temptation for the commiſſion of crimes. It requires too much virtue perhaps from the nature of man to preſerve his integrity in want and wretchedneſs, when the conveniencies of life may be purchaſed by the ſmalleſt deviation from the rules of honeſty.

A gentleman has favoured us with the following account of an improvement in mechanics, which it is hoped will induce ſome ingenious artiſt to explain the powers employed in the conſtruction of the ſteam-engine, that, its advantages, ſo highly eſteemed in Europe, may be extended to the riſing trades of this continent.

Extract of a letter from an eminent Brewer in London.

"We have erected a ſteam engine at our brew-houſe, by which we grind 250 quarters of malt per day, and pump up 1200 barrels of water per hour, from a well communicating with the Thames, and generally performs all the operations for which 21 horſes were employed—conſuming only nine buſhels of coals in twelve hours, and the engine entirely managed by one man and a boy. The firſt expence is heavy, but we find, after three months trial it anſwers our moſt ſanguine hopes. Several are already erected in this city, and many more are preparing, which will materially leſſen the demand for horſes, and prove a public as well as a private benefit."

A memorial drawn up at the inſtance of the cardinal de Rohan, in juſtification of his conduct againſt the charges of Madame de la Motte, has lately been publiſhed in Paris. The ſtory has been circulated, in detached parts, in all the Pennſylvania newſpapers, but never ſet forth in the manner it is related in this performance. As it has been the ſubject of general converſation for ſome time paſt, and is one of the moſt extraordinary tranſactions that has happened within the memory of man, it may not prove tireſome to our readers that have the outlines of it laid before them.

Cardinal de Rohan, as grand almoner of France, has the diſpoſal of the money which the king and queen think proper to give away in charity. By ſome miſconduct or other he had incurred the queen's diſpleaſure, who ſeems to be every thing at the court of Paris; and of courſe was forbidden her preſence. During this interval, it happened that Madam de la Motte, an adventureſs, was introduced to him as an object of his charity; particularly as ſhe pretended to be a deſcendant of the royal houſe of Valois, of whom was Henry the Fourth of France. To this woman he was bountiful whenever ſhe called upon him. After a few viſits, ſhe gave him to underſtand that ſhe had obtained acceſs to the queen, and had her majeſty's order on him for certain ſums of money, for which, at different times, ſhe produced the queen's ſign manual, which ſhe contrived to get forged. Not long after, ſhe made him believe that ſhe had the queen's ear, was honoured with her favours, and flattered herſelf ſhe ſhould be able to reconcile him to her majeſty. This ſhe ſoon told him ſhe had effected; and that if he would walk in the gardens of Verſailles, as if by accident, where the queen frequently walked, ſhe was convinced the queen would ſpeak to him. He liſtened to this, and followed her advice. She accordingly prevailed on Mademoiſelle d'Oliva, a friend of her's, to perſonate the queen, (as at her majeſty's requeſt) whom ſhe dreſſed up for the purpoſe, ſo as not to ſhew much of her face; and when ſhe drew near the cardinal in the walks, Madam de la Motte approached him, and ſaid the queen would ſpeak to him. He went up, and had only time to hear theſe words, "You may hope that what paſt will be forgotten;" for the counteſs d'Artois, the queen's ſiſter-in-law, was announced, and he was obliged to retire. It was ſufficient, however, for him. He was perſuaded he was reinſtated in her favour, and through the intereſt of la Motte. From this well deſigned interview, la Motte was able to do what ſhe pleaſed with the cardinal. She viſited him frequently as from the queen, with forged orders to pay certain people large ſums of money, as acts of her beneficence, and as ſhe told it to others alſo, that ſhe was in the queen's confidence, it ſoon got to the ears of two jewellers, who had a diamond necklace to diſpoſe of, which they valued at 60 or 70,000l. ſterling. Theſe men applied to her to get the queen to look at it. The thought ſtruck her, ſhe amuſed them with hopes of the queen's buying it, and planned it ſo, that ſhe got the cardinal to treat with them on the ſubject, ſaying it was the requeſt of her majeſty. The cardinal was weak enough to fall into the ſnare; treated with the jewellers; got poſſeſſion of the necklace, which was to be paid for by inſtalments; and was directed by la Motte to bring it himſelf to Verſailles, where ſhe met him in one of the anti-chambers, and took it from him, as for the queen, and brought him word back, that her majeſty thanked him for the trouble he had taken, and would take care the money he had agreed for ſhould be paid at the ſtated times. Madame de la Motte broke up this necklace, and, through her huſband, diſpoſed of great part of the jewels in London, and elſewhere; and, when the time of payment came round, the fraud and forgery was diſcovered. The contriver of it was apprehended; and, to exculpate herſelf, ſhe charges the cardinal, with all the deception, theft, and villainy. The cardinal, in conſequence of this, is impriſoned, brought to a trial, and there acquitted; but, as he has been diſgraced for his folly, and weakneſs, and that diſgrace leaving a ſtigma upon his character, he has procured this memorial to be drawn up, where the whole buſineſs is unravelled, and the innocence of the cardinal made manifeſt.

The art and addreſs of this woman muſt have been wonderful: it exceeds all the ſwindling and frauds we have ever known in England; and, however we may pity the ſituation of the cardinal, we cannot but think him a very weak man, to be duped in an affair of ſuch magnitude. The author of this memorial has done his employer ample juſtice; he has, in a variety of cloſe reaſoning, exculpated the cardinal from having any criminal concern in this tranſaction; nay, he goes ſo far as to advance, that, though the matter has turned out as it has, he even deſerves the good will of the queen; as what he undertook was done, as he thought, in implicit obedience to her majeſty's command.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

Mr. URBAN,

THE great readineſs you have always ſhewn in your communications to your numerous readers, through that uſeful miſcellany the Gentleman's Magazine, induces me, though a new correſpondent, yet a conſtant reader of yours, to relate the extraordinary appearance of a ſkeleton, whoſe coffin lid was broke open by a labourer, in digging the foundation for a veſtry intended to be built at the eaſt end of Weſtbromwich church; the body and the head was turned on its ſide, with the left elbow preſſing hard againſt the lid of the coffin, apparently as if ſtruggling after burial.

It ſeems not improbable that the body of the unhappy man was buried in a trance, and on the beſt information I could get, it was the body of an old lawyer in the ſaid pariſh, of the name of Whitehouſe; and what ſtrengthens my conjecture in the above matter, was his frequent uſe of opiates during his laſt illneſs. He died about the year 1764.

If you think this merits a place in your uſeful work, it may poſſibly be the means of preventing others from the too early burial of their friends, after their apparent, if not real deceaſe; as in my own mind I have not a doubt but many in a year are buried before all ſymptoms of life have left them.

SHIP NEWS.

The Candidus, Dehaus, from Ratterdam; Neptune, Mortimer, from Liverpool; Iris, Cole, from Liſbon; Good Hope, Forteſcue, and Active, Stiles, from Cape Francois; Martha and Mary, Roſs, from St. Euſtatia; John, Howell, from Jamaica; Favourite Laſs, Whitehouſe, from Barbadoes; Two Friends, Jaffrey, from Guadaloupe. Speedwell, Futrell, from Roanoake; Hannah, Dunton, from Philadelphia; Commerce, Webb, from New-York; Baltimore, Smith, from Boſton, and Polly, Holman, from Salem, are arrived at Baltimore.

Captain Prieſtman, of the Mary and Anne, lately arrived at Norfolk from Liverpool, ſpoke the ſhip Donegal, Captain Peters, bound from Baltimore to Martinique, in lat. 33 long. 44.

A brig from Liverpool arrived in Hampton Roads, which ſailed with the Mary and Anne, met with very bad weather, and had the mate and three hands waſhed overboard.

Captain Wilkinſon, of the ſhip Sally, from Bourdeaux, on the 27th April, in lat. 37. long. 59. ſpoke the Active, Powell, from Liverpool, for Norfolk, who had carried away her foremaſt, main top maſt, jibboom, damaged the moſt of her rigging, and had one of his men killed, and three badly wounded. Another ſhip, then in ſight of Captain Powell, was in great diſtreſs, having loſt ſeveral of her ſpars, &c.

The Elephant, Captain Crawford, from Glaſgow, which was ſaid to be put back to Cork in diſtreſs, after being three months at ſea, is arrived at Alexandria, all well.

We learn, that the brigantine Hannah, Captain Cartwright, belonging to Baltimore, was lately ſeized and condemned at Antigua.

The Hope, Craigg, from Alexandria, is arrived at Dieppe, in 5 weeks.

The Nancy, Captain Clarke, alſo from Alexandria, in 5 weeks, is arrived at Whitehaven.

The Henry, Tindall, from Whitehaven; Janet, Thurton, from Barbadoes, and Little Tom, Cartwright, from St. Euſtatia, are arrived at Alexandria.

The Louiſa, Blaney, from Morlaix; Happy, Woodfall, from Liverpool; Ferry, Tolſon, from London; Cato, Coffin, from Aux Cayes; Recovery, Orr, from Jamaica; Robin, Chilton, from Port-au-Prince; Solicitor General, Wood, from Antigua, and Nancy and Peggy, Jennings, from St. Euſtatia, are arrived at Norfolk.

The Grand Turk, Weſt, from Canton; Induſtry, Weſt, from St. Ubes; Iſaac, Orne, from the Iſle of May; John and Benjamin, Crowninſhield, from St. Croix; Sally, Seamon, from St. Euſtatia; Union, Ingerſol, from St. Martin's, and Two Brothers, Weſt, from South Carolina, are arrived at Salem.

Extract of a letter from Salem, May 29, 1787.

"Laſt Tueſday, the ſhip Grand Turk, commanded by Captain Ebenezer Weſt, arrived here from Canton in China, which ſhe left the 2d of January. The Canton, Captain Truxton, of Philadelphia, failed and paſſed through the Streights of Sunda in company with the Turk. On the 1ſt of March, Captain Weſt ſpoke the Royal Charlotte, which met with Captain Truxton on the 29th January, whoſe company were all well. Captain Weſt left the Cape of Good Hope the 19th of March, in company with the Three Siſters, Captain Nichols, of this port, bound to the Iſle of France. He left at the Cape, Captain Lambert of this port, and Captain Skinner of Baltimore. The Turk was abſent 17 months and 19 days, and is the firſt veſſel from New-England which has performed a voyage to China.

"Saturday night the brig Volant, Captain Moſely, arrived here from L'Orient, after a paſſage of 39 days.

"Sunday, the ſchooner Induſtry arrived from St. Ubes, in 40 days, under the command of the mate, Mr. George Weſt, the late maſter, Captain John Cook, having been unfortunately waſhed overboard and drowned, a few days after leaving this port."

From Mr. Lindſay's Marine Intelligencer, Norfolk, May 21.

Arrived the ſhip Apollo, Captain Rawle, from Briſtol: ſhip Grange, from Liverpool: ſhip Mermaid, Hunter, Glaſgow: ſhip Minerva, Johnſton, Oſtend: brig Riſing Sun, Biſhop, Rhode-Iſland: and two ſloops from Charleſtown.

The ſhip Elephant, Crawford, from Glaſgow, was ſpoke with off the coaſt, by Captain Orr, from Jamaica.

Captain Biſhop, from Rhode Iſland, on Wedneſday laſt fell in with the ſloop Sally, Captain Smith, from Egg Harbour, loaded with lumber, in great diſtreſs, in lat. 36. then in ſoundings. Captain Biſhop took her in tow, but as ſhe preſently filled, he was obliged to quit her, and has brought the captain and crew in with him.

SALEM, May 29.

On Wedneſday laſt the artillery company in this town, commanded by Major Zadock Buffinton, appeared for the firſt time in compleat uniform. At two o'clock, their field-pieces, with their flag diſplayed, were paraded in Court Street, and the line ſoon after formed by the company in order of review: when they were viſited by a number of gentlemen, late officers in the army, and the ſelectmen of the town, after which, they performed their exerciſes, manœuvres and firings, on the common and in other parts of the town, in a manner highly acceptable to a numerous collection of ſpectators. The uniform of the company, black and ſcarlet, very pleaſingly affects the eye, and is particularly adapted to a corps of artillery. The flag is blue, with federal ſtripes in the quarter: on a ſhield, over trophies, is inſcribed *Salem Artillery*; motto, *Bellum, pax rurſum*. The reverſe, On a field ſurrounded with laurels, three pieces of artillery: and in a chief, three cannon balls: motto, *Semper parati tyrannos expellere.*

Married at Stoneham, Mr. Jonathan Eaton, aged 75, to Mrs. Hay, relict of Mr. James Hay, aged 70. Mr. Eaton had lived in the married ſtate 56 years.

To-Morrow, the 8th inſtant,
At 9 o'Clock in the Morning, at the
Northern-Liberty Auction-Store,
Will begin the SALE of a General ASSORTMENT of
MERCHANDIZE:
Conſiſting of,
Chintzes, Lawns, Kentings;
Alſo, a Quantity of
PAPER HANGINGS;
And ſome elegant BRASS CANDLESTICKS:
And at 12 o'Clock will be Sold,
A Standing Harpſichord.
June 7. 2ſp
C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

TO BE SOLD.
On Saturday the 16th Inſt.
At the *Coffee-Houſe*, at *One* o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 24 acres, part of which is woodland; ſituate in Blockly townſhip, Philadelphia county, the eſtate of Lydia Morris, deceaſed. Any perſon inclined to view the premiſes, are requeſted to apply to *Iſaac Warner*, of Blockly, or *Nathan Gibſon*, of Kinſeſſing townſhip, who will ſhew the ſame, and make an indiſputable title when ſold. Philadelphia, June 6.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, inn-keeper, in Blockley townſhip, a BAY HORSE, ſuppoſed to be 6 years old, about 15 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, and ſome other marks. The horſe came to ſaid place in the following manner; he followed ſome market people from off the common of Philadelphia, at thro' their information was ſtopped. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

May 30. JOHN LEECH, ſenr.

WANTED,

TWO GELDINGS for the ſaddle, well broke, 14 and a half or 15 hands high, ſwitch tail and flowing mane, well turned, with a good carriage, &c. colour either a dapple grey or black, not exceeding 6 years old; a good price will be given. Apply to *ALEXANDER ANDERSON*, ſix doors above Front ſtreet, in Vine ſtreet. *June 6.* w&ſ6t

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Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Tredeffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, about the latter end of April, three 3 year old Brown or Black *STEERS*; the one had white about his belly and legs; one other has a white face, and the other a brown without any white about him, that is remembered, except round his eyes it appears as if the hair had been rubbed off, and forms a ring. Whoever ſecures ſaid Steers, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home. WILLIAM DEWEES. *June 6*

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 1ſt of September, 1785, living in Eaſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſtray Pyed HEIFFER with her left ear cropped; about two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 6. GEORGE PRISE.

Juſt PUBLISHED, *and for* SALE,
A Metzzotinto Print
of the Rev'd Mr JOSEPH PILMORE,
Corner of Lombard and Third ſtreets,

James Glentworth,
At his *Office* the Corner of Third and Market ſtreets,
Procures Money on Loan,
To any amount, on depoſits or ſatisfactory ſecurity.
LIKEWISE,
Buys and Sells on Commiſſion,

Bank Stock, Nicholſon's Loan-Office funded and unfunded Depreciation, Stelle's, Story's, and Pierce's Certificates, and every other kind of Paper iſſued by Pennſylvania or the United States. March 26 2aw

FOR SALE,

A valuable Plantation 19 miles from the city, in high cultivation, ſuitable for a country ſeat, or a perſon wiſhing to attend the market—Likewiſe, a *LOT* in Market ſtreet, a good ſtand for buſineſs.

Bourdeaux Claret
Of a ſuperior quality, in bottles and in the wood:
Alſo, a few Hampers of
Fine light Iriſh Claret,
TO BE SOLD BY
ISAAC JONES,
In Cheſnut ſtreet, one door from the corner of Third ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Croſs-Keys;
Of whom may be had, as uſual,
A general Aſſortment of Liquors,
Both in bottles and on draught. Philad. June 6. 2w7

Three Pounds Reward,

WENT away from the ſubſcriber on the 15th inſtant, May, a *NEGRO LAD*, named *Robert*, about 17 years old, luſty of his age, ſmooth faced, buſhy hair, this country born: had on when he went away, a brown jacket, white linen trowſers or check overalls with a drawing ſtring at the ankles; but may change his cloaths, as he took ſundry others with him. Whoever ſecures and delivers ſaid Negro to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges.

GUNNING BEDFORD.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off upon their peril. *May 26*

Knox *and* Henderſon,

Have juſt received by the ſhip Alexander, from London, via New York, a beautiful aſſortment of

CHINESE RIBBONS,

Black Modes, White Sarſenets, Gauzes, &c. &c. which they will ſell low for caſh. etf

Philadelphia, 7th June.

Wanted, a Wet Nurſe, with a good breaſt of milk, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

Pragers, Liebaert & Co.
ARE NOW LANDING
From on board the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, captain Sollet, from Amſterdam, and Opening for Sale at their Store in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry,
A General ASSORTMENT of Genuine
DRUGS:
ALSO,

Oznabrigs, ticklenburgs, Ruſſia ſheetings, German dowlaſs, heſſens and Rolls, gunpowder, ſaltpetre, &c.—*They have alſo for SALE,*

BLACK pepper, low priced printed linens, chintzes cottons and calicoes, Bandano, Barcelona and other ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton furniture checks, fine book muſlins, threads of all ſorts, tapes and bindings and twiſt buttons, coarſe and fine cloths, coatings, bearſkins, frizes, Lubeck duck, Marſeilles quilting, dimities plain and figured, Holland and Flanders linen and ſheetings, millinary, writing and poſt paper, ſnuff, tobacco, china, delph and earthen ware, jewellery, carpenters, joiners and coopers tools, Hermitage wine, breakfaſt and other teas, beſt Holland gin in caſes, ſnakeroot, Carolina indigo, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Dutch Scythes and German Straw Knives, with ſuitable WHETSTONES, and alſo a general and beſt Aſſortment of BOULTING CLOTHS. *May 17.* ſſ3tawtf

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To be Sold or Let,
(And may be entered upon immediately)

THAT elegant Country Seat, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, in the Northern Liberties, below the Falls; together with a Coach Houſe, Stables, and a large Garden with excellent fruit trees. For terms apply to

April 16. 3tawtf *PETER MILLER.*

N. B. This Place was formerly occupied by his Excellency the Chevalier *Luzerne.*

Likewiſe, to be Let—A large, commodious HOUSE, the corner of Arch and Fourth ſtreets, with Garden, Stable, and Coach-houſe, in excellent repair, and one of the beſt houſes in this city. Enquire as above.

TO BE LET,

THAT convenient three ſtory Brick HOUSE, with the STORES belonging to it, late in the tenure of *Peter Wikoff*; ſituate in Water ſtreet, between Race and Arch ſtreets; poſſeſſion of the ſame can be given immediately. Enquire of Mr. *Peter Wikoff*, or *De Heyder Veydt & Co.* in Second ſtreet, between Race and Arch ſtreets April 20

In addition to Mr. Peale's Exhibition of Pictures, is a collection of
Italian Paintings,

Which are ſent into this country for ſale; a catalogue of the ſeveral paintings, and the prices put on them, may be ſeen at the rooms.

One ſhilling for attendance as uſual to ſee the paintings *and Muſeum*, or one dollar for a ticket, which admits the perſon as often as he chuſes to viſit the rooms for one year.

The Noted STALLION
ECLIPSE,

HAVING for four years ſucceſſively ſtood at the ſame place as a *COVERING HORSE*, and been frequently ſhewn at the Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and at all times and places where he has been viewed and examined by any gentleman ſportſman, or judge of that noble animal, ſtill allowed to be the moſt complete figure of a horſe they had ever ſeen; and it is as generally acknowledged, "*that for beauty, carriage and ſpeed,*" he is not excelled by any on this continent, nor is there any more certain and noted for getting ſuperior elegant colts; many of which are now very valuable, and may be ſeen in the poſſeſſion of ſeveral gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

ECLIPSE having thus ſo juſtly ſupported the higheſt reputation of a *Covering Stallion*, by giving full ſatisfaction to the ſubſcriber's friends, is, for the conveniency of ſuch gentlemen as chooſe to breed elegant horſes from him, ſtill continued at the old place, the late ſeat of Mr. Robert Hopkins, deceaſed, on Point-no-Point, five miles from Philadelphia, to COVER this ſeaſon, at *Three Pounds Five Shillings each Mare.* The horſe is ſo generally known, that it almoſt ſeems ſuperfluous to ſay any thing as to deſcribing him, and only for cuſtom it were entirely unneceſſary: however, he is full blooded, a moſt beautiful bright bay, ſtrong black mane and tail, and well marked, full fifteen hands and an inch high, every way truly proportioned, and of ſuperior figure, riſing eight old, of great ſtrength and action, and his pedigree is up to the firſt breed of horſes ever on the continent, a Fearnought, a Herod, &c. The particular deſcent will be given to thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to favour the ſubſcriber with their preference.

Good *Paſture* on reaſonable terms, and every neceſſary care taken of the mares while in the ſubſcriber's charge. The money to be paid before they are taken away, JACOB BATES.

N. B. For the ſatisfaction of the Public, and obſervation of gentlemen ſportſmen, judges of horſes, ECLIPSE will be ſhewn at the Coffee-Houſe, on Market days, when the weather is fine, and will be ſold if a generous price is offered. *Point-no-Point*, April 16. tf.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on Wedneſday the 20th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling houſe of Adam Reigart, in the Borough of Lancaſter, one twoſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with two lots of ground thereto belonging, ſituate in ſaid Borough, bounded on the eaſt by Orange ſtreet, on the north by Cheſnut ſtreet, on the weſt by Water-ſtreet, and on the ſouth by a lot of Jacob Stall; alſo one moiety of a tract of land, containing ſixty acres, ſituate in Tanheim Townſhip; and one lot or piece of ground, ſituate in ſaid Borough, containing five acres, adjoining lands of John Hubley, Eſquire, Daniel Bart, and others, late the property of William Parr, Eſquire, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by JOHN MILLER, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, May 15. 5t

From the MIRROR.

THE following beautiful lines were wrote by MICHAEL BRUCE, a young Scotchman, who was born in a remote village in Kinroſsſhire, and deſcended from parents remarkable for nothing but the innocence and ſimplicity of their lives. In the twenty-firſt year of his age, he was ſeized with a conſumption, which put an end to his life.

NOW ſpring returns, but not to me returns
The vernal joy my better years have known:
Dim in my breaſt life's dying taper burns,
And all the joys of life with health are flown.

Starting and ſhiv'ring in th' inconſtant wind,
Meagre and pale, the ghoſt of what I was,
Beneath ſome blaſted tree I lie reclin'd,
And count the ſilent moments as they paſs.

The winged moments, whoſe unſtaying ſpeed
No art can ſtop, or in their courſe arreſt:
Whoſe flight ſhall ſhortly count me with the dead,
And lay me down in peace with them that reſt.

Oft morning-dreams preſage approaching fate;
And morning-dreams, as poets tell, are true;
Led by pale ghoſts, I enter death's dark gate,
And bid the realms of light and life adieu.

I hear the helpleſs wail, the ſhriek of woe;
I ſee the muddy wave, the dreary ſhore,
The ſluggiſh ſtreams that ſlowly creep below,
Which mortals viſit, and return no more.

Farewell, ye blooming fields! ye chearful plains!
Enough for me the church-yard's lonely mound,
Where melancholy with ſtill ſilence reigns,
And the rank graſs waves o'er the chearleſs ground.

There let me wander at the cloſe of eve,
When ſleep ſits dewy on the labourer's eyes;
The world and all its buſy follies leave,
And talk with wiſdom where my DAPHNIS lies.

There let me ſleep forgotten in the clay,
When death ſhall ſhut theſe weary aching eyes,
Reſt in the hopes of an eternal day,
Till the long night is gone, and the laſt morn ariſe.

Nothing has more the power of awakening benevolence, than the conſideration of genius thus depreſſed by ſituation, ſuffered to pine in obſcurity, and ſometimes, as in the caſe of this unfortunate young man, to periſh, it may be, for want of thoſe comforts and conveniencies which might have foſtered a delicacy of frame or of mind, ill calculated to bear the hardſhips which poverty lays on both. For my own part, I never paſs the place (a little hamlet, ſkirted with a circle of old-aſh trees, about three miles on this ſide of Kinroſs) where MICHAEL BRUCE reſided; I never look on his dwelling—a ſmall thatched houſe, diſtinguiſhed from the cottages of the other inhabitants only by a *ſaſhed window* at the end, inſtead of a lattice, fringed with a *honeyſuckle* plant, which the poor youth had trained round it;—I never find myſelf in that ſpot, but I ſtop my horſe involuntarily, and looking on the window, which the honeyſuckle has now almoſt covered, in the dream of the moment, I picture out a figure for the gentle tenant of the manſion; I wiſh, and my heart ſwells while I do ſo, that he were alive, and that I were a great man, to have the luxury of viſiting him there, and bidding him be happy.

A young man of genius, in a deep conſumption, at the age of twenty one, feeling himſelf every moment going faſter to decline, is an object ſufficiently intereſting; but how much muſt every feeling on the occaſion be heightened, when we know that this perſon poſſeſſed ſo much dignity and compoſure of mind, as not only to contemplate his approaching fate, but even to write a poem on the ſubject!

Anecdote of the Celebrated Mr. SHERIDAN.

AFTER Mr. Sheridan's famous ſpeech in the Engliſh Houſe of Commons, upon the fortifications, Mr. Rigby talking of him next day ſaid, I always thought Sheridan one of the clevereſt fellows of the age, and now I am convinced of it; for laſt night he was amuſing, entertaining, and inſtructing the whole city of London. The School for Scandal was performing at Drury-lane—the Duenna at Covent-Garden—and he himſelf making a moſt admirable ſpeech in St. Stephen's chapel, upon the fortifications, all to *crowded audiences.*

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.
Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK*, containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—
Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe*,
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young*,
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh*; Alſo,
One loan-office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUEL YOUNG.*

etf

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of John Hays, David Jones, and Eber Taylor, inſolvent debtors confined in the goal of Burlington county for debt, that they be and appear before the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for the ſaid county, on Tueſday the twenty-ſixth day of June next, then and there to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtors eſtates ſhould not be made, for the benefit of all their creditors, and the ſaid priſoners be diſcharged from their confinement, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of ſaid ſtate, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors." 3t

New-Jerſey, Burlington County, May 18.

A *Tenant's* Houſe and Ten
ACRES OF LAND
TO BE LET;
It is about three miles from this city—Alſo,
Five acres of Meadow in Moyamenſing. Apply to TENCH COXE.

Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe.

Vincent M. Peloſi,

At his *WINE CELLAR* under the *Coffee Houſe*,
Sells *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, viz.

		£.	s.	d.
PARTICULAR London Madeira wine, 7 years old, at	(per gallon)	1	0	0
Ditto ditto in bottles	(per dozen)	2	10	0
New-York ditto, dit. 5 years old	(per gal.)	0	18	0
Ditto Sherry in bottles, thirteen years old (per dozen)		2	10	0
Old London Port ditto	(per doz.)	1	10	0
Bourdeaux claret of the firſt quality,	dit.	2	5	0
Ditto ſecond ditto,	dit.	1	17	6
Still white Champaigne	dit.	3	0	0
Muſcat of Fontinuac,	dit.	1	10	0
Genuiac Liſbon, 5 years old	(per gal.)	0	10	0
Teneriffe ditto,	ditto	0	6	0
Genuiac Coniac brandy, 9 yrs old,	dit.	0	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto,	dit.	0	6	0
Old Jamaica ſpirits	dit.	0	7	6
Antigua rum	dit.	0	6	0
Holland geneva in caſes of 12 bottles each,		1	12	0
Beſt London porter	(per dozen)	1	0	0

Syrups and Liquers of every ſort.
42 caſks Bourdeaux Claret of 50 gallons each,
N. B. Bottles always to be returned. tuthſtf

Knox & Henderſon,

—Front ſtreet, three Doors above Market ſtreet—
Have Imported in the ſhips, *Harmony* from *London*, and *Grange* from *Liverpool*,
A General ASSORTMENT of

European and Eaſt-India Goods,

Which they are now OPENING for SALE, *viz.*

IRISH linens and ſheetings
Brown and white Ruſſia ditto
German and Scotch dowlas
Brown ſileſias and oznaburgs
Calicoes and printed cottons
Furniture ditto
A beautiful aſſortment of chintzes
Printed linen handkerchiefs
Check and blue paſte dit.
Tablecloths of all ſizes
Plain, checquered and corded muſlins
Plain, figured and ſtriped lawns
Striped and flowered bordered lawn handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto aprons
A compleat aſſortment of Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs
Ditto china and faſhionable gauze ribbons
Green, black and crimſon perſian taffities
Flowered and ſpotted bandanoes
4-4 and 6-4 book muſlins
Jeans, Jeanets and fuſtians
Dutch cords and India dimities
Printed dit. for waiſtcoats
Velverets, corduroys and thickſetts
7 8, 4-4 and apron width checks
7 8, 4-4 bedticks
Black and coloured ſewing ſilks
Tammies and durants
Sattinets and laſtings
Black ſquare modes
Womens thread and cotton ſtockings
Mens plain and ribbed dit.
Ladies jean and linen gloves
Ditto habit ditto
Mens thread ditto
Round and cock'd hats
Quality and ſhoe bindings
Threads and twiſts
Needle wrought buttons
Pins, needles and tapes, &c &c. &c.

——Likewiſe, in aſſorted Packages——

Iriſh Linens, Calicoes & Chintzes;

Jeans and Fuſtians, Ounce Threads, Checks, Hats, &c.

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures,
Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7-8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11 8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit,
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & checquered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Mair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and loraleens
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt

GAUSES,

French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chambery lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs

May 1 eptf

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

WHO has for ſometime paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley: is now removed to that old and commodious tavern the *Harp* and *Crown*, in Third ſtreet. He begs leave to ſolicit the favours of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp and Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Philad. May 16. 3'awtf

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT for aſcertaining and confirming to certain perſons called Connecticut claimants, the lands by them claimed within the county of Luzerne, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS an unhappy diſpute for many years ſubſiſted between the province and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the one part, and the colony and ſtate of Connecticut on the other part, relative to certain lands within the charter boundary of Pennſylvania, but which were claimed by Connecticut, as falling within the limits of her charter; which diſpute was finally terminated by the decree of the court of commiſſioners at Trenton, on the thirtieth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two, in the mode preſcribed by the articles of confederation of the United States; by which decree the queſtion between the two ſtates, was decided in favor of Pennſylvania: And whereas, before the termination of the ſaid claim of Connecticut, a number of its inhabitants, with their aſſociates, ſettled upon and improved divers tracts of land, lying on or near to the northeaſt branch of the river Suſquehanna, and the waters thereof, and now within the county of Luzerne: And whereas, parts of the ſame lands have been claimed under titles derived from the late proprietaries of Pennſylvania; and theſe interfering claims have occaſioned much contention, expence and bloodſhed: and this aſſembly being deſirous of putting an end to thoſe evils, by confirming ſuch of the Connecticut claims, as were acquired by actual ſettlers prior to the termination of the ſaid diſpute, agreeably to the petition of a number of the ſaid ſettlers, and by granting a juſt compenſation to the Pennſylvania claimants: And whereas, the lands aforeſaid, claimed by the Connecticut ſettlers, have been uſually aſſigned to them in rights, or lots, of about three hundred acres each, which rights, or lots, have either been entire, or in two or more diviſions: therefore

Be it enacted, and it it hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That all the ſaid rights or lots now lying within the county of Luzerne, which were occupied or acquired by Connecticut claimants, who were actual ſettlers there, at or before the termination of the claim of the ſtate of Connecticut, by the decree aforeſaid, and which rights, or lots, were particularly aſſigned to the ſaid ſettlers prior to the ſaid decree, agreeably to the regulations then in force among them, be, and they are hereby confirmed to them and their heirs and aſſigns: Provided, that all the claimants whoſe lots are hereby confirmed, ſhall by themſelves, guardians, or other lawful agents, within eight months, next after the paſſing of this act, prefer to the commiſſioners herein after mentioned, their reſpective claims to the lots aforeſaid, therein ſtating the grounds of their claims, and ſufficiently deſcribing the lots claimed, ſo that the ſame may be known and aſcertained, and ſupport the ſame by reaſonable proofs.

And whereas, it will be neceſſary to inſtitute a ſummary mode of aſcertaining and eſtabliſhing the right of each claimant. Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That Peter Muhlenberg, Timothy Pickering and Joſeph Montgomery, eſquires, be and they are hereby appointed commiſſioners for the purpoſes hereinafter expreſſed and declared, and in caſe of the death, abſence or refuſal to ſerve of any or all of the ſaid commiſſioners, the ſupreme executive council, are hereby authoriſed and required to ſupply the vacancy or vacancies occaſioned thereby, by other new appointment or appointments.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall repair to the county of Luzerne, within two months next after the paſſing of this act, and at ſuch place within the ſame county, and at ſuch time as they the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall appoint to meet together, for the purpoſe of receiving and examining the claims of all perſons to the lots intended by this act to be confirmed. And the ſaid commiſſioners are hereby empowered to adjourn their meeting from time to time, and to ſuch places, within the ſaid county, as they ſhall judge beſt, for the proper and ſpeedy execution of their commiſſion. And that all perſons intereſted in the ſaid lots may be duly notified to make and ſupport their claims thereto, within the time preſcribed by this act, the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall cauſe it to be publiſhed in one or more of the news-papers, printed in Pennſylvania and Connecticut, with an advertiſement ſubjoined, expreſſing the time and place propoſed for their firſt meeting; and copies of this act, and of the ſaid advertiſement, ſhall alſo be poſted up at ſundry places within the ſaid county, for the information of the inhabitants. And the examination of the ſaid claims ſhall be by witneſſes, on their oaths or affirmations (which the ſaid commiſſioners are ſeverally empowered to adminiſter) and ſuch other evidence as ſhall be produced to the ſaid commiſſioners, or which they can obtain. And of ſuch claims as ſhall be ſupported by evidence ſatisfactory to the ſaid commiſſioners or any two of them, there ſhall be made a fair entry, in which the lots ſo claimed ſhall be deſcribed, and in ſuch manner that the ſame may be clearly known and aſcertained. Provided, That where two or more claims of Connecticut claimants, to the ſame lot, ſhall be preſented, and it ſhall appear to the ſaid commiſſioners by ſatisfactory evidence, that the ſame lot ought to be confirmed, agreeably to the meaning of this act, they ſhall make a fair entry thereof as aforeſaid; and if the ſeveral claimants agree to ſubmit their claims to the determination of the ſaid commiſſioners, they ſhall proceed to hear and determine the ſame accordingly; but if they do not thus agree, either of the claimants may proſecute his claim in the proper court of law, as in ordinary caſes of conteſted titles.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid commiſſioners be, and they are hereby authoriſed to appoint a ſurveyor or ſurveyors to ſurvey all the lots aforeſaid of the Connecticut claimants: and the ſurveys thereof ſhall be returned to the ſaid commiſſioners for their information and aſſiſtance, in proſecuting their enquiries and examinations; and the ſurveys of ſuch of the ſaid lots, the claims to which ſhall be admitted by the ſaid commiſſioners, ſhall by them be afterwards returned, together with their book of entries deſcribing the ſame, to the ſupreme executive council, who ſhall cauſe patents to be iſſued for their confirmation, and each patent ſhall comprehend all the parcels of land, which are to be confirmed to the ſame claimant, or joint-claimants, to whom by the return of the commiſſioners aforeſaid, the ſame ſhall be found to belong; and for each patent there ſhall be paid to the ſecretary of the council, the ſum of twenty ſhillings. And the ſaid ſurveyors ſhall appoint proper perſons for their chain carriers and markers: and the ſurveyors, chain carriers and markers ſhall ſeverally be ſworn or affirmed before a juſtice of the peace, or one of the ſaid commiſſioners, faithfully to perform their reſpective duties; and ſhall be allowed a reaſonable compenſation for their ſervices to be fixed by the ſaid commiſſioners, and paid by the claimants, whoſe claims to the lands ſo ſurveyed ſhall be admitted as aforeſaid, and upon whom the ſame ſhall be apportioned by the ſaid commiſſioners, in the manner they ſhall judge moſt equitable.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That each of the ſaid commiſſioners, before he acts under his commiſſion, ſhall take an oath or affirmation, before one of the members of the ſupreme executive council, or a judge of the ſupreme court, diligently to proceed in the buſineſs of his commiſſion and well and truly to hear and determine upon all claims and queſtions which ſhall come before him, in purſuance of this act, without favor, affection or hope of reward.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid commiſſioners be, and they are hereby authoriſed to appoint a ſuitable perſon for a clerk, who ſhall before them be ſworn or affirmed, faithfully to regiſter all the proceedings of the ſaid commiſſioners in purſuance of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That there be allowed and paid out of the public treaſury, to each of the ſaid commiſſioners twenty ſhillings per day, and to the ſaid clerk fifteen ſhillings per day, for each day they ſhall be employed, in performing the duties required of them by the act.

And whereas the late proprietaries and divers other perſons, have heretofore acquired titles to parcels of the lands aforeſaid, agreeably to the laws and uſages of Pennſylvania, and who will be deprived thereof by the operation of this act, and as juſtice requires that compenſation be made for the lands of which they ſhall thus be diveſted; and as the ſtate is poſſeſſed of other lands, in which an equivalent may be rendered to the claimants under Pennſylvania, and as it will be neceſſary that their claims ſhould be aſcertained by a proper examination.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all perſons having ſuch claims to lands which will be affected by the operation of this act, ſhall be, and they are hereby required, by themſelves, guardians or other lawful agents, within twelve months from the paſſing of this act, to preſent the ſame to the board of property, therein clearly deſcribing thoſe lands, and ſtating the grounds of their claims, and alſo adducing the proper proofs, not only of their titles, but of the ſituations, qualities and values of the lands ſo claimed, to enable the board to judge of the validity of their claims, and of the quantities of vacant lands proper to be granted as equivalents. And for every claim which ſhall be admitted by ſaid board, as duly ſupported, the equivalent by them allowed, may be taken either in the old or new purchaſe, at the option of the claimant; and warrants and patents, and all other acts of the public offices relating thereto, ſhall be performed free of expence. The ſaid board ſhall alſo allow ſuch a quantity of vacant land, to be added to ſuch equivalent, as ſhall in their judgment be equal to the expences, which muſt neceſſarily be incurred in locating and ſurveying the ſame. And that the board of property may in every caſe obtain ſatisfactory evidence of the quality and value of the land, which ſhall be claimed as aforeſaid, under the proprietary title, they may require the commiſſioners aforeſaid, during their ſitting in the ſaid county of Luzerne, to make the neceſſary enquiries, by the oaths or affirmations of lawful witneſſes, to aſcertain thoſe points; and it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid commiſſioners to enquire and report accordingly. Signed by order of the Houſe,

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at *Philadelphia*, on *Wedneſday* the twenty eighth day of *March*, in the year of Our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven.
PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, Clerk
of the General Aſſembly.

Philadelphia, April 2d, 1787.

IN Purſuance of the foregoing Act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, we hereby give Public Notice, That the Commiſſioners thereby appointed will meet at the houſe of Col. Zebulon Butler, in Wilkeſborough (otherwiſe called Wilkeſbarre) in the county of Luzerne, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of May next, to receive and examine the Connecticut Claims to Lands in that county, and to perform the other duties required of them by the ſaid act.

PETER MUHLENBERG, } Commiſſioners.
TIMOTHY PICKERING, }

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtatte of *Richard Tarbet*, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment of their balances as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe who have demands upon ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them to

Iſabella Tarbet, Executrix.
Francis Gurney, } Executors.
Hugh Ferguſon, junr. }

N. B. Mrs. TARBET has for ſale, a variety of Scotch GOODS of Mr. *Tarbet*'s importation; in part conſiſting of, ſtriped and plain kentings of ſundry widths, plain and needle lawns, needle aprons and handkerchiefs, gauzes and catguts, a variety of buckles and other merchandize, which will be ſold wholeſale at prime coſt for caſh.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1787. ſſ. m&th1m

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For Drinking and Bathing, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankfort Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the abovenamed ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has at a conſiderable expence erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and as juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinner and lodgings may be had at the dwelling houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by

their humble ſervant,
May 4. GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſixpence. ſtf&1awtf

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FOR SALE AT

Jeremiah Warder, Parker, & Co's

STORE,

In Third ſtreet, oppoſite Church alley——A freſh Aſſortment of

Muſlins, Teas, Pepper and

TURKY COFFEE;

A Great Variety of DRY GOODS & HARDWARE;

Copper in Sheets and Bottoms;

China, Glaſs, and Queen Ware; Madeira, Liſbon, Port, Calcavella and Weſtern Iſland Wines; Pickles, Matts, Corks, Salt, Coal, Gunpowder, Burr and Cologn Mill-Stones, Chalk, Whiting, Painters' Colours, &c. &c.

May 28. 3tawtf,

Nottnagel, Montmollin & Co.

At their Store in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, are juſt opening

A LARGE Aſſortment of calicoes and chintzes of every kind and price, which they will diſpoſe of upon very low terms, for caſh, or reaſonable credit. They will conſtantly be ſupplied with theſe articles, which they manufacture themſelves. They alſo have on hand ſilk ſtockings, muſlins, cambrics and lawns, diapers, German linen, ſewing thread and ſilks, thread ſtockings, ſilks, &c.

Country merchants will meet with the greateſt encouragement, when properly recommended. They flatter themſelves, by their exactitude and knowledge in that line, to ſatisfy their cuſtomers ſo as to get their utmoſt confidence.

Philadelphia, May 21. eop7t

For SALE at the STORE of

Stephen and John Girard,

In Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

COFFEE in tierces, barrels and bags
Sugar, cocoa and molaſſes
French brandy, four years old, in half and quarter butts
Port wine, in pipes and half pipes
Zant currants, in half barrels
Brimſtone, in boxes
Verdigreaſe
Holland Gin in caſes

eopt

TO BE SOLD,
(And entered on immediately)

AN agreeable Country Seat; ſituate between the Wiſſahickon or Falls road, and the road to Germantown, in Turner's lane, with 18 acres of land in high cultivation. A large garden in good order, and a young orchard of the beſt apple trees, &c.

The terms of ſale are, one third ready money, and the remainder in yearly payments; an undoubted title will be given, free from all claims whatſoever.

This Seat is in poſſeſſion of JOHN HOLKER, eſq. to whom application may be made for further particulars. Philadelphia, March 22. eptf.

Treaſury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

THE Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21ſt day of September next will be expoſed to Sale, at the place where the United States in Congreſs may hold their ſeſſions—The followingTownſhips and Lots of Lands in the Weſtern Territory, which were ſurveyed laſt year, under the direction of the Geographer General of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.	
Nº 3, containing	4350 acres.
SECOND RANGE.	
No. 1, containing	1386
2	5434
3	8592
5	21139
6	23040
7	23040
8	22886
9	18644 1-2
THIRD RANGE.	
No. 1, containing	6596
2	11797
3	14482
5	23040
6	23040
7	23040
8	23040
9	23040
10	23040
11	23040
12	23040
FOURTH RANGE.	
No. 1, containing	4574
2	21350
3	23040
7	23040
8	23040
10	23040
11	23040
12	23040
13	23040

The admirable quality of theſe lands, and the favourable climate in which they are ſituated, are too well known to need deſcription. The conditions of ſale are as follows, to wit.

1ſt. The townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips throughout the different ranges, will be ſold either entire or in lots, in alternate order; that is to ſay, where a townſhip, or fractional part of a townſhip, is ſold entire, the next will be ſold in lots, agreeably to ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785.

2d. The lands are not to be ſold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or ſilver, or any of the ſecurities of the United States.

3d. The purchaſers are to pay the charges of ſurvey, which are to be eſtimated at thirty-ſix dollars in ſpecie, or certificates as aforeſaid for every townſhip; and in the ſame proportion for fractional parts of townſhips or lots; this payment to be made at the ſales, and in caſe of failure, the lands to be again expoſed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of purchaſe; and the remaining two thirds in three months after the date of the ſale; on which payment a certificate ſhall be given by the Treaſurer of the United States, which ſhall entitle the perſon to whom the ſame is given to receive from the Commiſſioners of this Board a proper title; provided, that if the ſecond payment is not made at the time above ſpecified, the firſt payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeit accrued be again ſet up for ſale.

5th. The platts of the townſhips will be marked by ſubdiviſions into lots of one mile ſquare, or 640 acres, and numbered from one to 36, and out of each townſhip, Lot No. 8, 11, 26 and 29, are to be reſerved for future ſale; Lot No. 16, for the maintenance of Public Schools within the reſpective townſhips, and out of every fractional part of a townſhip, as many lots of the ſame number as ſhall be found therein. There will alſo be reſerved to the United States one third part of all gold and ſilver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and deſcriptions of the lands will be exhibited at the time and place of ſale, and the ſales will continue from day to day until the whole are ſold.

Samuel Oſgood, }
Walter Livingſton, } Commiſſioners.
Arthur Lee, }

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1787. [No. 2602.]

Sales at Auction.

This Day, the 8th inſtant,
At 9 o'Clock in the Morning, at the
Northern-Liberty Auction-Store,
Will begin the SALE of a General ASSORTMENT of
MERCHANDIZE:
Conſiſting of,
Chintzes, Lawns, Kentings;
Alſo, a Quantity of
PAPER HANGINGS;
And ſome elegant BRASS CANDLESTICKS:
And at 12 o'Clock will be Sold,
A Standing Harpſichord.
June 8. 2ſp
C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

BY virtue of a writ of *levari facias* to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday the 12th day of June next, on the premiſes at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and intereſt of George Weiſs and Suſanna his wife, of and in a certain tract of land, ſituate and lying in the county of Lancaſter, and in the townſhip of Lancaſter, containing ſixty acres, be the ſame more or leſs, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herſhey, Abraham Dehuff, and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid George Weiſs and Suſanna his wife, by

John Miller, Sheriff.
Lancaſter, May 16. 5t

To be Sold at Public Sale,

On *SATURDAY* the 23d of June next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Mr. *Joſeph King*, oppoſite Bordentown,
(If not ſold at private ſale before that time)

A PLANTATION, containing about 330 acres of exceeding rich land, ſituate on the banks of the Delaware, in Bucks county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, oppoſite to the pleaſant ſeat of White Hill, and about two miles below Bordentown. On this farm there is a good log dwelling houſe with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the ſame, a pump in a well of good water at the door, upwards of 140 acres of cleared land in fence, the remainder woodland and rich meadow bottom, which may be improved and made very valuable, at a moderate expence. This land lays very level, and is the beſt for grain or graſs, without exception, in that part of the country: there is alſo a good ſhad fiſhery on the premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to Mr. *William Baly*, on the ſame. A leſs quantity of land will be ſold if the whole is thought too much.

The terms of ſale (which ſhall be made as eaſy as poſſible) will be made known at the time aforeſaid, and a good and ſufficient deed made to the purchaſer, by JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE.

Bordentown, May 18

Maryland, Elk Ridge, *November* 14.

FOR SALE,

Upwards of Four Thouſand Acres of
Rich and valuable Land,
By the ſubſcriber, at *Public Vendue*, ſituated as hereafter deſcribed:

SEVEN hundred acres of Land, ſituate in Ann Arundel county, on Elk Ridge, near the dwelling houſe of the ſubſcriber, being part of the tract of land called Taleb's Purchaſe and the Anvil; on which is erected a tenement: this land is well wooded and watered, has a conſiderable quantity of good meadow ground, 20 acres whereof are cleared; it is ſituate about 4 miles from Elk Ridge landing, and 12 from Baltimore Town. The ſale of this land will be on the 11th day of June next, at Mrs. *Ball*'s tavern, on Elk Ridge.

On the 11th day of June next, will be ſold a *Hobb*'s tavern, on the road leading from Baltimore-Town to Frederick Town, 850 acres of Land, on which there is a tenement, being part of a tract called Pretty Sally; ſituate in Frederick county, about two miles from Hobb's tavern. This land will be laid off in parcels not exceeding 200 acres.

On the 11th day of June next will be ſold at the ſubſcriber's Plantation, commonly called the Old Quarter on Lingonore, 850 acres of Land, being part of a tract called Cold Friday; ſituate on Lingonore, in Frederick county. This land is of good quality, has an excellent mill ſeat on it, and will be ſold in parcels not exceeding 200 acres——Alſo,

427	acres, called Brandywine Springs
230	The addition
72	The 2d addition
300	Part of Moab
50	Mount-Pleaſant
544	Reſurvey on Darby's Delight
62	Addition to ditto
43	Neceſſity
45	Omiſſion
31	Neglect

These lands lay adjoining each other.

804 acres.

On the laſt aforeſaid tracts of land there are three very valuable plantations; on one of which, called the Old Quarter, there are upwards of 250 acres of cleared land, 60 acres of meadow now in graſs, and about 50 acres more may be eaſily made, of the firſt quality. This plantation is equal in value and richneſs to any in this ſtate; it is well calculated for planting and farming; has four dwelling houſes on it, two barns, two tobacco houſes, ſtables, corn houſes, and every other out-houſe neceſſary on a valuable eſtate, and is in excellent order for cropping. It has alſo ſeveral fine ſtreams of water running through it, and on one of which there is a valuable mill ſeat.

The other lands adjoining are alſo of ſuperior quality, and will be laid off into convenient lots, from two to three hundred acres, as may ſuit purchaſers.

The above lands advertiſed for ſale on the 11th June, are ſituate about 12 miles from Frederick-Town, 40 from Baltimore-Town, on the great public road, very convenient to ſeveral merchant mills, and in every reſpect are equal to any lands in that part of the country.

The terms of ſale for the above property are, a ſmall part of the purchaſe money in hand, the particular portion will be made known on the day of ſale, and the reſidue in two annual payments, on intereſt; the purchaſer to give bond, with approved ſecurity, when poſſeſſion will be given. Plans of the lands may, in the mean time, be ſeen at Hobb's tavern, and at the Old Quarters.

THOMAS DORSEY.

THIS DAY,

The 8th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,
At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore,
Will begin the Sale of a large and freſh
Aſſortment of Merchandize.

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon. as uſual. June 8.

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

The ſubſcriber will expoſe to ſale,

On the fourth Monday in November next (being the 26th day of the month)

ABOUT 40 Lots of Land adjoining the town and port of Tappahannock, to the higheſt bidder, extending from the ſaid town, on the bank of the river Rappahannock, downwards to the mouth of Hoſkins's creek. The Lots will be laid off in the following manner, viz. The ſtreet in the aforeſaid town, called *Water-lane*, will be extended from the ſaid town down the river to the aforeſaid creek, and the ground between the ſaid ſtreet and the river will be laid off in two lots, and numbered according to the ſurvey and plan, which will be produced, containing half an acre each, fronting on the ſaid ſtreet, with a ſtreet on alley 24 feet broad between every two lots, running from the aforeſaid extended ſtreet down to the river ſide; the whole to correſpond with the plan of the ſaid town of Tappahannock. Theſe lots will be beautifully ſituated on the bank of the river, and are capable of the ſame improvement that the lots on the river in the aforeſaid town now are. The ground is level, dry and healthy. The terms of payment are, one third of the purchaſe money at the time of ſale, in gold or ſilver, or tobacco (not inſpected more than 12 months) at the current caſh price, or military certificates at their current real value at the time, and for the reſidue 12 months credit will be allowed, payable in gold or ſilver con, or in merchantable crop tobacco, at the current caſh price at the time of payment, on giving bond with good ſecurity, to

WHITEHEAD COLEMAN.
Virginia, May, 1787. ep1w&1ſtwNn

Coach Horſes:

Two very fine ones to be Sold.
Enquire of the Printers *May* 24

TO BE LET,

THAT large and commodious SCHOOL-HOUSE in Videll's Alley, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

Enquire of James Whitehead, corner of New and Third-ſtreets. tu&ftf

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For HALIFAX,

(NOVA SCOTIA)
The BRIGANTINE MARY,
ARCHIBALD FERGUSON, Maſter;

NOW laying at Plumſtead's Wharf.——She is a good veſſel, and expected to ſail in the courſe of a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or to JOHN FIELD.

6 mo. 4. 4ſp

For LONDON,

The SHIP RUBY,
Samuel Smith, Commander.

IS a Britiſh ſhip, and will ſail the tenth June, having a great part of her cargo on board.

For freight or paſſage apply to *Thomas W. Smith*, or ſaid commander on board, at Clifford's Wharf.

For CORK,

The Ship MARY,
Robert Wilſon, Maſter;

WILL ſail in about 3 weeks. For Paſſage only apply to

May 25 eptf
Willing, Morris & Swanwick.

For Madeira,

The Brig MISSOURI,
FLORENCE DONOVAN, Maſter;

NOW lying at Turnbull's wharf. For freight or paſſage apply to BARCLAY, BROWN & Co.

Who have for ſale, imported in ſaid veſſel from Dublin, 7-8 and yard-wide linens, women's everlaſting ſhoes in trunks; Antigua Rum for Sale.

May 29. eptf

For Charter,

The Ship REBECCA,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL;

A Good veſſel, two years old, will carry about 1600 barrels, and is ready for ſea. For terms enquire of JAMES & SHOEMAKER,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A
LONG BOAT.
May 30 eptf

For BRISTOL,

The ſhip ANNA,
WILLIAM SMITH Maſter.

A FINE faſt ſailing ſhip, with good accommodations for paſſengers—is expected to ſail about the firſt of June. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, at Clifford's wharf, to Richard Wells & Son, or to JOHN CLIFFORD,

Who has choice fine SALT and a quantity of other Merchandize (as uſual) for ſale. etf

A quantity of Saſſafras Root wanted.

Wanted to Charter,

ONE OR TWO
SHIPS,
To load at New-York for England or Ireland.
June 5 4ſp JOHN CHALONER.

Wants a Freight

For *St. Euſtatia, St Thomas,* or *St Croix,*
The Schooner MARIA,

NOW undergoing a thorough repair at Mr. *Samuel Penroſe*'s ſhip-yard, and will be ready for ſea in 15 days. For terms apply to the Maſter on board ſaid Schooner. *May* 28

State Lottery-Office,

MAY, 31, 1787.

THE Drawing of the Lottery being finiſhed, it is abſolutely neceſſary that immediate Payment be made by thoſe to whom Tickets have been entruſted, that the Managers may be enabled to ſettle their Accounts. 2aw3w

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Notice is hereby Given,

THAT complaint having been made by the inhabitants to the ſtreet commiſſioners, of the daily abuſes committed by carters and draymen, making a practice of ſtanding on the footways with their carts, drays, waggons, and horſes, particularly on the eaſt ſide of the Drawbridge, and along Front ſtreet, northward, as alſo in the interſections of the ſtreets of this city, to the annoyance of the inhabitants, which has become a very great nuiſance: For remedy whereof, the offenders are hereby enjoined and required, to remove ſaid nuiſances from off the foot paſſage.

And whereas it has become notorious, that carters and others who haul wood from the wharves of this city, make a practice of uſing cord wood for ſtandards to their carts and waggons, in open violation of the law in ſuch caſe made and provided; and as it is the duty of the commiſſioners to check ſuch abuſes, they hereby notify ſaid carters, and others employed in carting of wood, that they provide themſelves with hewn ſtandards, branded on the outſide with the initial letters of their chriſtian and ſurnames, as by law directed, on or before the 20th day of June next. On failure thereof, they may expect the law will be put in force againſt every ſuch offender.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, junr. Clerk.
Philadelphia, May 29. 1787. 2aw3w

Mr. *Reinagle*'s CONCERT

Will be Performed at the CITY-TAVERN, on *Tueſday* the 12th Inſtant. June 1.

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, *May* 30, 1787.

Board of Treaſury of the United States,

MAY 17th, 1787.

The United States in Congreſs having directed the Commiſſioners of this Board to take the moſt effectual meaſures for ſettling the accounts of the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the ſaid Committees, having been arranged, as far as the materials furniſhed by the reſpective parties, will enable them to proceed in that buſineſs; it has become neceſſary to adopt immediate meaſures for cloſing theſe tranſactions. All perſons therefore, who have received public money from the general Treaſury, in purſuance of engagements entered into with the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs, and who have not accounted for the ſame, are hereby required to render and adjuſt their reſpective accounts within three months, computed from the preſent date; at the expiration of which time, proceſs will be commenced againſt ſuch as neglect this notice.

Samuel Oſgood
Walter Livingſton } Commiſſioners.
Arthur Lee

17A

This Day is PRINTED and PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet,
And to be ſold by him and THOMAS DOBSON, near the Corner of Cheſnut in Second-Street, (*Price* 3/9)

An ESSAY

On the Cauſes of the Variety of Complexion and Figure in the Human Species.
To which are added,
STRICTURES
On LORD KAIMS's Diſcourſe, on the original Diverſity of Mankind.
By the Rev. *SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH*, D.D.
Vice-Preſident, and Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the College of New-Jerſey; and Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 2aw6

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION, a New Work, entitled,
The Univerſaliſt:
OR, THE
Unlimited Benevolence of the DEITY, in the Conſummation of Nature, ſhewn to be a Truth founded in Reaſon, and confirmed by Revelation.
In SIX LETTERS to AMYNTOR,
By *WILLIAM PITT SMITH.*

It is propoſed, that the Book ſhall be printed on good paper, with a neat type. The price of the volume, which will contain about 270 pages, well bound and lettered, will be SIX SHILLINGS. As ſoon as a ſufficient number are ſubſcribed for, the work will be put to preſs. Subſcriptions will be received by the Author and Mr. Childs, Printer, New-York, and by William Prichard, Printer and Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.—No money required till the delivery of the book.

The ſubject of the above piece, having been much convaſſed of late, both in Europe and America, the curioſity of the public, who are pleaſed with the diſcovery of truth, may be excited to the peruſal of the ſentiments and reaſoning of a fellow citizen upon ſo momentous a point in ſacred theology.

New-York, May, 1787.

In addition to Mr. Peale's Exhibition of Pictures, is a collection of

Italian Paintings,

Which are ſent into this country for ſale; a catalogue of the ſeveral paintings, and the prices put on them, may be ſeen at the rooms.

One ſhilling for attendance as uſual to ſee the paintings *and Muſeum*, or one dollar for a ticket, which admits the perſon as often as he chuſes to viſit the rooms for one year.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and for SALE,

A Metzzotinto Print

of the Rev'd Mr. JOSEPH PILMORE,
Corner of Lombard and Third ſtreets,

Philadelphia, June 1, 1787.

GRAND-LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Videll's alley, on *Monday* the 18th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges, under their Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend.

eptd *ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.*

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK*, containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—

Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe*,
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young*,
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh*; Alſo,
One loan-office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South-Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUEL YOUNG.*

etf

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip

Mayflower, John Stillwell, Maſter—A Number of fine, healthy

REDEMPTIONERS,

Of both ſexes, from 12 to 24 years of age—Among whom are Mechanicks of different profeſſions; whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms. Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, laying above Vine ſtreet, or to May 29 ep2w

Richard Somers or John Weſtcott.

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May* 21

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

THOMAS VOWELL

Has removed to Second ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, next door but one to the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe—*Where he has for SALE*—A General

Aſſortment of Dry Goods.

At ſaid Place, he continues to buy, ſell, or exchange, all Kinds of

Public Securities.

*** His Stock of Ready Made Clothes ſelling off very cheap, at the corner of Market and Water ſtreets.

A Quantity of GINSANG wanted. Apply as above.
May 21 eptf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints the Public, that he has commenced the Buſineſs of a

Notary Public, Conveyancer & Broker,

And has alſo opened an *Office* for the purchaſe and ſale of *Real-Eſtates*. He flatters himſelf, that the utility of uniting thoſe ſeveral branches is obvious, and will render his endeavours uſeful.

As the buſineſs of a *Broker* has in a great meaſure been hitherto confined to that particular part of its duties which more immediately relates to the purchaſing and ſelling of *Stock*, the ſubſcriber has ſeen the inconveniencies which both citizens and ſtrangers experience from the want of a *Broker* in the particular line of *Commerce*: to remedy this as much as in him lies, it is a conſiderable part of his preſent plan to pay particular attention to the duties of a *Mercantile Broker*, in which line he flatters himſelf he ſhall prove a uſeful inſtrument to the merchants of this city, as well as to ſuch foreigners and ſtrangers as may have occaſion for his ſervices. He has therefore prepared himſelf for the receiving, buying and ſelling every kind of *Merchandize* on commiſſion, for procuring freight for veſſels, and hiring veſſels on charter. He will alſo purchaſe and ſell, on commiſſion, bills of exchange, bank ſtock, and all kinds of public ſecurities; in which ſeveral tranſactions his employers may implicitly rely on his beſt endeavours for their intereſts, on the moſt inviolable ſecrecy, and every poſſible diſpatch.

Third-ſtreet, below } EDWARD FOX.
Market-ſtreet, June 2. } tutſ1mt1tf

Edward Fox,

NOTARY-PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER & BROKER,
Weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the firſt Houſe below Market-ſtreet,
BUYS and SELLS on Commiſſion, every Kind of
Merchandize, Bills of Exchange,
Public Securities, Bank Stock,
And all the different Species of PAPER MONEY of this or of any of the United States.
He procures Freight for Veſſels,
And hires Veſſels on Charter:
Lets out and procures MONEY on Loan:
Diſcounts Bills and Notes:
Purchaſes and Sells REAL ESTATES:
Draws all Kinds of Deeds, Proteſts, Charter Parties, and other Inſtruments of Writing.

By a punctual attendance on the ſeveral duties which he undertakes, and a ſcrupulous regard to the intereſts of his employers, he expects to merit the confidence of thoſe gentlemen who may from time to time have occaſion for his ſervices, in any or all of the above branches.

☞ Excellent Stores are provided for the reception of either Wet or Dry Goods.

From the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Judge Cuſhing's Charge to the Middleſex Grand Jury, delivered at the Opening of the Supreme Judicial Court at Concord on the 9th of May, 1787.

[Publiſhed at the Deſire of the Grand Jury.]

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

IN virtue of our reſpective offices, and bound by ſolemn oath, we are called to defend and ſupport the government under which we live: that ſocial compact, by which the whole people covenanted with each other, that all ſhould be governed by laws made for the common good; by which are warranted and ſecured to each citizen, from all the reſt, the ſacred rights of conſcience, the rights of his perſon and of his property; to ſupport that free and excellent conſtitution, which it has coſt the blood of thouſands of our friends and fellow-citizens to eſtabliſh; that conſtitution which has carefully ſeparated and diſtinguiſhed the principal departments of power, that they might never combine againſt the liberty of the ſubject; which has marked out the limits and out-lines of power which are not to be tranſgreſſed, and aſcertained thoſe great and eſſential rights of freemen, which are to ſtand for ever ſacred and untouched by any, or all the principal branches of government, much more by inferior magiſtrates and private individuals.

We are called to ſupport the general liberty of the people, not an uncontrouled liberty to injure and trample upon the rights of our neighbour, or to pull down that conſtitution which has been reared at the expence of precious blood and treaſure, but that liberty which is ſecured to every man to purſue his own happineſs and proſperity as he pleaſes, but only within the allowance of the conſtitution, and the known ſtanding laws of his country.

We are called to ſupport and execute thoſe ſtanding laws which have been made or approved by the free repreſentatives of the people, approved a ſo by the conſtitution; laws for the recovery of right, and the redreſs of private injuries; laws defining all public offences, and providing for the ſuppreſſion and puniſhment of offenders and diſturbers of the peace of ſociety.

Theſe offences are the objects of your preſent attention and duty, and the court give it you in ſolemn charge, according to the oath you have taken, diligently to enquire into all high crimes and miſdemeanors dangerous to the commonwealth or its peace; againſt public juſtice, or of a publicly evil example, committed within the body of this county, and preſent them to the court, that the law may have its courſe, and the ſafety of the community may be preſerved; all high crimes, whether capital or not capital, from high-handed diſturbances of the peace, riots and unlawful aſſemblies, up to treaſon, the higheſt crime which a man can commit againſt the community from which he receives protection, and to which he owes allegiance.

This crime, according to our ſtatute, conſiſts in a citizen's wickedly violating his faith and allegiance, by levying or conſpiring to levy war againſt the commonwealth; which may be, by any wicked attempt, by overtact, by force, to overthrow our free and happy conſtitution of government and laws, by riſing in arms to alter or ſuſpend the execution of the laws, to ſtop the courts of juſtice, or controul the meaſures of government, or with force, in a hoſtile manner, to attack a fort, a garriſon, or any where to attack the forces of the commonwealth. And in the execution of ſuch dangerous and daring enterprizes, for every innocent peaceable citizen killed, all preſent aiding and abetting, are chargeable alſo with the heinous crime of murder: while for the life of every ſuch unprincipled lawleſs enterprizer taken, in defence of the commonwealth, is fully juſtified by law and the conſtitution.

This high crime againſt the people at large comprehends in its train, and naturally produces, unleſs ſeaſonably checked, almoſt every ſpecies of vice and criminality; unlawful aſſemblies, conſpiracies, riots thefts, plundering, deſtruction to property, burning houſes and buildings, wide deſolation, bloodſhed and murder.

Were there no particular poſitive law againſt ſuch enormous conduct, yet the reaſon and common ſenſe of every man would inſtantly declare that to be the moſt capital of all offences which ſtrikes at the very being of government, at the ſafety and happineſs of the great body of the people, by whom and for whoſe ſake, the government and the conſtitution have been ſo ſolemnly inſtituted and eſtabliſhed. Surely that conduct muſt be big with the moſt fatal miſchiefs which tends to bring on the evils and horrors of a civil war, and to put every man's life and fortune to hazard. That this is treaſon, and to be puniſhed as ſuch, muſt be the fundamental law of every ſociety. As in the caſe of an individual, when a diſtempered limb threatens life, the man muſt have reſolution enough to part with it, to prevent the laſt of evils: So in the body politic, or great community of fellow-citizens, if any are deſperate enough to riſe and threaten general deſtruction, unhappy neceſſity, or, in other words, the great law of ſelf preſervation requires, that ſuch dangerous members be cut off, it being better that a few ſuffer than the whole body periſh.

No pretence of reforming the laws, or removing grievances can be of any avail in excuſe; the law and the conſtitution and the ſafety of ſociety not permitting any man or ſet of men to interfere forcibly in matters of ſuch high importance; having eſtabliſhed a ſufficient power for theſe purpoſes, in the great repreſentative body of the people, whoſe duty and buſineſs it is expreſsly made, by the 22d article of the Bill of Rights, "To aſſemble frequently, for the redreſs of grievances; for correcting, ſtrengthening and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require."

But as, of all this the conſtitution makes the legiſlature the proper judge; if ſome laws paſs not to the entire approbation of every individual, as muſt ever be the caſe, the nature of government makes it neceſſary that they ſubmit, it being impoſſible for all men to unite always preciſely in the ſame ſentiment.

In ſhort, there never can be a colour for riſing in arms againſt a free government, ſuch as ours is, while the election of our repreſentatives is annual, while they ſeek not to perpetuate themſelves in office, nor lay burdens on their conſtituents which they do not bear themſelves.

The wiſeſt of men may be miſtaken for a time, but a miſtake can never warrant the endangering the peace and ſafety of a whole people.

A ſuppoſition that the minority may fly to arms whenever they think themſelves aggrieved, while they have their own repreſentatives to apply to for redreſs, if eſtabliſhed into a principle, would ſoon ſubvert all free governments, and entail endleſs confuſion and miſeries upon mankind.

For ſuch is the diſordered ſtate of the human paſſions, that there never will be wanting men of boundleſs vanity, as well as artifice, ready to embroil public affairs, for their private intereſt, capable of diſguiſing the moſt ſelfiſh, ambitious and extravagant deſigns, under the ſpecious pretences of liberty, and redreſs of grievances, and perhaps urged on by reſentment at neglect of their imagined merit, or at deſerved puniſhment for paſt miſconduct; who will be ſeeking to aſſume the reins, and to make themſelves the maſters of the government and people.

But fortunately, it ſometimes happens that ignorance and incapacity are near a balance to the wicked and turbulent paſſions, in the prevention of public miſchief.

That a rebellion, as fooliſh and raſh, as wicked and unprovoked, has ariſen and pervaded theſe weſtern parts of the ſtate, under pretence, among others, of leſſening the expences of government, but in reality to the great injury of all good and peaceable citizens, and to the increaſe of the public burdens and expences, is too notorious to need particular proof.

Notwithſtanding we enjoy as free a government as any perhaps in the world, and can have no reaſon to doubt the integrity of our repreſentatives, or their zeal to promote the welfare of the people as far as lies in their power; notwithſtanding the courts of law have proceeded, according to their ability, with the ſame regularity as heretofore; yet, ſtrange to tell! a rebellion has ſprung up in the courſe of a few months, with force of arms and a high hand, to ſtop the whole courſe of public juſtice, inſulting every branch of government—threatening the abſolute ſubverſion of the conſtitution, and over-run (however chimerical the idea) the whole continent.

And had it been left unreſiſted a few months longer, it muſt, like a torrent, have gathered ſtrength in its progreſs, bearing down all before it; producing parties, feuds, bloodſhed, and devaſtation in every town, with ſuch a train of evils to men, women and children, as generations yet unborn might have cauſe bitterly to lament, but not be able to get rid of.

What fatal deluſion could impel ſuch a number of citizens to riſe to plunge the ſword into the bowels of their country but juſt emerged from blood, and from a long diſtreſſing war?

Various are the pretences for theſe horrid treaſons. It is ſaid burdens are inſupportable—taxes too heavy to be borne—hard caſh ſcarce, and a depreciating currency neceſſary to diſcharge private debts, and public ſecurities—the expences of government exceſſive—the common pleas, becauſe ſuits for debts originate there is called a public grievance and finally, the conſtitution itſelf, is the greateſt grievance of all, in a number of its eſſential articles, which the whole ſtate convention, judged to be the moſt neceſſary bulwark of liberty.

Now to find fault with events, which depend only on the courſe of Providence; to complain of government, for what a man has brought upon himſelf, by his own imprudence, extravagance or want of economy; to wiſh for fraud and diſhoneſty to be eſtabliſhed by a law; to attempt to deſtroy the conſtitution and public credit, upon which, the conſtitution and our exiſtence as a people depend—cannot be deemed palliatives, but muſt rather be aggravating ingredients, in the crime of treaſon, which will be found to end in diſappointment, and only bring diſtreſs on the unhappy perpetrators and their families, with manifold miſchiefs to the community.

As to the expences of government, I ſuppoſe the ſalaries of civil officers, are not larger upon the whole, than they were before the war; the governor, in particular, does not receive one half of what a King's governor uſed to receive. And when it is conſidered that the whole annual expence of civil government, cannot, according to the preſent mode of aſſeſſment, amount to ſixteen pence upon the poll, as we are aſſured by the general court, in their addreſs to the people, it cannot be the object of any reaſonable man's complaint.

Taxes, however, muſt be allowed to be heavy, but ariſing from the expences of the war; which we all in general, in the beginning pledged our lives and fortunes to go through, to extricate ourſelves from arbitrary foreign dominion. The inſurgents certainly had not more cauſe to complain, than thoſe faithful citizens who cheerfully went forth in ſupport of real liberty and the conſtitution; all the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, being equally aſſeſſed by the aſſeſſors of their reſpective towns, in proportion to their eſtates.

How prepoſterous for men to deſert their buſineſs and their families, and ſpend more time and money, to ſpread confuſion and miſery among their fellow citizens, than would be equal to all the arrearages of taxes? Is it poſſible, that in a civilized chriſtian country, any ſhould be ſo untaught in the ways of virtue, ſo unfeeling to the bleſſings of ſociety, ſo given up a prey to the moſt rancorous, malevolent, infernal paſſions?

If this neceſſary public burthen can be mitigated conſiſtent with the public ſafety, we can have no doubt of relief from our repreſentatives; not only in juſtice to their characters, but even to preſerve decency to our own, in their choice.

Nor indeed can we imagine any ſet of men formed upon principles ſo abſurd and repugnant to nature, as to be capable at once of counteracting their own intereſt, oppreſſing their neighbours, and betraying the ſacred truſt repoſed in them by their conſtituents.

But are we not to look to very different cauſes for the ſource of inſurrection? to the incumbrance of private debts? to a mixture of paſſions unfit to be indulged in ſociety? to diſhoneſty? to a deſire to live at eaſe upon the property and induſtry of others? to envy, pride, and luſt of power? to a reſolution at all hazards to riſe into importance, in contempt of the regular ſuffrage and voice of free citizens? Are not theſe things apparent from the character, conduct, and deſperate circumſtances of ſome of their principal leaders and many of their followers? from their attempt to ſtop the courſe of public juſtice and all avenues to the recovery of honeſt debts? from the hoſtile attack upon the public arſenal? from the preſumptuous, arrogant declarations of him who called himſelf their chief, of bringing the ſupreme authority of this Commonwealth to his feet?

And although all may not have been actuated with equal malignity, yet the whole buſineſs conſtitutes ſuch a collection of crimes and errors, as if not ſeaſonably checked and corrected, might have proved fatal to the Commonwealth.

Our difficulties originate partly at leaſt, from a want of virtue; from a want of thoſe eſſential republican virtues of frugality and œconomy; from a neglect of paying taxes, and eſpecially private debts, while money was plenty, and ſuffering them both to increaſe and heap up by delay, until it became difficult to diſcharge them.

"*Pay what thou oweſt*," is a chriſtian precept, and will ever be held ſacred by all honeſt men. It is of prime importance, that every member of ſociety be governed by ſtrict principles of honour, integrity, and punctuality, and ſo endeavour to live, and order his affairs, as to be able, at all times, unleſs prevented by act of Providence, to diſcharge his juſt debts; like the original Hollanders, who, as Sir William Temple informs us, from the higheſt to the loweſt, made it an invariable maxim to live within their incomes. Had that been our caſe, we ſhould not have heard of the late confuſions.

Evil minded perſons, leaders of inſurgents and their abettors, taking advantage of thoſe troubles and the embarraſſments which ſome have been thrown into by misfortune, but more perhaps by miſconduct, have by bold inflammatory miſrepreſentations, and falſhoods without number, continued to infuſe into the minds of all well meaning people (who have not opportunities to be fully acquainted with public affairs) to infuſe into their minds uneaſineſs and jealouſies againſt government, againſt their own repreſentatives, againſt all courts of juſtice, as being the cauſe of all their troubles, and as being in a combination to oppreſs and enſlave them. So far from that, that we find the legiſlature fully diſpoſed as far as juſtice could poſſibly permit, to take away all grounds of complaints, however they might ariſe; by one law, providing for the payment of all arrearages of taxes prior to 1784, in produce inſtead of the hard caſh, which others had actually paid; by another act, endeavouring to render law ſuits leſs expenſive; by another, almoſt wholly ſuſpending the laws in favour of debtors, for the term of eight months; by a fourth, granting full pardon and indemnity for paſt offences, upon the mild condition alone, that the offenders ceaſe their outrages, and engage to become faithful citizens for the future.

Notwithſtanding this extraordinary relief, this unparalleled condeſcenſion and clemency of government, the deluded inſurgents, ſpurning at the idea of pardon, boldly and openly prepare to levy an army and wage war, in form, againſt the commonwealth, to bring the whole government and all the good people of this ſtate, if not continent, under abſolute command and ſubjection to one or two ignorant, unprincipled, bankrupt, deſperate individuals.

The leaders indeed, ſtill endeavour to aſſume plauſible appearances, pretending their aim is not to overthrow government, but only to regulate and render it cheap and eaſy; by ſuch artifices taking in weak and inconſiderate men.

But was it ever known, that a man who had raiſed a rebellion; who, by wicked and indirect means, had raiſed himſelf to the head of an army, powerful enough to controul the State, that he ever reſigned that power for the people to continue a free government, and ſo ſubjected himſelf to trial and puniſhment for the many miſchiefs and murders which he had brought upon his fellow countrymen?

Things thus critically ſituated, his excellency the governor found himſelf obliged, without further delay, to exert the power veſted in him by the conſtitution, for the ſpecial defence and ſafety of the Commonwealth, by calling forth the faithful militia, to ſuppreſs thoſe who were attempting its annoyance and deſtruction.

The inſurgents, in purſuance of their malicious intentions and general meditated miſchief, aim a direct blow at nothing leſs than the Continental Arſenal: Unhappy deluded men, raſhly to attack the forces of government, poſted for its defence, againſt every friendly warning that could be given! which muſt infallibly have proved the general ſlaughter and carnage of their whole body, but for the extreme caution, tenderneſs, and forbearance of the brave commander. You know the event. By the folly and cruelty of their leader, hurrying them into the mouth of the cannon, without the leaſt proſpect of ſucceſs in their treaſonable enterprize, they left four men upon the field, the reſt, ten or twelve hundred, in conſternation, flying precipitate.

Public thanks are due to our general and troops, both officers and men, who, ſtimulated by noble and virtuous principles, and diſplaying every talent and reſolution of the general and the ſoldier, at the ſame time preſerving in all their marches, the ſtricteſt regard to the rights of private citizens, did, in the courſe of a few weeks, take or diſſipate the whole force of the inſurgents, and that without bloodſhed, but in a few inſtances, where they madly ruſhed upon their fate; moſt of them ſince gladly imploring that mercy which they before ſlighted and rejected, while ſome of their principal leaders, ſenſible they had doubly forfeited their lives to their injured country, have fled, not daring to remain and ſtand its trial.

Thanks alſo to the worthy patriotic citizens of this and the other counties, who have nobly exerted themſelves in defence of the conſtitution and the rights of citizens, againſt abandoned, lawleſs men; againſt every threat to intimidate, and every attempt to corrupt their integrity or ſhake their loyalty.

The legiſlature have been pleaſed to approve in the ſtrongeſt terms, the exertions of his excellency, and to aſſure him of their full concurrence and ſupport, for putting an end to the preſent unnatural rebellion, and for reſtoring order and public tranquility, as alſo of their readineſs to continue to redreſs any real grievances, if ſuch ſhould be found to exiſt.

And no doubt we are all ready to implore the bleſſing of Heaven on the public meaſures, for the full accompliſhment of thoſe ſalutary purpoſes.

What now remains, but that we alſo, in our ſeveral places and offices, faithfully diſcharge our duty, in the execution of the laws of our country; which is the only ſecurity in ſociety that every man can have, for his property, his liberty, and his life.

◆

JUNE.

Now genial ſuns and gentle breezes reign,
And Summer's faireſt ſplendors deck the plain.
Exulting Flora views her new-born roſe,
And all the ground with ſhort liv'd beauty glows.

JUNE is really, what the poets repreſent May to be—the moſt lovely month of the year. Summer is commenced, and warm weather thoroughly eſtabliſhed; yet the heats rarely riſe to exceſs, or interrupt the enjoyment of thoſe pleaſures which the ſcenes of now nature afford. The trees in their fulleſt dreſs, and a profuſion of the gayeſt flowers is every where ſcattered around, which put on all their beauty juſt before they are cut down by the ſcythe, or withered by the heat.

Soft copious ſhowers are extremely welcome towards the beginning of this month, to forward the growth of the herbage. Such an one is thus deſcribed by THOMSON,

Gradual ſinks the breeze
Into a perfect calm; that not a breath
Is heard to quiver through the cloſing woods,
Or ruſtling turn the many twinkling leaves
Of aſpin tall.

At laſt
The clouds conſign their treaſures to the fields;
And ſoftly ſhaking on the dimpled pool
Preluſive drops, let all their moiſture flow,
In large effuſion, o'er the freſhened world.
The ſtealing ſhower is ſcarce to patter heard,
By ſuch as wander through the forreſt walks,
Beneath th' umbrageous multitude of leaves.
But who can hold the ſhade, while heaven deſcends
In univerſal bounty, ſhedding herbs,
And fruits, and flowers, on nature's ample lap.

One of the earlieſt rural employments of this month is the ſhearing of ſheep. The ſeaſon for ſheep-ſhearing commences as ſoon as the warm weather is ſo far ſettled, that the ſheep may, without danger lay aſide great part of their cloathing. The following tokens are given by DYER in his *Fleece*, to mark out the time,

If verdant elder ſpreads
Her ſilver flowers; if humble daiſies yield
To yellow crowfoot and luxuriant graſs,
Gay ſhearing time approaches.

Before ſhearing, the ſheep undergo the operation of waſhing, in order to free the wool from the foulneſs it has contracted.

Upon the brim
Of a clear river, gently drive the flock,
And plunge them one by one into the flood:
Plung'd in the flood, not long the ſtruggler ſinks,
With his white flakes, that gliſten through the tide;
The ſturdy ruſtic, in the middle wave,
Awaits to ſeize him; riſing one arm bears
His lifted head above the limpid ſtream,
While the full clammy fleece the other laves
Around laborious, with repeated toil;
And then reſigns him to the ſunny bank,
Where bleating loud, he ſhakes his dripping locks.
DYER.

The ſhearing itſelf is conducted with a degree of ceremony and rural dignity, and is a kind of feſtival, as well as a piece of labour.

At laſt, of ſnowy white, the gathered flocks
Are in the wattled pen innumerous preſs'd,
Head above head; and, rang'd in luſty rows
The ſhepherds ſit, and whet the ſounding ſhears.

A profuſion of fragrance now ariſes from the fields of clover in flower. Of this plant there are the varieties of white and purple. The latter is ſometimes called honey ſuckle, from the quantity of ſweet juice contained in the tubs of the flower, whence the bees extract much of their honey.

A ſtill more delicious odour proceeds from the beans in bloſſom; of which Thomſon ſpeaks in this raoturous language.

Long let us walk
Where the breeze blows from yon extended field
Of bloſſom'd banes. Arabia cannot boaſt
A fuller gale of joy, than, liberal thence
Breathes thro' the ſenſe and takes the raviſh'd ſoul.

Beans and peas belong to a large natural family of plants, called the *papilinaceous*, or butterfly-ſhaped bloſſomed, and the *leguminous*, from the pods they bear. Almoſt all theſe afford wholeſome food for man or beaſt.

The ſeveral kinds of corn come into ear and flower during this month: as do likewiſe numerous ſpecies of graſs, which indeed, are all ſo many leſſer kinds of corn; or, rather, corn is only a larger kind of graſs. It is peculiar to all this tribe of plants, to have long ſlender leaves, a jointed ſtalk, and a flowering head either in the form of a cloſe ſpike like wheat, or a looſe bunch like oats. This head conſiſts of numerous huſky flowers, each of which bears a ſingle ſeed.

The ſmaller kind called *graſs*, are moſt valuable for their leaves and ſtalks, or herbage, which makes the principal food of all domeſtic cattle. This, cut down and dried, is *hay* the winter proviſion of cattle in all the temperate and northern climates. Graſs is moſt fit to cut after it is in ear, but bfore its ſeeds are ripened. If it be ſuffered to grow too long, it will loſe all its nutricious juices, and become like the ſtraw of corn. The fragrance of the new mown hay, the gaity of all ſurrounding objects, and the genial warmth of the weather, all conſpire to render it a ſeaſon of pleaſure and delight to the beholder. It is at this ſeaſon that we can peculiarly feel the beauty of theſe charming lines of MILTON,

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houſes thick and ſewers annoy the air,
Forth iſſuing on a ſummer's morn to breathe
Among the pleaſant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight,
The ſmell of grain, or tedded graſs, or kine,
Or dairy, each rural ſight, each rural ſound.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, *Feb. 23.*

THE cauſe of Kello againſt Taylor, which was decided in the houſe of lords on Friday laſt, in favour of the appellant, being rather of a ſingular and curious nature, we ſhall briefly ſtate the particulars of it.

Agnes Kello, the appellant, is the daughter of Andrew Kello, a miller at Skirling Mill, in the county of Linlithgrow, Scotland, ſome time ſince deceaſed; but who had by a life of induſtry ſaved a conſiderable ſum of money, to which Agnes ſucceeded at his death. Patrick Taylor is the ſon of a farmer at Birkinſhaw, in the ſaid county. He loſt his father early in life, and ſucceeded to a ſmall patrimony which by ſome accident was very ſoon diſſipated. However, he afterwards ſucceeded to a legacy of 1500l. by the death of an uncle. In the autumn of 1777, reſpondent Patrick being at Skirling market, became acquainted with the appellant Agnes, by whom he was ſo favourably received, that he immediately aſked her to go to a tavern, which ſhe declined, but aſked him to come to her mother's houſe at Skirling Mill, which he did in a very few days, and immediately declared himſelf her lover. He continued to pay his addreſſes to her, till at length they became unhappy except they were in one another's company; and the conſtant topic of converſation at theſe interviews was their future marriage. Unluckily the appellant's mother was under the influence of her paſtor, who was a rigid diſſenter from the eſtabliſhed church of Scotland; and the reſpondent was not of his perſuaſion; the reverend paſtor therefore muſt ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the intended union; and the Appellant often expreſſed her unhappineſs on that account, and declared her apprehenſions from the importunities of her mother, as ſhe had not ſufficient firmneſs of mind to declare her reſolution of giving her hand to the reſpondent, much leſs to marry him publicly, in oppoſition to her mother.

A private marriage was then propoſed to take place at Edinburgh, which ſhe at firſt aſſented to; but a few days afterwards, being at Biggan, a village near Skirling Mill, refuſed her conſent to the ceremony being performed, leaſt the account of it might reach the ears of her connections. Upon this unexpected refuſal, the reſpondent anſwered her, that he was informed the ſacerdotal ceremony was *not neceſſary* by the laws of Scotland; he therefore propoſed that they ſhould follow this plan, and exchange *holograph* acknowledgements of the marriage, which would be binding to both parties. The appellant moſt readily agreed to this expedient, deſiring the reſpondent to get the beſt advice he could in regard to the validity of ſuch a marriage; and if he found it ſafe and valid, he might come to her mother's houſe and exchange the acknowledgement. The reſpondent applied to a gentleman of the law, and being aſſured that ſuch marriage was perfectly legal, he obtained the proper form of the engagement. After an interval of four weeks, he went to Skirling Mill, where he delivered to the appellant an acknowledgement of her being his lawful wife, with a promiſe 'that the marriage ſhould be publicly ſolemnized as *ſpeedy as poſſible*;' upon which ſhe in return wrote with her own hand, and delivered to the reſpondent, the following words: 'Skirling Mill, February 16, 1779: I hereby ſolemnly declare you Patrick Taylor, in Birkingſhaw, to be my *juſt and lawful huſband*, and remain year affectionate wife, Agnes Kello.' The appellant in her caſe here ſets forth, that if ſhe ever required it, the reſpondent ſolemnly promiſed and vowed that he would return this written pledge whenever ſhe required him ſo to do. In about two or three days after the documents were enchanged, the reſpondent went to Skirling Mill, and the mother being abſent, the marriage was conſummated. The parties had afterwards frequent intercourſe with each other, and were happy in each other's poſſeſſion. This part of the caſe was utterly denied by the appellant; but there was no proof on either ſide beyond the bare aſſertion of the parties.

Some months afterwards the appellant dropt the promiſe, and haſtily ſnatching it up, alarmed her mother's ſuſpicions, who watched an opportunity whilſt the daughter was in bed the next morning, and having taken out the letter and red it, ſhe burſt into a paſſion, and threw it into the fire. At the next viſit the brother violently reproached the reſpondent, but the appellant declared what ſhe had done was by her own free will. Attempts were afterwards made by means of mutual friends to reconcile the mother to the marriage, but in vain. Some days afterwards the appellant ſent a letter, deſiring the reſpondent to return her the acknowledgement of marriage, agreeable to his promiſe. He immediately ſet off for the Mill, when the appellant never renewed the requeſt, although the mother did, in the moſt urgent manner. Towards the cloſe of the year 1779, matters became a little reconciled, and banns of marriage were actually twice publiſhed at Torpichen; but ſome freſh diſpute aroſe, and they were publicly ſtopped, on the third proclamation. In ſtate of uncertainty, the parties continued until the year 1784, when the appellant had given way to another ſuiter, and banns of marriage were actually publiſhed. The reſpondent forbid the banns, and inſtituted a ſuit before the commiſſaries of Edinburgh in order to have his marriage declared. The appellant, in her anſwer, denied that ſhe had ever any real intention of marriage, and that the paper was writen in *joke*, and moſt poſitively aſſerted, that no conſummation had taken place. In March 1785, the commiſſaries find the parties *to be married perſons*, and pronounce accordingly. Againſt this interlocutor Agnes appealed, but the commiſſaries adhered to their former judgment. The cauſe was then moved into the court of ſeſſion, where a temporary judgment was firſt given in favour of the marriage, and afterwards fully confirmed; upon which Agnes Kello appealed to the houſe of lords.

AMERICA.

BOSTON, May 28.

It is unfortunate that the Engliſh C——l ſhould ſay he was under no obligations to the town of Boſton. Whether his late promotion has affected his memory is uncertain; but one would think his conſcience would help to a few, the relation of which we ſhall ſpare him for the preſent, reſerving liberty to remind him of them hereafter.

May 31. Yeſterday being the laſt Wedneſday in May, the gentlemen returned to ſerve as ſenators and repreſentatives in general court, met at the State-houſe in this town, agreeable to the conſtitution, and took the oaths and ſubſcribed the declaration required, before the governor and council for the time being, who then withdrew: the ſenate made choice of the hon. Samuel Adams, Eſq; for their preſident; and the houſe of repreſentatives choſe the hon. James Warren, Eſq; for their ſpeaker; and being again joined by the governor and council (who were eſcorted to the State-houſe by the company of independent cadets, commanded by Col. Bradford) they proceeded to the Old-brick meeting-houſe, where a ſermon, well adapted to the occaſion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Lyman, of Hatfield, from Rom. xiii. 4. *For he is the Miniſter of God to thee for good.*

NEW-YORK, June 5.

It is ſtrange, a correſpondent obſerves, that the rage for commemorating the birth of an inſular King ſhould waft itſelf acroſs the Atlantic: But, his ſurprize was increaſed on being informed, that ſeveral of the profeſſed citizens of a free State, conveyed themſelves acroſs a certain river to an adjacent iſle, and joined in celebrating an æra on which 'a king of iſles' firſt drew the vital breath. Perhaps theſe virtuous citizens conceived, that the continent, or a populous city, was an improper place to teſtify their regard for him whoſe domains are circumſcribed by thoſe of Neptune; and therefore repaired to an iſland, that they might with propriety and ſafety breathe forth their loyal ſentiments at the convivial board, in grateful remembrance of their quondam ſovereign!!!

BALTIMORE, June 1.

The honorable general aſſembly of this ſtate, adjourned on Saturday evening laſt; the houſe of delegates to the firſt of November.

Laſt evening arrived here, Mr. Alexander Dromgoole, on his way to Congreſs, with an Indian chief, one of the Cherokee nation, who will remain in town a few days. We are told that this chief's buſineſs is principally concerning a treaty held at Hopewell, on the Koowee, between the commiſſioners of the United States of America, and the head men and warriors of the Cherokee nation. By this gentleman we are informed, that the Creek nation are encouraged to war againſt the ſettlements of Georgia and Cumberland; and it is ſaid, that all their towns at this time are ſupplied with large quantities of powder and lead, by the Spaniards for that purpoſe. It is alſo ſaid, that the Northern Indians are all determined to take up the hatchet this ſummer, in retaliation for the depredations committed by the Kentuckey people in burning their towns laſt Fall. That there have been ſome French traders at the Muſcle Shoals, on the Teneſſee River, laſt winter, trading from Detroit, who have been encouraging the Cherokees to go to war, but they pay little attention to their council.

Philadelphia, *June* 8.

The College of Phyſicians, in their addreſs to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, give an excellent hint to the kingdom at large.——"Courts and palaces, ſay they, have rarely been the ſcenes of abſtemiouſneſs and temperance.—That your Majeſty, amidſt all the incitements to gratification and indulgence, ſhould ſteadily perſevere in an unexampled forbearance†, is at once an upbraiding remonſtrance againſt the unhappily prevailing luxury, and the ſtrongeſt ſecurity for the preſervation of your health, for the long continuance of your ineſtimable life, and conſequently of the national happineſs."

† His Majeſty dines chiefly on potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables, not allowing himſelf meat more frequently than once a week, and then only a bone or two of boiled mutton.

Theatrical Intelligence, which in a ſtriking manner diſplays the fondneſs of writers for their own works.

The Authors of Quality, a new entertainment, performed at the Italian theatre in Paris. A certain Baron, who had written ſeveral pieces for the ſtage, had the misfortune to ſee one of his favourite plays completely damned. Sainfar, a brother author, and in love with the Baron's daughter, had one repreſented on the ſame ſtage, and crowned with the moſt brilliant ſucceſs. The Baron, jealous of Sainfar, refuſes now to give him his daughter, and Sainfar, in order to obtain her hand, employs two of the moſt powerful means in the world. Through his intereſt he makes the Baron gain a ſuit at law that doubled his paternal eſtate; and by his credit, changing the title of the Baron's play, perſuades the manager to try it again. The piece accordingly was performed once more, under another name, and received by the audience with viſible marks of applauſe. The Baron then gives Sainfar his daughter. Thus ends a very intereſting piece, which was often interrupted by the uſual marks of approbation of the audience. The beſt part of the entertainment is the miſtake of the Baron. He thinks that the revived play is the production of Sainfar, and when the audience aſk for the author, perſuades him with a forced ſatisfaction to go and ſhew himſelf, or at leaſt ſend his name. They were at a neighbouring coffee-houſe, and both went on the ſtage. Sainfar mentioned the Baron's name as author of the piece, and explained the whole to them. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the joy the Baron felt on the ſubject; he ſeemed far more tranſported with the ſucceſs of his play than with the winning of the law-ſuit.

Comte de Bork, late governor to the preſent king of Pruſſia, was preſented with the inſignia of the order of the Black Eagle, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant general. The letter written by the king on the occaſion does the monarch and the ſubject too much honour not to be recorded; it is in theſe words:

Monſieur le Comte, Having with great eagerneſs embraced the opportunity of appointing you lieutenant-general in my armies, I here incloſe the inſignia which are the appendage of the high poſt to which your long and faithful ſervices to me give you ſo juſt a right. I owe this to you as a private teſtimony of my gratitude for the great zeal you have ſhewn in diſcharge of the office you have fulfilled next to my perſon. Let this be a trifling compenſation for the trouble you have taken in that uncomfortable ſituation.

I am, Monſieur le Comte,
Your affectionate friend,
FREDERIC WILLIAM.

Berlin, *Dec.* 30, 1786.

It may be obſerved that the commiſſion thus delivered only then, bears date ſo far back as the 21ſt of May, 1775, and the Comte ranks accordingly.

AN ESSAY ON HARD TIMES.

THERE cannot poſſibly be any ſituation, in which, the collective members of a community can be ſo placed, but ſome will complain of *hard times*. The ſuperior induſtry, frugality and abilities of ſome will ever procure wealth and reſpect, while the idleneſs and diſſipation of others muſt beget contempt and indigence. Hence an unavoidable diſtinction will take place, not from the deſign of individuals, but is the conſequence naturally reſulting from the purſuit of different plans in life; and hence, in ſome meaſure, every individual is anſwerable for his want of reſpect, and frequently for his indigence.—Poverty, generally ſpeaking, is not ſo much the fault of the ſoil and government, as of cuſtom and education; where the youth are taught to hold manual labour in contempt, there poverty and her attendants will triumph.—The riches of a country do not ſo much conſiſt in the number of inhabitants, as the quantity of labour; therefore, in thoſe countries where labour is not regarded as a *virtue*, want and wretchedneſs will finally cloſe the period of their political exiſtence.

As all the riches of the United States muſt ultimately depend upon the tillage of the earth, it is an happineſs that our ſoil is admirably adapted to the different branches of agriculture: and when our land does not produce, it is more commonly owing to the ſterility of labour than of the ſoil.—He who has the happineſs to poſſeſs land, is in poſſeſſion of a mine; but if the land is not cultivated, it is as uſeleſs as hidden ore, and that perſon, who has the free uſe of his limbs, is in poſſeſſion of an independent treaſure; but if, like the miſer with his wealth, he is ſparing in the uſe of them, he muſt expect to meet inſult and want.

Could a juſt compariſon be drawn between the eaſe with which thoſe ſupport themſelves, who follow agriculture and mechanical employments, and thoſe who follow the hunting life, the balance would be infinitely in favour of the former; the latter are always in precarious circumſtances, for the moſt provident are incapable of diſplaying their frugality; they are always in want of ſome of the neceſſaries of life, and ſoon become conſtitutionally habituated to idleneſs, and nothing but the deſire of ſupporting a miſerable exiſtence can ſtimulate them to action; the government of ſuch a people will always want energy, and they will ever have *hard times*.——It may be laid down as a general rule, that the life of an induſtrious man is a life of eaſe: but the life of an idle one, is a life of hardſhip and want.

A wiſe and ſuperintending Providence has at all times been attentive to the happineſs of man; we have all the requiſites for happineſs; we are free; the value of our labour is our own; we poſſeſs one of the fineſt countries in the world, and the fault is certainly our own, if we complain of *hard times*. E.

°₀° The Subſcribers for Mr. Barlow's *Viſion of Columbus*, are deſired to call for their Books at Mr. Seddon's Store, in Market ſtreet, between Front and Second. 6ſp

NAVAL-OFFICE, June 6—7.

INWARDS.	
Brig Eliza Jane, Campbell	Muſquito-Shore
Schooner Sally, Spruill	North-Carolina
OUTWARDS.	
Ship Charleſton, Allibone	Charleſton
Sloop Diſpatch, Lockhart	Antigua
CLEARED.	
Ship Cincinnatus, Collins	Virginia
Brig Maria, Miller	Bergen
Sally, Lake	Bremen
Sophia, Burrows	Rhode-Iſland
Georgia Packet, Williams	Bourdeaux
Schooner Nancy, Moore	Weſt Indies
Phœnix, Dare	Virginia
Sloop Black Duck, Morgan	North Carolina
Red Bank, Dolby	Ditto
Dolphin, Steward	Maryland and Virginia

This Day's Sales
At the Southwark Auction,
Will conſiſt of an ASSORTMENT of
GAUZES, lawns and kentings
Calimancoes, durants and tammies
Brown Iriſh and Sleſia linens, and linen handkerchiefs
Fine book and jackonet muſlins, plain and croſs barr'd
Patna chintz, nankeens and dimities
A variety of rich India ſattin veſts and breeches
Alſo, a collection of Jewellery, and a variety of neat ſteel hilted Small Swords, ſingle and double barrelled Fowling Pieces, neat braſs mounted Powder Horns and Shot Belts, &c. &c.
June 8
John Meaſe, Auctioneer.

ABOUT SEVENTY POUNDS OF
Tortoiſe-Shell,
And a few Hundred Feet very Fine
MAHOGANY,
For SALE at Mrs. COLLIE's, next Door to Col. GURNEY's, in Front-ſtreet.
June 7. 2ſp

THE Creditors of *Metzger* and *Getting*, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the 15th inſtant, to one of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN MELBECK, } Aſſignees.
FREDERICK HEISZ, }
Philadelphia, June 7. eptf

A Store for Sale,

The beſt ſtand in the city, eſpecially for the Retail buſineſs; being the north-eaſt corner of Market ſtreet and Third-ſtreet, late the eſtate of John Rouſe deceaſed:

THE ſtore is 18 feet front on Market ſtreet, and 50 feet front on Third-ſtreet; a good ſtrong framed building, well lined with cedar boards, and completely fitted for a dry goods ſtore; having a door in Market-ſtreet and two doors in Third ſtreet. The roof is good, and there is an excellent cellar under the whole. The lot of ground on which it ſtands is free from ground rent, and the title indiſputable. The whole will be ſold by Public Vendue at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday the 27th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening. JOHN ROUSE, Executor.

N. B. All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid John Rouſe deceaſed, are requeſted to ſend their accounts directed to the ſubſcriber, to the houſe of Samuel Davis, innkeeper, at the ſign of the White Horſe, in Elbow-Lane; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber. JOHN ROUSE, Executor.
Philadelphia, June 7.

Imported in the ſhip Birmingham, from Briſtol, and to be Sold, Wholeſale and Retail, by
Jacob Parke,
On the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets—A good Aſſortment of
Ironmongery, Sadlery, &c.
Among which are,

SMITHS' anvils, vices and beak irons
Files and raſps of all kinds
Screw plates
Sledge and hand hammers
Sawmill, croſſcut, hand, pannel, tenant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs and wood-cutters ſteel plate ſaws
Carpenters' plains, braces and bitts
Adzes, augurs, compaſſes, rules, ſquares, gimblets, hammers, pincers, plane irons, chiſſels & gouges of all kinds
Centre, chair, ſpool and ſpinning bitts
Saſh cord
Pullies and weights
Glue
Turkey oil ſtones
Shoemakers knives, pincers rubſtones, awl blades, awl hafts and tacks
Sheep and taylors' ſhears
Cupboard, trunk, cheſt, drawer and padlocks of various kinds
5, 6, 7, 8 and 12 inch braſs knob locks
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 12 inch iron rim'd ditto
Beſt and common ſtock-locks
H and HL hinges
Table and cheſt ditto
Braſs and iron edge butt ditto
Braſs and iron deſk locks and hinges of various kinds
Round bolts
Flat ſpring ditto
Braſs nob and ring handled latches
Thumb latches
Wood ſcrews
Bedſcrews
20, 24 and 30d nails
3, 4, 6 8, 10 and 12d fine drawing nails
2, 3 and 4d fine and common clout nails
5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 20 oz. tacks
2, 3, 4, 5 and 6d trunk nails
Long and ſhort hob nails
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6d ſprigs,
Steel rat and wire mouſe traps
Curry combs
Braſs furniture for deſks & drawers
Tea table catches
Screw nobs
Cloak pins
Curtain rings
Chimney hooks
Scale beams
Poliſhed waggon boxes
Sheet iron
Iron traces
Bricklayers' trowels
Poliſhed ſteel & common iron candleſticks
Poliſhed ſteel and japanned ſnuffers
Braſs and iron head ſhovels and tongs
Andirons
Braſs and iron piped bellows
Smoothing irons
Warming pans
Coffee mills
Frying pans
Gridirons
Skewers
Chopping knives
Iron potts
Bake ovens
Skellets and ſauce-pans
Morters and peſtles
Braſs cocks
Steelyards
Curriers' knives
Crowley's and American made ſteel
Coopers' adzes
Broad-axes
Drawing knives
Dowel bits and croes irons
Diaper, girth and ſtraining web
Worſted ſirſingling ditto
Mens' and womens ſtirrups of various kinds
Snaffle, curb, chair and other bridle bitts
Staples and plates
Sadlers' buckles
Straining irons
Awls, needles, &c.
Spaniſh brown
Yellow oacre
Pruſſian blue
Dutch pink
King's yellow
Red chalk and white vitriol
16 by 12, 14 by 12, 14 by 10 and 12 by 10 window glaſs, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, 6th Mo. 8.

ON HEALTH.

THE ſubject of my ſong is HEALTH,
A good ſuperior far to wealth.
Can the young mind diſtruſt its worth?
Conſult the monarchs of the earth:
Imperial Czars and Sultans own
No gem ſo bright that decks their throne:
Each for this pearl his crown would quit,
And turn a ruſtic, or a cit.
Mark, tho' the bleſſing's loſt with eaſe,
'Tis not recover'd when you pleaſe.
Say not that gruels ſhall avail,
For ſalutary gruels fail.
Say not Apollo's ſons ſucceed,
Apollo's ſons is Egypt's [*] reed.
How faithleſs the phyſician's ſkill,
How vain the penitential pill,
The marble monuments proclaim,
The humbler turf confirms the ſame!
Prevention is the better cure,
So ſays the proverb, and 'tis ſure.
Would you extend your narrow ſpan,
And make the moſt of life you can;
Would you when med'cines cannot ſave,
Deſcend with eaſe into the grave;
Calmly retire, like ev'ning light,
And chearful bid the world good night;
Let temperance conſtantly preſide,
Our beſt phyſician, friend and guide!
Would you to wiſdom make pretence,
Proud to be thought a man of ſenſe;
Let temp'rance (always friend to fame)
With ſteady hand direct your aim;
Or, like an archer in the dark,
Your random ſhaft will miſs the mark:
For they who ſlight her golden rules,
In wiſdom's volume ſtand for fools.

[*] In alluſion to 2 Kings, ch. xviii. 21.

* * *

Copy of an original letter of Dr. Cox, Biſhop of Ely, dated July 12, 1569, lately found in the pariſh cheſt of Downham, in the Iſle of Ely.

"FOraſmuch as God ſendeth riches to men nott onely to helpe themſelves and theiers, but alſo to helpe their poore and nedie neighbours, which is ſo often by God commaunded, and is an occaſion of their endleſſe bliſſe and felicitie: I muſt nedes earneſtlie call upon you, liberally and cherefully to helpe your poore neighbours, conſideringe many cauſes that ought to move you thereunto; *ſit.* Firſt ye are delivered in manners from all kinds of wicked and ungodlie beggars, as from friers, perdours, charges of pilgremages, and deckings of images, and ſuch like, whereby ye be the better able to comfort your poore neighbours. Secondly, the Queen's Majeſti, with her Counſell, do daily travaile to deliver you from valiant vagabonds and idle beggars. Thirdly, her Majeſti, by her ſaied Counſell, hath given expreſſe commaundement that the effect and matter of the ſtatute for the proviſion of the poore ſhall be put in uſe. Wherefore I ſhall requier and charge you on God's behalf, and as ye ſhall anſwer att the great daye, deal liberally and charitably with your poore neighbours.

"I require and charge yo, the miniſter of the church, the churchwardens, and the collectors for the poore, to certifie me, or my chauncellor, within one moneth after the recite hereof, of the names of them that geve wekely to the poore, and alſo the ſummes; and further the names alſo of them that ar able, and yet will depart with nothing. Given att Dodington, the 12th of July, 1569. RICHARD ELY.

"To the Parſon of Downham."

Iſaac Connoly,

WHO has for ſeveral years paſt kept the well known Inn at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia, begs leave to inform the Public, that he has removed to the town of Harriſburg, where he continues in his former line of buſineſs; and hopes that the reaſonable terms on which he furniſhes the beſt accommodations for travellers and their horſes, will enſure him a continuance of that favour and encouragement with which they have hitherto been pleaſed to honor him.
Philadelphia, June 7. ftuf

Six Pence Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 24th ult. a Servant Girl, named ELIZABETH GEORGE, about 21 years old, five feet ſeven inches high, or thereabout, large boned, ſandy hair, ſwarthy complexion, black eyes, much freckled on the face and arms. Had on and took away, a black bonnet, green baize ſhort gown, light blue moreen and brown ſkirts, ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever ſecures ſaid girl, and lodges her in the Workhouſe, ſhall have the above reward, paid by
JOSEPH PLOWMAN,
In Cheſnut, near Front-ſtreet.
All perſons are forbid to harbour her, at their peril.
June 7. tſtutf

Wants a Place,

A YOUNG MAN, 28 years of age, who would be glad to ſerve any ſingle gentleman or family. He can dreſs and ſhave, ſpeak French, or act as hither coachman, jutman or groom. Has no objections to go abroad, as he has been uſed to travel in England, France, Germany, Flanders and other foreign parts.——Can have a good recommendation. Any gentleman or family that this may ſuit, will pleaſe to direct a line for R. H. at the City Tavern, which ſhall be duly attended to. 2awtf

Knox *and* Henderſon,
Have juſt received by the ſhip Alexander, from London, via New York, a beautiful aſſortment of
CHINESE RIBBONS,
Black Modes, White Sarſenets, Gauzes, &c, &c
which they will ſell low for caſh. etf
Philadelphia, 7th June.

TO BE SOLD,
A CITY LOT and
A Lot for a Country-Seat.

THE City Lot is on the north ſide of Cherry alley, 40 feet front and 80 feet deep, adjoining the yard of John Thompſon's Pot-houſe, on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet.

The Country Lot is on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet continued, as the road now runs, adjoining lands of Charles Meredith on the ſouth, and William Maſters on the north. On this lot, called Bloomſbury, there was erected before the war, a genteel houſe, part of the foundation ſtill remains, alſo the vault and well. Its high ſituation, agreeable proſpect, and vicinity to the city, render it a very eligible ſpot for re-improvement. It contains about 4 acres. For terms apply to CHARLES MOORE, HENRY HILL, or RICHARD WELLS, Third ſtreet. Feb. 10 2awtf

FOR SALE,
A Genteel, Three Story
Brick Houſe,
In excellent repair, and in a central part of the city. 2awtf
For particulars apply to BACHE & SHEE.
Feb. 22

Now Landing at Hamilton's wharf,

out of the *Buon Genio*, captain Biſſon, from Cadiz, and for SALE by

Andrew Clow & Co.

A choice CARGO of

Sherry Wine,

Together with a parcel of freſh RAISINS in boxes and jars; unſhelled ALMONDS; OLIVES in jars; LEMONS in boxes; LEMON JUICE, CAPERS, and HAZLE NUTTS. May 25. eptf

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A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,

AND

Fayal and Pico Wines,

Juſt arrived, and for Sale by

ROSS & VAUGHAN.

Nixon and *Foſter*

Have juſt Imported, in the Sloop PHILADELPHIA PACKET, Captain BIRD, from ST. CROIX,

A CARGO of SUGARS

Of the firſt quality, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

June 5 3ſp

A QUANTITY OF

Live Oak and Red Cedar,

About 600 lb. of Beaver,

And a Parcel of

Raccoon and Foxes Skins,

FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000cwt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks. Senneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c &c.

Francis & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs, dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and whetſtones, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco. eptf

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Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Are now LANDING

From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork,

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags
New heavy cargo beef in barrels
Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8
Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed
Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods,

Suitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf.

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

FOR SALE BY

Frederick W. Starman,

In Fifth-ſtreet, the firſt door from the corner of Market ſtreet,

SOAL leather of excellent quality
Poſt paper in quarto
Medium ditto, in folio
Haerlem long lawns
German ſtraw knives
Coffee mills, ſcale beams, &c. &c.
Alſo a quantity of BEEF and PORK. 6t2aw

Juſt Imported

In the Brig Miſſouri from Dublin, and to be Sold by

Conyngham, Neſbitt & Co.

At their Store in Front, below Walnut-ſtreet,

A FRESH and general Aſſortment of white linens—alſo brown Drogheda linens and ſheetings—which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or at a ſhort credit.

They have likewiſe for ſale, Madeira Wine of firſt quality London market, and New-York quality, four years old, and all excellent in their kinds; claret in bottles, and brandy in pipes——And an aſſortment of Dry Goods, as uſual.

Philadelphia, May 26. eop2w

Wanted, a Wet Nurſe, with

a good breaſt of milk, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

Paul Beck, junr.

Has for Sale at his Store on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, next the Wharf—For *Paper Money* of the late Emiſſion,

LOAF SUGAR by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity
Madeira, Liſbon, Malaga and Teneriffe wines, by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk
Cinnamon, cloves
A quantity of Boſton mackrel of the firſt quality
Shad in barrels
Two thouſand weight of excellent flax.

TO BE SOLD,

The Stock on Hand of a Retail Dry Good Store, for which payment will be received in funded certificates, paper money of the late emiſſion, New-Jerſey money, or country produce. Enquire at the Store of PAUL BECK, junr. May 16 2awtf

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The Cargo of the ſnow Eſpirito Santo, captain Viveiros, from Terceira, juſt arrived:

CONSISTING OF

Choice Fayal Wine,

four years old;

Sweet Oranges & Lemons,

For *SALE* on the moſt reaſonable *Terms*, by

Joyce Brothers & J. Palyart.

May 9 4ſp.eotf

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures,
Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7-8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & checquered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Mair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateens
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt

GAUSES,

French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chambery lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs souflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf

Knox & Henderſon,

—Front ſtreet, three Doors above Market ſtreet—
Have Imported in the ſhips, *Harmony* from *London*, and *Grange* from *Liverpool*,

A General ASSORTMENT of

European and Eaſt-India Goods,

Which they are now OPENING for SALE, *viz.*

IRISH linens and ſheetings
Brown and white Ruſſia ditto
German and Scotch dowlas
Brown ſileſias and oznaburgs
Calicoes and printed cottons
Furniture ditto
A beautiful aſſortment of chintzes
Printed linen handkerchiefs
Check and blue paſte dit.
Tablecloths of all ſizes
Plain, checquered and corded muſlins
Plain, figured and ſtriped lawns
Striped and flowered bordered lawn handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto aprons
A compleat aſſortment of Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs
Ditto china and faſhionable gauze ribbons
Green, black and crimſon perſian taffities
Flowered and ſpotted bandanoes
4-4 and 6-4 book muſlins
Jeans, Jeanets and fuſtians
Dutch cords and India dimities
Printed dit. for waiſtcoats
Velverets, corduroys and thickſetts
7-8, 4-4 and apron width checks
7-8, 4-4 bedticks
Black and coloured ſewing ſilks
Tammies and durants
Sattinets and laſtings
Black ſquare modes
Womens thread and cotton ſtockings
Mens plein and ribbed dit.
Ladies jean and linen gloves
Ditto habit ditto
Mens thread ditto
Round and cock'd hats
Quality and ſhoe bindings
Threads and twiſts
Needle wrought buttons
Pins, needles and tapes, &c &c. &c.

——Likewiſe, in aſſorted Packages——

Iriſh Linens, Calicoes & Chintzes,

Jeans and Fuſtians, Ounce Threads, Checks, Hats, &c.

James Rivington

Has this day opened a freſh importation of *New Books, Magazines*, and *recent Publications*, from on board the Betſey, captain Meſnard, and others, juſt arrived from London, at New York, viz.

1. THE new annual regiſter; being a general repoſitory of hiſtory, politics and literature for 1785; with a review of the ſtate of knowlege and taſte in England: this is the 6th volume of a much admired and moſt uſeful work, deſerving of great commendation.

2. The hiſtory of modern Europe, with an account of the decline and fall of the Roman empire, and a view of the progreſs of ſociety, from the riſe of the modern kingdoms and ſtates to the peace of Paris, a new edition, greatly enlarged and improved, and now increaſed to 5 volumes in 8vo: it contains a clear and ſatisfactory account of the affairs of modern Europe, exhibiting the progreſs of government and the human mind; alſo the revolutions of kingdoms, the operations of war, the intrigues of courts, the fluctuation of manners, and the convulſions of religion.

3. A ſhort review of the political ſtate of Great Britain, with a reply; and the people of England's anſwer to it: this ſhort review had ſuch a reception prom all ranks of perſons, that more than 20,000 coties of it were ſold in a ſhort time after its publication; if is ſuggeſted to be the production of the beſt pen in England. The commercial treaty with France is one object of this writer's deſcription, and it is of great moment to ſeveral other great empires; the language is uncommonly ſuperior—The following characters are occaſionally introduced and depicted, viz. The king of Great Britain, the prince of Wales, the late coalition, Mr. Fox, lord North, Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Pitt, lord Mansfield lords Rodney, Howe, Keppel, Mr. Haſtings, the ſtates of Holland, and the king of Pruſſia.

4. Hiſtorical and political remarks on the commercial treaty, with preliminary obſervations on the conſtruction of treaties, and the qualifications of a commercial negociator. The author diſcovers a great intimacy with the productions of Puffendorf, Vatel, Jenkinſon, lord Hawkeſbury, John Dewitt, Smith, Monteſquieu, Molloy, Blackſtone, Anderſon, Dean Tuker, and moſt of the beſt authorities.

5 A collection of all the treaties of peace, alliance and commerce between Great Britain and other powers, from that of Munſter, 1648, to the laſt treaty ſigned at Paris in 1783; with a diſcourſe on the conduct and government of Great Britain, in reſpect to neutral nations, by the right hon. Charles Jenkinſon, now lord Hawkeſbury, in 3 volumes.

6. Intereſting memoirs, by a lady; an entertaining work, much read, in 2 pocket volumes.

7. Tables requiſite to be uſed with the nautical almanack or ephemeris, for finding the latitude and longitude at ſea; publiſhed by order of the commiſſioners of longitude.

8. The magazines from September to the time of the ſhip's departure.

With many other articles, of which catalogues will be publiſhed.

For Cricket Clubs.

EXCELLENT CRICKET BATTS and BALLS, made by the old noted hands at Seven Oaks, in Kent county, may be had of *JAMES RIVINGTON*.
New York, April 5.

To Gentlemen of the Law.

This Day are publiſhed, and ſold by

JAMES RIVINGTON, at NEW-YORK,

REPORTS of CASES, argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, in 1785 and 1786, by the following Judges—Lord Mansfield, Edward Willes, Eſq; Francis Buller, and Sir William Aſhurſt. Theſe Reports commence in Michaelmas Term, 1785, are continued in Hilary, Eaſter, Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 1786, and are publiſhed periodically: there are five parts in this volume, and the Editors, at the requeſt of the whole Cauſidicade, have declared their intentions to purſue this plan of producing, within a ſhort time after each term, the notes of caſes adjudged in the Court of King's Bench; by this means they remedy the inconvenience felt by every part of the profeſſion, of waiting two or three years till ſome gentleman of experience and ability has collected matter ſufficient to form a complete volume. They have been publiſhed but a very ſhort time, viz. November 1786, and already paſſed through two editions, owing to the approved attention and accuracy in the very reſpectable publiſhers, viz. Charles Durnford and Edward Hyde Eaſt, of the Temple, Eſquires, Barriſters at Law. The five parts are bound in one volume.

ALSO,

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

The long wiſhed for OCTAVO Edition of

Peere Williams's Chancery Reports,

With additional references from Caſes and Reporters for the laſt thirty-nine years, publiſhed laſt February in London, by Samuel Compton Cox, Eſq; Barriſter of Lincoln's Inn. This work is printed *verbatim et literatim* with the folio edition, and is little more than one third of the price.——Sold by JAMES RIVINGTON.

Where may be had,

The celebrated Hiſtory of the ENGLISH LAW, by Mr. REEVE, very eminently approved of. Alſo,

Lilly's entries. Wood's inſtitutes. Boote's ſuit at Low. Lord Gilbert's hiſtory and practice of the Common Pleas. Ditto law of executions. Harriſon's Chancery practiſer. Sheridan's practice King's Bench. Crown circuit companion. Trials per Pais. The law of coſt and damages. Law of laſt wills and bills of exchange. Runnington on ejectments. Bacon's abridgment. Seſſions caſes. Burn's eccleſiaſtical law. Ditto juſtice. Blackſtone's commentaries. The complete arbitrator. Finch's law. Laws and inſtitutions of the Court of Admiralty. Hale's pleas of the crown, octavo. Strange's, Browne's and Atkyns's reports, 8vo. The law of diſtreſſes. Highmore on bail. Caſes in Chancery. The year books compleat, with Maynard, Dyer's reports, Vernon's Salkeld's, Ventris's, Levinz's, Fitzgibbons's, Modern inſtructor clericalis, in 6 vols. Raſtel, Robinſon, Clift, Vidian and Winch's entries. Brown's formulæ. Townſhend and Cornwall's tables. Rolle's abridgment. Crompton's practice, a new edition. Digeſt of adjudged caſes in King's Bench. Wilſon's edition of Lord Coke's reports, and alſo his own reports from Lord Mansfield. The complete ſyſtem of pleading, &c. &c.

James Rivington

Has Imported by the ſhip Montgomery, captain Bunyan, who arrived laſt Thurſday night, the following

ARTICLES,

SMITH's wealth of nations
Blair's lectures
Ferguſon on civil ſociety
Machiavel's works
Gibbon's Roman hiſtory
Leland's orations of Demoſthenes
Cicero's orations and oratory, by Guthrie
Cicero's life, by Dr. Middleton
Cicero's and Pliny's letters, by Melmoth
Sir William Temple's works
Locke on government
Foundling hoſpital for wit, a collection of poems, chiefly by living authors, a work high in eſtimation
Dodſley's and Pearch's poems, complete in ten beautiful volumes
Lord Cheſterfield's letters
Dr. Goldſmith's works, poems, plays, &c.
Andrews's new hiſtory of the war in America
Poſtlethwayte's dictionary of commerce
Cruden's concordance
Guthrie's geographical grammar
Swinburne's travels
Dr. White's very famous ſermons
Nicholſon's and Martin's philoſophy
Martin's philoſophical grammar and library
Sherwin's loggarithmatical tables
Haller's phyſiology
Simmons's anatomy
Hamilton's midwifery
The Spaniſh grammar
The Spaniſh dictionary of delpino
Italian books by Baretti and Botarelli, teaching with great facility that elegant language
Pornay's ditto, teaching the French language
Chamboud's and Boyer's French dictionary, grammar, exerciſe, fables, &c.
Perrin's ditto
Ferguſon's aſtronomy and mechanics
Neckar on finances, 3 volumes
Adventures of a guinea
Hutchinſon's hiſtory of the Maſſachuſetts
The nautical ephemeris; alſo,
The nautical almanack for 1787 and 1788
A great variety of ſchool books and claſſics; alſo,
Maps of the world, and four quarters, on rollers, for furniſhing halls and other apartments
Some new ſongs and ruling pens for muſic; ſome quadrants of Hadley: alſo, pocket compaſſes, parallel rulers, protractors, &c. &c.

New York, May 5.

To be Sold for want of Employ,

THE time of a ſtrong, well grown, active, Negro GIRL, very fit for country buſineſs, having upwards of 8 years to ſerve, until ſhe arrives to the age of 18, when ſhe is intitled to freedom. Enquire of Printers hereof. May 25

Poultney & Wiſtar

Have imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, a neat aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY,

Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Glaſs,

Which they have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, at the Green Sore in Market-ſtreet, the fourth door above hird-Street, where all ſuch perſons as ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may be ſupplied with the following articles at the very loweſt prices, and of the beſt quality, viz.

SMITH's anvils, vices, beak irons, ſledge and hand hammers & ſcrew plates
Mill, croſs-cut, hand, pannel, tennant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs, key-hole, and wood cutters ſteel plate ſaws
to 34 inch flat, half 3 round, three ſquare rough and baſtard cut files and raſps
1 2 inch to 2 1-2 inch ſocket and firmer chiſſels and gouges
Turning chiſſels and gouges, and plane irons ſorted
Raiſing, tooth, rabbit, plow, growing & moulding plane irons
Braſs and iron head ſhovels and tongs, & andirons
Chamber and common bellows
Common & poliſhed ſteel and braſs candleſticks and ſnuffers
Braſs knob and ring handled latches, thumb ditto of various ſizes
3 inch to 12 inch knob & ring handled rimb locks
Double and ſingle ſpring, bright and brown cheſt locks
Cupboard, draw, clock-caſe, proſpect, trunk & writing deſk ditto
Horſe locks, portmanteau, braſs and ſecret, ſteel, common black and double bolt pad ditto
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 inch fine and common plate ſtock locks
Gun locks, worms, and round & finiſhed mounting
Iron and braſs wire ſorted
Fine wool and cotton card ditto
Caſt braſs clock work, ſit pinions, forged iron work, japanned faces, bells, &c.
Braſs handles, eſcutcheons, turn buttons, knobs, ſcrew rings, and hooks of various kinds for deſks, drawers, &c.
Venetian & common curtain rings and ſconces
Window ſcrews, bell bolts and cranks, braſs H hinges
Deſk fall, clock caſe, card table, teacheſts and proſpect ditto
A variety of plain and figured coffin furniture
Fiſh ſkin, ſand and emery paper for joiners uſe
4 inch to 12 inch H & HL hinges
Rule, joint table, dovetail, writing deſk, cheſt and patent butt ditto
3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30 pence fine drawn nails
2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 pence ſprigs, trunk and clout ditto
Half inch to 2 1-2 inch bright ſcrew augers
Center, ſpool, chair and dowel bitts, ſorted
Beſt Kirby fiſh hooks, aſſorted
Steel ſpring rat, ſnap and wire mouſe traps
Carpenters axes and adzes,
Ditto & ſhoemakers hammers, pincers & nippers
Shoemakers awls & tacks, ſprigging ditto & ſcrew drivers
Steel coffee mills, bricklayers and plaiſtering trowels
Round & flat ſpring bolts
Large & ſmall ſcale beams, pocket and other ſteelyards
Scythes and ſickles; Engliſh ripes or rifles for whetting ſcythes with
Drawing & curriers knives and ſteels
Braſs and iron frame and box window pullies and lines
Flat and round head wood ſcrews, from half inch to 3 inches
3 to 12 inch carpenters & coopers bow compaſſes
Spike and nail gimblets
Tap and bung borers
Thick and thin ſheet iron and plate braſs
London & American glue
Spades, ſhovels with and without handles
Buck, ſham buck and bone table knives and forks
Taylors & womens ſhears and ſciſſars
London & American ſteel
Caſt iron bake ovens, tea kettles, pots, ſkillets & ſauce pans
Poliſhed cart and waggon boxes, horſe traces and back bands, &c.
An aſſortment of SADLERY WARE & carriage furniture, amongſt which are
Straining diſper and worſted and twiſt webs and girts aſſorted
A variety of men and womens ſtirrup irons
Coach and chaiſe curb & ſnaffle bits
Coach, phæton and chaiſe furniture
A large aſſortment of coach, chariot, phæton and chair ſprings and head joints
Cock eyes, tug and breaſt-plate buckles and tinned dees
Sadlers ſtraining, pricking and creeſing irons and hammers
4 oz 1 to 6 oz. tacks and prickers, awls, &c. &c.

DYE-STUFFS, &c.

Ground red wood
Ditto Braſil
Logwood, crude tartar, Jack Card, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

A large quantity of dry red lead and magnus, for the potters uſe
Ground & dry white lead
Ditto ditto Spaniſh brown
Yellow ochre, lytherage, Pruſſian blue, white vitriol, gold leaf, &c.
GLASS of any dimenſions from 8 by 6 to 32 by 28, which will be cut to any pattern, either round, oval, ſquare, or arched for clock faces or ſurveyors compaſſes
Alſo glaziers diamonds for cutting glaſs

2aw

N. B. They keep conſtantly by them a quantity of the beſt RED CLOVER and TIMOTHY Graſs Seeds.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, and *Daily Advertiſer.*

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1787. [No. 2603.]

[Price Four-Pence.]

Sales at Auction.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

THIS DAY, the 9th inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at Shoemaker's Wharf, between Arch and Race-ſtreets (if not previouſly ſold at private ſale)

A Parcel of very good French Burr.

Apply to P. BARRIERE & Co.

In Water, below Walnut-ſtreet,——Who have for ſale, at their ſtore,

Old Jamaica ſpirits in hogſheads, Coniac brandy in pipes, 4 years old, common French brandy

Liſbon wine in half pipes and quarter caſks, 5 years old, Claret in bottles, coffee in bags, Muſcovado ſugar in barrels. June 9. mtw

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On Monday Next,

The 11th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning, *At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore,* Will begin the Sale of a large and freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon, as uſual. June 8.

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

On TUESDAY Next,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the *Southwark Auction-Store,* Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Alſo, a QUANTITY of

Mahogany Chairs, dining, card & tea Tables.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

The ſubſcriber will expoſe to ſale,

On the fourth Monday in November next (being the 26th day of the month)

ABOUT 40 Lots of Land adjoining the town and port of Tappahannock, to the higheſt bidder, extending from the ſaid town, on the bank of the river Rappahannock, downwards to the mouth of Hoſkins's creek. The Lots will be laid off in the following manner, viz. The ſtreet in the aforeſaid town, called *Water-lane*, will be extended from the ſaid town down the river to the aforeſaid creek, and the ground between the ſaid ſtreet and the river will be laid off in two lots, and numbered according to the ſurvey and plan, which will be produced, containing half an acre each, fronting on the ſaid ſtreet, with a ſtreet on alley 24 feet broad between every two lots, running from the aforeſaid extended ſtreet down to the river ſide; the whole to correſpond with the plan of the ſaid town of Tappahannock. Theſe lots will be beautifully ſituated on the bank of the river, and are capable of the ſame improvement that the lots on the river in the aforeſaid town now are. The ground is level, dry and healthy. The terms of payment are, one third of the purchaſe money at the time of ſale, in gold or ſilver, or tobacco (not inſpected more than 12 months) at the current caſh price, or military certificates at their current real value at the time, and for the reſidue 12 months credit will be allowed, payable in gold or ſilver con, or in merchantable crop tobacco, at the current caſh price at the time of payment, on giving bond with good ſecurity, to

WHITEHEAD COLEMAN.

Virginia, May, 1787. epIw&IſtwNn

Mr. *Reinagle's* CONCERT

Will be Performed at the CITY-TAVERN, on *Tueſday* the 12th Inſtant. June 1.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1787.

GRAND-LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Videll's alley, on *Monday* the 18th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges under their Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend.

eptd *ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.*

THE Creditors of *Metzger* and *Getting*, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the 15th inſtant, to one of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN MELBECK,
FREDERICK HEISZ, } Aſſignees.

Philadelphia, June 7. eptf

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers.

Philadelphia, *May* 30, 1787.

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May* 21

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip Mayflower, John Stillwell, Maſter—A Number of fine, healthy

REDEMPTIONERS,

Of both ſexes, from 12 to 24 years of age—Among whom are Mechanicks of different profeſſions; whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms. Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, laying above Vine ſtreet, or to May 29 ep2w

Richard Somers or John Weſtcott.

Joſeph Dickinſon,

Paper-Hanging Manufacturer,

In Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

RETURNS his unfeigned acknowledgments of the Public favours: he is fully enabled and determined to underſell all imported papers; and notwithſtanding his place of abode is a little remote from the centrical part of buſineſs, he is certain that he ſells at leaſt three times the quantity that is ſold by any importer in this ſtate; and will warrant his paper and colours to ſtand better than imported paper, being calculated to ſuit the nature of this climate; and as importation evidently hath nearly drained America of ſpecie, which appears to me to cauſe the preſent confuſion and general calamity. To facilitate buſineſs I will take Produce and every current Money.

N. B. Paper put on with the greateſt ſecurity and expedition. Thoſe who ſell again may be ſupplied with any quantity, and a reaſonable allowance—Country orders ſtrictly fulfilled. *June* 5 wfw

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Wanted, a Wet Nurſe, with

a good breaſt of milk, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

WANTED,

TWO GELDINGS for the ſaddle, well broke, 14 and a half or 15 hands high, ſwitch tail and flowing mane, well turned, with a good carriage, &c. colour either a dapple grey or black, not exceeding 6 years old; a good price will be given. Apply to *ALEXANDER ANDERSON*, ſix doors above Front ſtreet, in Vine ſtreet. *June* 6. w&16t

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TO BE LET,

THAT convenient three ſtory Brick HOUSE, with the STORES belonging to it, late in the tenure of *Peter Wikoff*; ſituate in Water ſtreet, between Race and Arch ſtreets; poſſeſſion of the ſame can be given immediately. Enquire of Mr. *Peter Wikoff*, or *De Heyder Veydt & Co.* in Second ſtreet, between Race and Arch ſtreets. April 20.

For SALE very Cheap,

An Elegant New

PHÆTON,

With *HARNESS* compleat for two Horſes. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. 2awtf

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TO BE SOLD, A

HOUSE and Lot in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, in a good ſtand for buſineſs.

Alſo, a ſmall FARM near Frankfort, containing about 40 acres of land, ten of which are meadow: there are on ſaid farm, a neat ſtone houſe, a frame barn, a ſtone milk-houſe, a garden encloſed by a cedar fence, and a young orchard containing a variety of the beſt grafted fruit trees. This farm yielded laſt year a rent of 70l.

The terms of payment for the above Houſe and Lot, and Farm, will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. Enquire of *MATTHEW M'CONNELL*, in Second ſtreet. May 31

FOR SALE, A

VERY elegant Pair of HORSES, to be ſeen at JAMES THOMPSON's, Indian Queen, Fourth-ſtreet. May 22

JUST ARRIVED

In the Ship Empreſs of China, Capt. Green, from CANTON,

BOHEA Tea, freſh and of excellent quality, and India Nankeens, to be ſold by

Iſaac Hazlehurſt & Co.

Who have alſo for ſale a quantity of Cow Hides of St. Domingo——Tire drawn at Delaware works, for phæton and chair wheels.——Ruſſia matts—Together with a large aſſortment of European goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold by the package or ſmaller quantity. May 16. mwftf

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For LONDON,

The SHIP RUBY,

Samuel Smith, Commander.

IS a Britiſh ſhip, and will ſail the tenth June, having a great part of her cargo on board.

For freight or paſſage apply to *Thomas W. Smith*, or ſaid commander on board, at Clifford's Wharf.

For CORK,

The Ship MARY,

Robert Wilſon, Maſter;

WILL ſail in about 3 weeks. For Paſſage only apply to May 25 eptf

Willing, Morris & Swanwick.

For Madeira,

The Brig MISSOURI,

FLORENCE DONOVAN, Maſter;

NOW lying at Turnbull's wharf. For freight or paſſage apply to

BARCLAY, BROWN & Co.

Who have for ſale, imported in ſaid veſſel from Dublin, 7-8 and yard-wide linens, women's everlaſting ſhoes in trunks; Antigua Rum for Sale.

May 29. eptf

For Charter,

The Ship REBECCA,

CORNELIUS GRINNELL;

A Good veſſel, two years old, will carry about 1600 barrels, and is ready for ſea. For terms enquire of

JAMES & SHOEMAKER,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A

LONG BOAT.

May 30 eptf

Wanted to Charter,

ONE OR TWO

SHIPS,

To load at New-York for England or Ireland.

June 5 4ſp JOHN CHALONER.

For HALIFAX,

(NOVA SCOTIA)

The BRIGANTINE MARY,

ARCHIBALD FERGUSON, Maſter;

NOW laying at Plumſtead's Wharf.——She is a good veſſel, and expected to ſail in the courſe of a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or to JOHN FIELD.

6 mo. 4. 4ſp

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK*, containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—

Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,

Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,

And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe*,

One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young*,

One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,

One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,

One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,

One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh*; Alſo,

One loan-office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,

One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,

One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,

And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUEL YOUNG.* etf

---

This Day is Publiſhed, and Sold by

Thomas Dobſon,

At the NEW BOOK STORE in Second ſtreet, ſecond door above Cheſnut ſtreet—*Price only* 1/6

A SHORT

REVIEW

OF THE

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At the Commencement of the Year 1787.

This Publication is aſcribed to the celebrated Author of *Junius's Letters*; and the demand for it has been ſo extraordinary, that no leſs than Seven Editions of it have been ſold off in London, in the courſe of a few months.

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ON THE

Confederation of the American States.

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A

DEFENCE

OF THE

Conſtitutions of Government

OF THE

UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

And a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.

All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

Jackſon & Smith,

DRUGGISTS,

In Second, mid-way between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, have juſt imported from different parts of Europe

A freſh and general Aſſortment of all the various

Drugs and Medicines

Now in uſe; which are of the very firſt quality, and will be diſpoſed of at a moderate advance, either wholeſale or retail.——Among them are

Camphor
Jeſuits Bark
Iſinglaſs
Magneſia
Opium
Quickſilver
Red Bark
Rhubarb
Senna
Salt Petre

Alſo all kinds of the moſt eſteemed Patent Medicines, a variety of Shop Furniture, and Mudge's Inhalers, celebrated in the cure of diſeaſes ſeated in the lungs.

N. B. The articles Camphor, Bark and Salt Petre will be placed at very Reduced Prices to country ſtorekeepers, or others purchaſing in quantities. May tf

---

Knox *and* Henderſon,

Have juſt received by the ſhip Alexander, from London, via New York, a beautiful aſſortment of

CHINESE RIBBONS,

Black Modes, White Sarſenets, Gauzes, &c, &c. which they will ſell low for caſh. etf

Philadelphia 7th June.

ABOUT SEVENTY POUNDS OF

Tortoiſe-Shell,

And a few Hundred Feet very Fine

MAHOGANY,

For SALE at Mrs. COLLIE's, next Door to Col. GURNEY's, in Front-ſtreet.

June 7. 2ſp

Amos Wickerſham,

At the corner of Coombs's alley, in Second ſtreet,

HAS FOR SALE,

OLD Madeira
Liſbon, Port,
Malaga, Teneriffe,
And Fayal wines, } By the pipe, quarter caſk or gallon

Olk hock Burgundy

Claret and red Port in bottles, Geneva in caſes

Brandy, Jamaica ſpirit and Weſt-India rum

Loaf, lump, and Muſcovado ſugar

Rice, indigo, pepper, ſpices,

And various other Articles in the Grocery Way, which may be had on the moſt reaſonable terms; a conſtant Supply kept, and good Goods. w&t

---

Pennſbury Farm,

CONTAINING 300 acres of good land, with an advantageous front on the Delaware—Will be diſpoſed of on moderate terms. Part of the old proprietor's buildings are ſtill remaining. Enquire of Mr. GOODAL, oppoſite the Bank, in Cheſnut ſtreet.

A Place wanted for Caſh,

about 6 or 10 miles from this city. Apply to

Frederick Wilhelm Starman,

In Fifth ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

Philadelphia, May 30. twf

Joſhua Byron

Has for ſale at his Store in Second, near to Race ſtreet

THree-quarter, 7-8 and 4-4 wide Iriſh linens
Brown & white Iriſh ſheetings
White and brown buckrams
3 4 and 7-8 Britiſh dowlas
Brown hollands & ſileſias
Red and fancy pocket handkerchiefs
Malabar and Bandannie handkerchiefs
7 8 and yard and 3-4 wide cotton checks
Totton hollands & ſtriped linens
9 8 wide ſtripe cottons
3-4 and 7 8 wide ſtripe tickings
Ten and women's thread and cotton hoſe
Mens black and grey hats
Superfine Marſeilles quiltings
Mock quiltings and draw boys
Velverets and corduroys
Talimancoes, moreens and durants
3 4 wide white perſians & ſarſnets
Ell wide green and black perſians
Black and blond lace and edgings
Silk gauzes & gauze handkerchiefs
Womens black ſattinet pumps
Scotch threads and bobbing tapes
Holland tapes and ſhirt buttons
Men's thread and habit gloves
Warrington ſail cloth, Nos 1 to 6, &c. &c.

May 14 mwſ4w

N. B. The above goods are from the beſt markets, of late importations, and are to be ſold on very reaſonable terms for ready money. Credit cannot be given.

James Miller,

At his Store in Frontſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

Has juſt received by the Polly and Hetty and Grange from Liverpool, and ſhip Harmony from London,

A neat Aſſortment of GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon; among which are

JEANS and fuſtians, half ell and half yard; an elegant aſſortment of chintzes and callicoes, printed velvets, black, buff and olive ditto, 7-8, yard wide, and 3 8 cotton and linen checks, cotton and linen ſtripes, bed ticken, 6-4 and 6 4 and a half bed bunts, coloured thread, corduroys, death-head buttons, and quality bindings. A handſome aſſortment of laces and edgings, Dutch lace white and brown buckram, 3-4 and 7-8 German dowlas, brown ſileſias, 9-8 wide ſheeting, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens, India perſians, red and white flannel, durants and joan's ſpinning, 4 1 2 pins; alſo large pins, Duncombe and white metal buttons, men and women's cotton hoſe, men and boys thread ditto, ivory and horn combs, ribbons, ſewing ſilk, Gunpowder F and FF, &c &c. all of which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. May 2d. cop

Juſt received per the Sophia, captain Burrows,

Window Glaſs, 8 by 10, and large

SHOT.

A Freſh Importation,

In the ſhips Harmony, Capt. Willet, from London, and the Philadelphia, Capt. Towers, from Amſterdam, by

Mordecai Lewis & Co.

Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge;

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

RUSSIA ſheetings
Ditto ſail cloth
Ravens duck
Ruſſia diaper & huckaback
German dowlas
Ditto ſtripes
Ticklenburgs & oznabrigs
Platillas
Glazed linens
Striped hollands
Table cloths
Cambrics and lawns
Kentings & handkerchiefs
Gauzes black and white
Plain and white dimities
Iriſh and Ruſſia printed linens
Fine jeans, plain and figured
Stationary
Cutlery aſſorted, in packages
Gold and ſilver watches
Sagathies and duroys
Caſſimers
Calimancoes and durants
Princes ſtuff
Mens thread & cotton hoſe
Womens cotton ditto
A quantity of ſilk ſtockings, very cheap
Ditto Barcelona handkerchiefs
Linen handkerchiefs
Cotton and ſecterſoy romalls
A variety of ſilks
Ribbons in boxes
Ladies fans
Gloves and mitts
A great aſſortment of haberdaſhery
Some ſadlery
Hair-cloth for maltſters
With a great many articles in the dry good way, not enumerated

ALSO

French and Spaniſh brandy
London porter in hampers
Choice Bordeaux claret
Hyſon tea
Dry and ground white lead
Dry red lead, vermillion
Spaniſh brown and other paints
Ground redwood
Salt petre, borax
Whiting, chalk, copperas
Nails, ſteel, ſheet lead
Engliſh and German ſcythes
German cutting knives
Newcaſtle grindſtones
Tin ware in hogſheads
Feathers in bags and beds
Ruſſia matts and oacum
Filberts in bags

And a quantity of GIN in CASES 2aw2m

TO BE SOLD BY

James Lockwood & Co.

Between Arch and Race, in Water ſtreet,

TEN penny and 20d nails
Candles
Pork, Beef
Hog's lard
Cotton wool, Flax
Cotton and wool cards
Lynn ſhoes
Boſton iron tea kettles
Cyder in barrels
Braſs kettles
And a number of articles of Dry Goods.

June 1 3ſp2awtf

To be Sold Cheap,

A HEALTHY, ſtout, Negro WENCH, about 29 years of age: ſhe is an excellent cook; underſtands all kinds of houſe work, and is perfectly honeſt: ſhe is regiſtered according to law. Enquire of the Printers. *May* 28 tf

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, *April 9.*

BY accounts laid before the notables, it appears, that the annual expence of maintaining the French army, amounts to 103,000,000 of livres, that of the marine to 100,000,000, and the military eſtabliſhment of the king to 33,000,000.

We hear that there is much talk at Lambeth and the court end of this city, of ſending a biſhop to reſide in Nova-Scotia, a privilege due to the church in the Britiſh colonies, as well as to the church of Connecticut, New-York and Philadelphia, and Sodar and Man; but the matter is retarded, on account of not finding any perſon duly qualified to fill that ſacred office in that extenſive country, where the fatigue will be great and the inhabitants not eaſily pleaſed.

However, it is hoped, that a proper perſon will ſoon be found, among the ſeveral clergymen, who have long reſided in America, of known integrity, piety and experience, to fill that ſtation with dignity, and benefit to religion and civil ſociety. And it is ſaid by ſome, that a native of America would yield to the habits and peculiar temper of the Americans with more eaſe than any European can do; while others ſuppoſe that the reverend Dr. B. a native of Great Britain, and a reſident in Nova-Scotia for near forty years, may have gained as perfect knowledge of the temper and religious habits of the Americans as any native of that country. Be this as it may, religion and true policy teach the neceſſity of a biſhop being ſent to reſide over the churches in the Britiſh colonies, and ſuch a biſhop as the people will revere, and be happy in his ſacred office.

It is thought that no clergyman unacquainted with the manners and diſpoſition of the Americans, can be a uſeful biſhop in Nova-Scotia, but will do more hurt than good, if ſuch a one ſhould be ſent. The reaſon aſſigned for this opinion is, religion muſt be recommended to the people by a clergyman whoſe character and conduct are approved of by the people; but in civil matters it is leſs material: and again, no American, of good or bad character, will attend on public worſhip, where a clergyman whoſe conduct is not approved of by the people, officiates: and ten years are not ſufficient to indoctrinate an European into the habits and religious cuſtoms of an American.

Letters from Conſtantinople, dated the 26th of February, bring advice, 'that the Pacha of Boſnia, who went, by order of the Porte, with an army of twenty thouſand men, againſt the Pacha of Scutari, found the latter at the head of forty thouſand fighting men; and that after a very bloody engagement, the Pacha of Boſnia was obliged to fly. Theſe letters add, that the Pacha of Scutari, in purſuing his ſhattered army, took three towns and a number of caſtles, and that he has already beſieged his capital It is reported, that in conſequence of the above news, and that reſpecting the empreſs of Ruſſia's approaching the Turkiſh frontiers, with a great army, the Divan had reſolved to ſend two deputies to ſettle with the Pacha of Scutari, and to requeſt him to join in ſupport of the common cauſe.

'A French nobleman has arrived here with a numerous train, and departs ſoon for Cherſon. The anxiety and apprehenſions of the Turks increaſe in proportion as the expected coronateon of the empreſs advances. Can they indeed, without emotion, behold two neighbouring powers ſurrounded by numerous troops, and within two days journey of the reſidence of the Grand Signor?

Another letter from Conſtantinople, dated two days later, ſays, 'That the government preſerve ſtill a profound ſilence reſpecting all the tranſactions in Egypt, in Seria, Armenia Major, where Shiech Manſom is at the head of his numerous army, and Albania, where the governor Mahmaud Pacha has rendered himſelf ſo powerful, as to bid defiance to the orders of the Divan. Fires are again become frequent That in the environs of Galatia conſumed upwards of 7000 houſes. The diſcontent of the people at the indifference of government to the empreſs's journey, is ſaid to have occaſioned theſe tumults. Accordingly we hear, that the Divan have come to a reſolution to declare war againſt the empreſs; and it is even ſaid that her miniſter (according to the Turkiſh cuſtom in ſuch caſes) is ſhut up in the Seven Towers. But it is to be added, that theſe reports are not confirmed on the beſt authority.

A certain *nabob* was lately on the eve of purchaſing an eſtate in South Wales, for the ſum of 100,000l. but which had been delayed till the iſſue of a certain enquiry is compleated.

The Turkiſh fleet, conſiſting of ten ſail of the line ſailed from Conſtantinople on the 27th of February, for Sinap, to wait being joined by their other ſhips, which amount in the whole to three hundred ſail. The empreſs of Ruſſia has ſent a Mr. Sergio to demand from the Porte the ceſſion of Beſſarabie as a country belonging to the ancient Khans of Tartary; but the Divan informed him, that Ruſſia muſt think of reſtoring the Crimea, and of her own defence; and that if he ſolicited any more on the ſubject, or a like commiſſion, he muſt not expect favourable treatment.

The aſſembly of the Notables finiſhed the eight objects of the ſecond ſeſſion on the 30th of March, but their proceedings are not publiſhed; however, it is certain they have agreed to remove the barriers to the frontiers; but with many reſtrictions and regulations, and on condition that the Provincial Aſſemblies will regulate acts to indemnify the provinces aggrieved.

As to the gaballe, they have declared it to be vexatious and oppreſſive, and that the two propoſitions of Mr. de Callone are admiſſible, being more burthenſome than all the duties at preſent. They have adopted the plan propoſed by Monſieur in his committee, by which they are to have free liberty of ſalt. The gabelle, or duty thereon, is to be ſuppreſſed and replaced by a pecuniary grant, to be laid on each province by their reſpective aſſemblies.

The emperor of Morocco attacked the town of Oran, belonging to the Spaniards, on the 17th of January laſt, with an army of 20,000 men; but after firing on the place three days he left it, with loſs of 300 men, and was encamped three quarters of a league from the town, when the advices came away The garriſon of Oran had only four men killed, and fifteen wounded, during the three days.

The New-York mail which arrived yeſterday morning at the poſt office, was brought to Falmouth by the Lord Hyde Packet in twenty ſeven days.

Great expectations are formed of the improvement of the age, from the *readings* now ſo much practiſed by the females. In one reſpect, at leaſt, that they will be enabled to *turn over a new leaf!*

Thomas Grenville, a blind man, has lately preſented to the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, the deſcription of an apparatus for enabling blind perſons to perform operations arithmetic with eaſe and celerity. It is an improvement of Saunderſon's Numerical Board; the board is perforated full of holes in exact lines, horizontally and perpendicularly. The lines, conſidered horizontally denote units, tens, hundreds, thouſands, &c. reckoning from right to left, as uſual. And the perpendicular lines permit the figures to be placed below each other, as is uſual in every account. Pegs are made to fit theſe holes, on the head of which pegs is printed the figure (number) it repreſents, ſo that, to a perſon who has the uſe of ſight the account can be ſeen at once. The figures are diſtinguiſhed by the blind perſon, by means of certain pins placed in the head of theſe pegs, which it is unneceſſary here to enumerate. Between the rows of holes for theſe pegs are rows of ſmaller holes adapted to receive the bent ends of ſmall wires, which perform the part of lines, placed either horizontally or perpendicularly, as if neceſſary for any arithmetical operation. The box is formed into proper diviſions for holding the pegs and wires, and is doubtleſs a moſt uſeful apparatus for thoſe to whom it was intended to aſſiſt; for there can be no doubt but that any blind perſon, with a little attention, by means of this ſimple apparatus, may perform every arithmetical operation that could be performed by him, if he had the uſe of ſight.

In a country church yard, is the following epitaph on J. U. a noted uſurer, ſuppoſed to be written by Peter Pindar, Eſq.

Beneath theſe ſtones
Lie Robin's Bones,
But where his ſoul is gone—
Nobody knows;
For why? becauſe
This Robin had not one.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"Gambling is the faſhionable occupation at Fontainbleau. The marquis de Travenet has already won a million at back-gammon. Cards are alſo ſhuffled about with more than ordinary vivacity."

AMERICA.

PORT-ROSEWAY, April 10.

We hear from New-York, that the ſentiment of unanimity is daily encreaſing. The citizens of the late rebellious ſtates are awake to the dangers both of anarchy and its conſequent deſpotiſm. Such confidence ſeems to be placed in their poſſe of patriots and politicians about to be aſſembled in convention at Philadelphia, that every hope of their being once more united to the mother country muſt now die, and their independence and union be conſidered as indeed eſtabliſhed.

BOSTON, May 30.

"A few Know Ye's," ſays the publiſher of one of the Providence papers, "were received too late for this day's Gazettee—they ſhall grace our next publication" In theſe ſaid Know Ye's, two Pierces, of Briſtol, have,

'Proud to enroll their knaveries and their names,'

—advertiſed their having lodged with a juſtice about 150l. paper money, being in full of debts due, in hard caſh, to that amount, to Mr. Leonard Vaſſal Borland, of this town.

Yeſterday Mr. Bingham's ſcholars exhibited to a reſpectable and applauding auditory, ſpecimens of their proficiency in public ſpeaking—ſo neceſſary in a republic like ours. From the grace and intelligence with which the ſcholars acquitted themſelves on this occaſion, ſays a correſpondent, the ſuperiority of this mode of education is evinced; and as the ſubjects were judiciouſly choſen, blending example with precept, muſt have a good tendency to to make the youth

"In conſcious virtue bold,
"Live o'er each ſcene, and be what they behold."

ALBANY, May 31.

We are authorized to inform the public, that peace is again reſtored in the county of Berkſhire; and that the reports which have circulated for ſome weeks paſt, that the inſurgents to the number of 6 or 800, had aſſembled with deſign of releaſing the priſoners in confinement at Great Barrington, are without foundation.

A paragraph has appeared in ſeveral of the newspapers in the United States, ſetting forth, That this ſtate, in compliance with the late recommendations of Congreſs, had paſſed an act for repealing all laws and parts of laws in force in this ſtate, which militate againſt the treaty of peace with Great Britain, but we are ſorry to acquaint the public, that no ſuch act has ever paſſed our legiſlature. We ſuppoſe that the paragraph here alluded to, muſt have been occaſioned by a bill which paſſed the Houſe of Aſſembly, for the repeal of the ſaid law—but as this bill was not acted upon by the ſenate, it, of conſequence, did not become a law of the ſtate.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

The careleſſneſs, ſtupidity, or wantonneſs of the carmen and coachmen in this city, by which many accidents have lately happened, ſays a correſpondent, has been often productive of the moſt fatal conſequences, to the endangering the lives and limbs of the citizens, but more eſpecially children, calls aloud for ſome remedy by thoſe in authority. On Monday laſt a gentleman's coach driving furiouſly down William-ſtreet, ran over a child about two years and an half old, near the corner of Maiden lane; the driver did not ſtop on perceiving the accident, but continued his courſe through Smith-ſtreet; the perſon in the coach looked out, and with a malicious pleaſure ſeemed to enjoy the writhing pangs of the little innocent, and the confuſion of the by-ſtanders whom this melancholy event had ſuddenly called together. It is reported the child is ſince dead. Impunity for theſe wanton acts of barbarity hitherto, has rendered this claſs of men doubly callous and inſolent; ſcarce a day paſſes but ſomething of this kind happens in one part or other of the city About two years ago, a carman who had wantonly and maliciouſly drove his cart againſt a Stoop, by which it was broken to pieces, groſly abuſed the owner, and wounded a perſon paſſing by, was carried before —— ———, Eſq. when the facts being fully proved againſt him, he was only ordered to pay the carpenter's bill, for erecting the Stoop again, and diſcharged without any reprimand; our correſpondent obſerves, that if it had been the fate of the coachman who killed the child, to have been brought before the above retailer of juriſprudence, he would poſſibly have only to pay the ſurgeon's bill.

Laſt week a woman hanged herſelf in St. James's Street; the cauſe of this raſh action is attributed to a religious deſpondency; ſhe was a member of a certain Corybantical ſociety in this city.

And on Tueſday evening, a cooper, in Broad-ſtreet was found hanging in his ſhop; it is ſuppoſed he had perpetrated the horrid deed on Friday evening, as the ſhop had been ſhut ever ſince; a ſettled melancholy for ſome time paſt had enveloped his faculties; his general character was that of an honeſt, induſtrious, inoffenſive man.

On the 17th and 18th ult. arrived at Charleſton (S. C.) upwards of twenty Indians, of the Catawba nation, with two ſcalps of the fugitive ſlaves who have been ſo troubleſome for ſome time paſt in that and the ſtate of Georgia, for each of which ſcalps, we are informed they received from his excellency the governor twenty pounds. Two of the Indians were wounded.

A correſpondent remarks, that the hoſt of beggars which crowd almoſt every public part of the city, ought to be noticed by the magiſtracy. If taxes are paid for the ſupport of the poor, it ſeems rather unruly that every paſſenger ſhould be dunned, as he turns a corner. Many of theſe beggars are fine, healthy children, fit to earn a livelihood, and ſome of them ſtrapping men and women, very well calculated to improve and enrich the back country.

The marquis de Chaſtellux mentions a very extraordinary circumſtance, which ſeems to prove that the American colonies, even in their very origin, never acknowledged the authority of the Britiſh parliament, nor imagined they could be bound but by the laws of their own making. In a journal which he found written by a governor Winthrop, in the year 1670, it is recorded, that the members of the council of Maſſachuſetts, being adviſed by their friends in London to addreſs themſelves to the parliament, to whom the king then left a great a deal of authority, as the beſt means of obtaining the redreſs of ſome grievances, the council, after mature conſideration, thought proper to decline the propoſal; reflecting, that if they put themſelves once under the protection of parliament, they ſhould be obliged to ſubmit to all the laws that aſſembly might impoſe, whether on the nation in general, or on the colonies in particular.

NORFOLK, May 30.

It is reported, that Meſſrs. Hallam and Henry, managers of the company of Comedians intend viſiting Norfolk this Summer, with their ſuite, rich wardrobe, elegant ſcenery, and a budget of new pieces, as now performing at the theatre-royal, London.

'*Ye Bucks of Taſte! your* ways *and* means *prepare.*
'*To dreſs, ſhine, ogle, and eſcort the Fair.*'

A gentleman that came paſſenger in the Minerva from Oſtend, informs, that the ſloop Lively, captain Spencer, belonging to Mr. Cruger, of New-York, was taken into Oſtend, but Spencer happening to take up in one of the coffee-houſes, the identical paper which deſcribed the affair in which he was ſo principally intereſted, immediately retreated, and ſet ſail for Ireland, where he ſold the cargo for 1800l. ſterling, and was ſo fool-hardy as to return to Oſtend, where, in conſequence of the advertiſement, the veſſel was ſeized. ——— Spencer it is ſaid, made his eſcape.

Accounts are received of a moſt daring piracy and general robbery committed on the 27th inſtant, on the captain and paſſengers of the brig La Santiſſima Trinidad, (as ſhe lay in Lynhaven-Bay) from Baltimore bound to Cadiz. It is requeſted for the ſafety and welfare of the valuable mercantile community, that the different printers throughout the United States, will pay attention to ſuch atrocious crimes.

BALTIMORE, May 29.

By late accounts from Kentucky it appears, that five perſons have lately been killed by the Indians on the north ſide, among whom were a ſon and overſeer of General Scott, who were out on a fowling party—That three women were killed in a place called Rich Valley, near the head of Holſton, and many others killed on the waters of Clinch.—Several of the Indians have been ſeen near the great road that leads from Holſton to Wincheſter, which has alarmed the people very much.

By a gentleman from Charlotteſville, we are told, that there is a Choctaw Chief, and a Chickeſaw, on their way to Congreſs; they paſſed through that town about the 20th of May.

June 5. That celebrated ſtateſman Lord Bolingbroke, in his much admired piece, The Idea of a Patriot King, makes the following remarks, "The beſt inſtituted governments like the beſt conſtituted animal bodies, carry in them the ſeeds of their deſtruction; and though they grow and improve for a time, they will ſoon tend viſibly to their diſſolution. Every hour they live, is an hour the leſs that they have to live. All that can be done therefore, to prolong the duration of a good government, is to draw it back, on every favourable occaſion, to the firſt good principles on which it was founded. When theſe occaſions happen often, and are well improved, ſuch governments are proſperous and durable. When they happen ſeldom, or are ill improved, theſe political bodies live in pain, or in languor, and die ſoon."—If theſe ſentiments of his Lordſhip are juſt, we ſhould think it an happineſs that we have now an opportunity of taking a political retroſpective view of what we have done, in a conſtitutional way ſince the revolution. Our grand object ſhould be, to ſecure a permanent foundation to our liberties, and the privilege we now enjoy of doing this, is perhaps ſuperior to any thing of the kind that has ever happened ſince the firſt formation of government.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) May 10.

In conſequence of the orders of the executives of the two ſtates, a co-operation againſt the banditti of runaway ſlaves commenced the 1ſt inſtant, and a junction of the troops under colonel Gunn and major M'Pherſon, agreeable to a concerted plan, took place at the old camp in the fork of Abercorn and Collins's creeks, leaving captain Lloyd's artillery at the commanding paſs of each. On the evening of the 5th, lieutenant-colonel Howell, who was likewiſe ordered to proceed from Ebenezer down Bear Creek, and put himſelf under the command of colonel Gunn, diſcovered the negro camp in Patton's ſwamp, of which he gave notice to that officer. The colonel advanced, major M'Pherſon, with the Carolinians and 15 Catawba Indians, forming a ſecond line—fortunately their centinel was killed, when he ordered the advance under lieutenant Lewden to ruſh on, ſupported by the town light infantry, who entered a breaſt-work the negroes had thrown up, with charged bayonets. As ſoon as the negroes ſaw their works ſtormed, and the other troops, commanded by major M'Pherſon and captain Tatnall, filing off to their right and left, after a few random ſhot, they fled on every quarter, leaving ſix of their head men dead on the field—only one white man of both detachments, a ſerjeant of the light infantry, being ſlightly wounded. Many others of the negroes are ſuppoſed wounded, as ſeveral blankets were picked up in different directions, on ſcouring the ſwamp, clotted with blood. Twenty-one houſes were deſtroyed, and ſeven boats taken

It is ſaid the Carolinians and Indians have ſince killed two more, and by a man who was preſent we are informed, that captain Daſher, with a ſmall party of the Effingham militia, had fallen in with 18, on their way to the Indian nation, killed a man and a boy, taken nine women and children, major Louis (who was thought to have been killed in Collins's creek) and ſix more eſcaping. Sharper is ſaid to be ſtill in the ſwamp with ſeveral others, and it is ſuppoſed was in the party the Carolinians and Indians fell in with.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the late deciſive effort made by colonel Gunn to break up the camp, and deſtroy the ſtrength and confidence of the runaways, cannot fail of producing the beſt effects, as they had got ſeated and ſtrongly fortified in the midſt of an almoſt impenetrable ſwamp, and opening a general aſylum, which, no doubt, would have been embraced by many on the approach of hot weather. Indeed running away had already become more prevalent than uſual. When it is recollected how long a band of theſe people have rebelled, and oppoſed with ſucceſs the government of Jamaica, and look at the ſtill more recent example to the ſouthward of us, in the Dutch government of Surinam, where, from being contemptible fugitives at firſt, they at length fixed and fortified the receſſes, and, what will always take place where perſons of any deſcription are in the practice of independence, and threatened with extreme danger; with the increaſe of numbers, they exerciſed the principle of union, and oppoſed and harraſſed their maſters, until they were obliged to treat with them; and they are now an actual independent colony—the example of which is felt as the greateſt inconvenience. But what ſuch eſtabliſhments will finally iſſue in is not in human foreſight to determine. It is, perhaps, the wiſh of intereſt, as well as of philoſophy, that they were all in Africa. In this country, it is ſaid, that ſome of the negroes who formed the late camp have been in a ſtate of rebellion ever ſince the peace; and that ſome of them had been employed in arms by the Britiſh in the late war. To have deſpiſed or neglected them, or permitted their robberies, might have led on to equally ambitious and extenſive views with thoſe of Jamaica or Surinam, where the beſt ſtationary regiments could not ſubdue them. The deſtruction of the camp, killing their leaders, and diſperſing the reſt, with their women and children, will, it is hoped, prevent any attempt of the kind again ſoon.

In the ſloop Jenny, captain Schermerhorn, which ſailed from Tybee ſince our laſt, for New-York, went paſſengers William Houſton and Abraham Baldwin, Eſquires, two of the deputies from this ſtate to a convention to be held this month, in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of reviſing the federal conſtitution.

The brig Minerva, captain Morgan, which ran aground on a ſand bank below Cockſpur, has been got off, and brought up to the harbour to be repaired.

May 17. The camp of runaway negroes on Savannah river ſeems to be now totally broke up; ſome of them are coming in daily to their owners; and there is no doubt but their leader Sharper has been killed by the Carolinians and Indians.

May 24. By the vigilance and activity of Iſrael Bird, Eſquire, of Canouchie, and ſome of his ſlaves, Lewis (ſecond in command of the gang of runaway negroes lately routed by colonel Gunn) was taken laſt week, and brought to town on Saturday. Laſt Monday he was tried, and being found guilty of robbery &c. he was ſentenced to be hanged on the 9th of June next.

CHARLESTON, May 29

The order from the court of Spain, for the Britiſh ſettlers to retire from the Honduras country on the 2d of February laſt, was looked upon by the latter to be horridly cruel, as the ſettlers do not only cut wood, but have their crops nearly ready for gathering in at that time of the year. The ſixth article of the definitive treaty of peace (ſigned Sept. 3d, 1782) with his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, could not be ſuppoſed, ſay the Britiſh, to cede to Spain the province of Honduras; it was only meant by the Britiſh cabinet, to give up their claim to the country and remove the ſettlers, but by no means to conſider it as Spaniſh property. In all probability the country on this part of the continent will be the cauſe of a war between Great Britain and Spain, and that at no great diſtance from the preſent period.

The revolted Americans, ſays a writer in a late Engliſh paper, now feel ſeverely the loſs of their relation and connection with Britain, and they deplore the loſs of that protection they enjoyed under her covering wing, from the depredations and cruelties of the Barbary States! They can neither protect themſelves by arms from all or any of them, nor yet make peace with one of thoſe predatory powers! What were all their wiſe heads thinking of, when they were tearing themſelves from the arms of the mother country not to foreſee that theſe things, and many other calamities, would be the conſequences of the final ſeparation they ardently ſought after and fought for, againſt their beſt friends and guardians. †

† [It it is highly ridiculous for any Engliſhman to talk of protecting the American flag from the inſults of the Barbary powers, when it is well known the Britiſh nation condeſcend to pay an annual humiliating tribute to thoſe very powers, for the ſake of peace with them, and which we may ſuppoſe the Independent American States might at any time purchaſe upon, at leaſt, as reaſonable terms.]

Extract of a letter from New York, May 4.

"Notwithſtanding the acrimonious oppoſition of a conſiderable number of people, who modeſtly take upon themſelves to decide what ſhould be the amuſements of the public at large, the theatre has at preſent a fair proſpect of a toleration, if not an eſtabliſhment in this city, upon a ſolid and rational plan; and will, it is hoped, be conducted in ſuch a manner as to contribute ſomething at leaſt towards poliſhing and humanizing the mind, naturally ſavage; inſpire principles of virtue, diſintereſted patriotiſm, a laudable contempt of death, univerſal benevolence, and a certain greatneſs of mind, and independency of ſpirit, which when predominant, are the ſureſt means of advancing any country to become a great and durable empire. Some time ago Mr. Hallam, with his uſual politeneſs, as manager of the theatre, preſented one hundred pounds, in the name of the company, to a certain ſcrupulous overſeer of the poor of this city, for the uſe and benefit of the real objects of that deſcription. The preſent was refuſed in a ſurly and forbidding manner, as being money earned by diſhoneſt means, and in ſome ſenſe "the wages of iniquity." Mr. Hallam, ſoon after, went with twenty dollars to the ſame perſon (who is alſo a merchant) to purchaſe a quantity of loaf ſugar. The money was received without the leaſt heſitation, and the ſugar delivered. Upon which the manager wittily obſerved, that although Mr. —— had too tender a conſcience to receive the devil's money for the benefit of the poor, he wiſely made no objections to taking it when his own private intereſt was in queſtion."

Philadelphia, *June 9.*

On Monday laſt, a detachment of artillery, the troop of horſe, and light infantry companies of this city, were reviewed upon the commons, by his excellency general Waſhington, attended by the honorable ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly, and many other gentlemen, members of the fœderal convention, &c. The buſineſs of the day was conducted greatly to the ſatisfaction of this diſtinguiſhed judge of military merit; but it is to be regretted, that the deſire of the populace to gaze upon their beloved general, rendered his ſituation in ſome degree incommodious, and impaired the effect of the manœuvres. This inconveniency, however, can require but little excuſe, when we conſider the motives that produced it, and find the natural curioſity of the people, ſanctified by veneration and gratitude.

During the above-mentioned review, a boy was detected in picking a gentleman's pocket, and being immediately carried before a magiſtrate, was committed for trial at the preſent city ſeſſions. Inſtances of that ſpecies of crime begin to occur frequently in Pennſylvania.

At the court of oyer and terminer for the diſtrict of Ninety-ſix, in South Carolina, on the 26th of April laſt, John Canady was convicted of Bigamy.——He is about 60 years old, left a wife and three children, and married a young widow within twenty miles of his own houſe, where he lived with her.

Eaſton, Northampton County, May 21, 1787.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

INCLOSED are handed you for publication, the proceedings of a townſhip meeting of the inhabitants of the town and townſhip of Eaſton, on the ſubject of the late act of aſſembly, confirming to the people called Connecticut Claimants, their poſſeſſions in the county of Luzerne—together with a copy of the remonſtrance agreed to be preſented to the honorable the ſupreme executive council, and of the circular letter of the committee choſen at ſaid meeting.

Several townſhips of this county have adopted the reſolutions entered into at Eaſton; and as a part of the duty of the committee is to notify their fellow-citizens of the danger of ſo alarming a meaſure, they have thought it neceſſary to publiſh the incloſures, that the circulation of their opinions may be the more extenſive.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town and townſhip of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, on the 7th of May, 1787, to take into conſideration an act of the Aſſembly, paſſed on the 27th March, 1787, relative to the lands which are thereby taken from the original owners of them, and given to the claimants from Connecticut.

Doctor ANDREW LEDLIE was placed in the chair, and the following reſolutions unanimouſly agreed to:

RESOLVED,

1. That the great end of all government is to ſecure the citizens of the ſtate in the inviolable poſſeſſion of their inherent rights and privileges of freemen, and particularly of their lives, liberties, and property.

2. That the invaluable conſtitution of the ſtate has made effectual proviſion for theſe, in the aſſurance which it gives, that no citizen ſhall be deprived of them but by a fair and impartial trial in open court, before a reſpectable jury of the vicinity.

3. That the act of Aſſembly paſſed the 27th of March laſt, depriving a great number of the citizens of their property in the county of Luzerne, without a trial by jury, is a direct and dangerous infringement of the conſtitution.

4. That the haſty manner of enacting the ſaid law, was as unconſtitutional as the matter of it, inaſmuch as it was enacted within a week after the publication of the bill for conſideration, and in the ſame ſeſſion of the Aſſembly, before the perſons whoſe property was affected by it, could poſſibly have any notice of ſo unuſual an intention in the legiſlature, or any opportunity to conſult together, and to expreſs their ſentiments concerning the general tendency of ſo alarming a meaſure, or the probable operation of ſo dangerous a precedent.—This haſty proceeding, which deprives a number of citizens of their juſtly acquired property, without their conſent, without law, or even without the form of a trial, is conſidered by us as a direct violation of our conſtitution; which has provided, that no bill ſhall be paſſed into a law, until it has been publiſhed for conſideration at one ſeſſion of the Aſſembly, and lain over to the next, excepting in caſes of ſudden neceſſity; which neceſſity certainly cannot be ſaid to exiſt with reſpect to the diſturbances at Wyoming, which have ſubſiſted for more than ſeventeen years paſt.

5. That the compenſation in the unlocated lands of the ſtate propoſed to the citizens, whoſe property the Aſſembly has ſecretly, haſtily, and violently taken from them, is merely nominal, inadequate, and deluſory, and ſuch, as it is more than probable, not a ſingle member of the houſe, who promoted the oppreſſive law, would be willing to take in exchange for his own private property.

6. That had the compenſation propoſed, been more adequate than it is, yet it does not ſuit the circumſtances of many of the injured citizens, to range through the woods in queſt of lands that would be worth their acceptance from the ſtate, or to employ men to do it for them. And the inexpreſſible diſtreſs to which this law has reduced others of them, has rendered all proſpect of any compenſation in the mode propoſed by the law, abſolutely impracticable, ſo that the oppreſſed citizens have juſt reaſon to complain of the wanton cruelty of the Aſſembly, in obliging them to ſit down and mourn over their property, loſt for ever, if the law ſhould continue, without any other hope of compenſation.

7. That the promoters of this law, were greatly deficient in their guardianſhip of the rights and property of their conſtituents, in offering to the plundered citizens, the vacant and unſettled lands of the ſtate as a compenſation, which they had no authority to beſtow, becauſe every citizen has a joint right in them, as a common fund for leſſening the expences of government, and the taxes of the ſtate, and their conſtituents have given them no authority to beſtow their common property upon one claſs of citizens to make way for a much more valuable preſent to a lawleſs banditti, who have intruded themſelves into the ſtate, in defiance of government and juſtice, and have held the property of its peaceable citizens by force of arms, murder, and violence, for more than ſeventeen years paſt.

8. That the citizens of this ſtate, who pay ſuch heavy taxes for the ſupport of government, and have honeſtly bought and paid for their lands in the county of Luzerne, had a right to expect a legal protection in the quiet poſſeſſion of their property, againſt all invaſion whatſoever; and it muſt be a ſpecies of oppreſſion unknown in any free government, for our Aſſembly not only to withhold that protection, but alſo to take our property in a haſty and unconſtitutional manner, and beſtow it on the very invader.

9. That it is the duty of all the citizens of this Commonwealth, to unite together as one man, to oppoſe the execution of ſuch an unconſtitutional and oppreſſive law, which, from its dangerous precedent, ſets all our property afloat, and renders every citizen inſecure in his poſſeſſions, becauſe a ſilent acquieſcence in the execution, would be a virtual ſurrender of all their property into the hands of any aſſembly, which may be hardy enough to ſeize upon it, either for their own emolument, or the gratification of their friends.

10. That the attempt of Great Britain to ſubjugate America, and reduce the property of its inhabitants to their abſolute diſpoſal in parliament, was not a more outrageous violation of the rights of freemen, than the law in queſtion; and if America was juſtifiable in reſiſting unto blood, the citizens of this ſtate are bound by their mutual relation to each other, and their ſacred regard to the rights and privileges of freemen to circulate among themſelves, and preſent decent but ſpirited remonſtrances againſt the oppreſſion of ſuch a law, and to try every gentle and legal method of procuring the repeal of it, before they proceed to extremities in the defence of their common freedom.

11. That the promoters of this unconſtitutional and oppreſſive law, have by this outrageous attempt upon the property of the good citizens of Pennſylvania, forfeited all right to the confidence of their fellow-citizens, and deſerve to be noted as tyrants who would enſlave them, whenever they had an opportunity, and therefore, ſhould be no further intruſted with any office, whether civil, military, or judicial, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

12. That copies of theſe reſolutions be ſpeedily circulated through the different counties of the ſtate, attended with circular letters, requeſting the freemen of the Commonwealth, to expreſs their ſentiments upon the alarming meaſure lately adopted by our legiſlature, in decent, but decided and ſpirited terms, and to tranſmit the ſame in proper and becoming addreſſes to council, to ſuſpend the execution of the tyrannical law, until the next meeting of the Aſſembly for its total abrogation.

13. That until theſe remonſtrances be anſwered to the ſatisfaction and relief of the injured citizens, that is, until protection is furniſhed by government, to all the people without exception, it is the duty of the people to withhold the payment of thoſe taxes, which are levied for the ſupport of that government.

14. That David Waggoner, Henry Alſhouſe, ſen. and John Townes, be a committee for carrying the foregoing reſolutions into effect, for correſponding with the other townſhips, and for drawing up inſtructions to the members in Aſſembly from Northampton county, expreſſive of the ſenſe of the people.

ANDREW LEDLIE, Chairman.

To his Excellency the Preſident and the honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

The Remonſtrance of the Subſcribers, Inhabitants of the Town and Townſhip of Eaſton, in the County of Northampton,

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT your remonſtrants have ſeen, with the moſt lively apprehenſion, a very alarming attack made on the conſtitutional and ſacred rights of the citizens of this commonwealth, by an act which was hurried through a few days of the late ſeſſions of aſſembly, and paſſed the houſe on the 27th day of March, confirming to the people called Connecticut Claimants their poſſeſſions in the county of Luzerne; thereby depriving a number of good and faithful citizens of a property honeſtly acquired and amply paid for, without allowing them the ſmalleſt opportunity of being heard, either by their conſtitutional judges, a jury of the vicinage, or by any other juriſdiction whatever. And your remonſtrants find, with the deepeſt concern, that a ſtretch of authority ſo arbitrary and exceſſive, is not even palliated by an offer of recompence to the injured, in any degree adequate to the injury.

That bearing in remembrance thoſe principles which began and conducted theſe ſtates ſucceſsfully through the late glorious revolution, and conceiving it to be their indiſpenſible duty as good citizens of this commonwealth, to expreſs their indignation at an act as deſpotic as any which were the then objects of complaint and oppoſition. Your remonſtrants have held a townſhip meeting, to declare in a conſtitutional manner, their ſentiments on the occaſion—The proceedings and reſolutions of this meeting are herewith tranſmitted to your honorable board.

It remains that we beg, in conformity with the ſpirit of the ſaid reſolutions, that your excellency and your honors will exerciſe the powers with which the conſtitution has inveſted you for valuable purpoſes, and which are the neceſſary appendages of the executive authority of every government, by convening the legiſlature at as early a day as poſſible, for the re-conſideration of the obnoxious act, and in the mean time ſuſpend any further proceedings under the ſame. So ſalutary a meaſure, if timely adopted, your remonſtrants have the warmeſt hopes will tend to quiet apprehenſions which have been juſtly excited, and to renew that confidence which ought ever to ſubſiſt between the people and their repreſentatives.

(Circular)

Gentlemen

WE take the liberty to incloſe you the proceedings and reſolutions of a meeting of the inhabitants of the town and townſhip of Eaſton, aſſembled to take into conſideration the late very unconſtitutional act of the legiſlature with reſpect to lands in the county of Luzerne, the property of a number of our countrymen, which has been violently wreſted from them and confirmed to the people called Connecticut Claimants. As one of the principal ends of government is the protection of property, and as this protection is expreſsly ſtipulated by our conſtitution, the inhabitants of this town have conceived themſelves obliged to declare their ſentiments on ſo daring an infringement of the ſacred rights of the people of Pennſylvania—and alſo to warn their fellow-citizens of the impending danger.

The conduct of the aſſembly is univerſally intereſting, the criſis is important, and no time ſhould be loſt in forming ſuch firm and ſpirited reſolutions as will prevent the loſs of thoſe invaluable privileges which we have ſo recently fought and bled for, and which are now encroached upon by our own repreſentatives. The ſubſcribers have been appointed a committee to correſpond with the other townſhips of this county on the ſubject, and in purſuance of their appointment, forward you the incloſed for your conſideration.

We make no doubt, gentlemen, of your entire concurrence in our proceedings—and have the firmeſt confidence that the townſhip of   will not be laſt in adopting meaſures evidently calculated for the general benefit of the commonwealth.

We have the honor to be,
With the moſt perfect eſteem,
Gentlemen,
Your friends and fellow-citizens

To the inhabitants
of the townſhip of

SHIP NEWS.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Packet, No. 3.——De Coetnempren, Eſq; commander, will ſail the 10th inſt. from New-York, with the Mail for Havre.

The Unity, Porter, from St. Croix; Polly, Bartlet, from Newbern; Kitty, Bethel, from New-Providence, and Conſtant Packet, Fownſend, from Virginia, are arrived at New-York.

The Whim, Revet, from St. Euſtatia; Meribah, Howland, from Cape Francois, and George, Chaſe, from Charleſton, are arrived at Baltimore.

The Sally, Steward, from Jamaica; Brothers, Mendenhall, from St. Euſtatia; Iſabella, Campbell, from Charleſton, and Rebecca, Rankin, from Maſſachuſetts, are arrived at Wilmington on Delaware.

The Bethia, Blair, from South Carolina, for London, is put into Fowey in diſtreſs. The captain, boatſwain and two men were unfortunately waſhed overboard.

The following veſſels are arrived at Norfolk: Ship Lion, Campbell, Glaſgow; ſhip Elephant, Crawford, ditto; ſhip Richmond, Lee, London; brig Increaſe, Palmer, ditto; brig Peggy, Steel, Glaſgow; brig Duc de Penthievre, Gorini, Bourdeaux.

⁂ The Subſcribers for Mr. Barlow's *Viſion of Columbus*, are deſired to call for their Books at Mr. Seddon's Store, in Market ſtreet, between Front and Second. 6ſp

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This Day, at 12 o'Clock,
At the City Auction-Store,
Will be Sold—A Quantity of Excellent

CLARET,

In Caſes of 3 Dozen each.

June 9.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

On Wedneſday the 13th Inſtant.
At the City Auction-Store,
At 12 o'Clock, will be Sold—A fine, new, London made

PIANO FORTE:

LIKEWISE,
Some choice Claret in Caſes of 3 Dozen each;
Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture;
With a Quantity of GROCERIES, as uſual.

June 9.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

N. B. For Private Sale, an elegant Table Sett of ENAMELLED CHINA.

FOR SALE BY
Willing, Morris & Swanwick,
A choice CARGO of

Jamaica Spirits,

Juſt landed out of the ſhip Mary, from Lucea. eptf

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 3d inſtant, from the ſubſcriber in Middletown townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh Servant LAD, named *Peter Taylor*, about 19 years of age, a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, brown hair, grey eyes, and has a rock in his walk: had on when he went away, a linſey coat, corduroy veſt, black velvet breeches, thread ſtockings, black grain ſhoes, and a half worn felt hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that he may be got by the owner, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

June 8. ANN BOGGS.

Sellers's American made Trunks,
ARE SOLD ONLY BY
John & James Oldden,
In Second, between Cheſnut and Market ſtreets,
directly oppoſite Black-Horſe alley,

WHERE, at all times, a capital aſſortment of the moſt elegant ſealſkin, hair, and black leather portmantua and other travelling trunks, of all dimenſions, may be obtained for the complete accommodation of the Public—Poſſeſſing every advantage in procuring materials and conducting their factory, they flatter themſelves with being able to vend the various preceding articles on terms more favourable than any other perſon in this country. eſtf

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IMPORTED
In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of
Faſhionable Spring Goods,
Directly from the beſt Manufactures,
Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7 8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets
corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & checquered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Mair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateens
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt
GAUSES,
French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chamberry lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs

May 1 eptf

THE INDIAN STUDENT,
Or FORCE of NATURE.

FROM Suſquehanna's utmoſt ſprings,
Where ſavage tribes purſue their game;
His blanket tied with yellow ſtrings,
A ſhepherd of the foreſt came.

From long debate the council roſe,
And viewing *Shalum*'s tricks with joy,
To *Harvard** Hall, o'er waſtes of ſnows
They ſent the tawny coloured boy.

A while he writ, a while he read,
A while he learn'd their grammar rules;
An Indian ſavage, ſo well bred,
Great credit promis'd to the ſchools.

Some thought he would in law excel,
Some ſaid, in phyſic he would ſhine;
And one that knew him paſſing well,
Beheld in him a ſound divine.

But thoſe of more diſcerning eye
Even then could other proſpects ſhow,
And ſaw him lay his Virgil by
To wander with his dearer bow.

The tedious hours of ſtudy ſpent,
The heavy moulded lecture done,
He to the woods a hunting went,
But ſigh'd to ſee the ſetting ſun!

The ſhady bank, the purling ſtream,
The woody wild his heart poſſeſs'd—
The dewy lawn, his morning dream,
In Fancy's fineſt colours dreſt:

' And why (he cried) did I forſake
' My native wood for gloomy walls;
' The ſilver ſtream, the limpid lake,
' For muſty books and college halls!

' A little could my wants ſupply—
' Can wealth and honor give me more?
' Or, will the Sylvan God deny
' The humble treat he gave before?

' Where Nature's ancient foreſts grow,
' And mingled laurel never fades,
' My heart is fixt, and I muſt go
' To die among my native ſhades.'

He ſpoke, and to the weſtern ſprings,
(His gown diſcharg'd, his money ſpent)
His blanket tied with yellow ſtrings,
The ſhepherd of the foreſt went.

Returning to the rural reign
The Indians welcom'd him with joy—
The council took him home again,
And bleſt the tawny-colour'd boy.

* HARVARD COLLEGE, *at Cambridge, in Maſſachuſetts.*

* * *

Humourous ANECDOTE *of a Baker.*

ONE of this buſineſs was charged by a perſon in a different line, with purloining from the articles ſent by the neighbours to his oven. He admitted the accuſation to be well founded, and challenged his accuſer to guard againſt his impoſitions. For this purpoſe he propoſed a bett of one ſhilling's worth of punch, that out of three he would take one rib of beef without diſcovery. The propoſal was readily accepted, and the meat brought to the baker's ſhop. He took off a rib, and with it the principal part of the fleſh belonging to the adjoining one. In this ſtate it was returned to the owner. A meeting was held to decide the wager. The baker aſked if he had not performed his engagement? His opponent anſwered in the negative, for that the theft was evident. Why then, replied Burnt Cruſt, I muſt pay my ſhilling. Thus did he artfully turn the tables on his antagoniſt, and for twelve-penny worth of punch, entitle himſelf to ſeven pounds of prime Engliſh roaſting beef.

For Port-Royal, *Virginia*,
The SHIP MERCURY,
Phillip Howland, Maſter;

WILL ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to

June 8. eptf. *Duncan Ingraham, junior.*

The Truſtees of the Univerſity propoſe to ſell by *Public Sale*, on *Saturday* the 16th of June, Inſt. for Funded Certificates, at the *Coffee Houſe*, at 12 o'clock—

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, about midway between Front and Second ſtreets from the river Delaware; now in the tenure of James Culbertſon; in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

Another HOUSE and LOT on the ſame ſide of Walnut ſtreet aforeſaid, between Front and Second ſtreets, from the river Delaware, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryant; in breadth 16 feet, and in depth 50 feet and an half.

They alſo notify all perſons who are tenants to them for rent charges payable in wheat, whoſe annual rents do not amount to twenty buſhels of wheat ſeverally per annum, that they are willing to treat with them for the purchaſe of their reſpective ground-rents, if they apply within two months from this date, after which their rents will be diſpoſed of to the higheſt purchaſer. Applications may be made to *George Bryan* and *James Irwin*, eſquires, attornies in fact of the board of truſtees, at their dwellings in the city of Philadelphia. June 9. eoptf

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SPRUCE BEER,
TO BE SOLD BY
George Geddes.

Orders ſent to his houſe in Vine, by Front ſtreet, will be attended to.

Now Landing at Hamilton's wharf,
out of the *Buon Genio*, captain Biſſon, from Cadiz,
and for SALE by
Andrew Clow & Co.
A choice CARGO of
Sherry Wine,

Together with a parcel of freſh RAISINS in boxes and jars; unſhelled ALMONDS; OLIVES in jars; LEMONS in boxes; LEMON JUICE, CAPERS, and HAZLE NUTTS. May 25. eptf

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Six Pence Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 24th ult. a Servant Girl, named ELIZABETH GEORGE, about 21 years old, five feet ſeven inches high, or thereabout, large boned, ſandy hair, ſwarthy complexion, black eyes, much freckled on the face and arms. Had on and took away, a black bonnet, green baize ſhort gown, light blue moreen and brown ſkirts, ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever ſecures ſaid girl, and lodges her in the Workhouſe, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JOSEPH PLOWMAN,
In Cheſnut, near Front-ſtreet.

All perſons are forbid to harbour her, at their peril.

June 7. ttutf

Iriſh Linens

Cf every denomination. plain and printed, juſt arrived

Per the Dublin Packet,

For ſale on moderate terms, by

THOMAS LEA,

Front ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

May 7, mwftf

Rundle & Murgatroyd,

(Water ſtreet, juſt above Market ſtreet)
Have received for Sale, by the Commerce from Ireland,
and Ruby from London,

IRISH linens and ſheetings in boxes, from 7d½ to 22d ſterling per yard
Ruſſia ſheetings, dowlas, ticklenburgs
Allum, black pepper, elegant pier glaſſes
Whiting, chalk, Liverpool ſalt, and
Excellent Lodon bottled porter,

Alſo, an INVOICE*—Conſiſting of,*
Luſtereens, moreens, durants, poplins, camblets, &c.
To be ſold at a very low advance.

WANTED.

A Parcel of very good, well ſeaſoned,
Inch and quarter and inch Pine Boards, and inch Cedar Boards. *May 14* mwſtf

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JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ruby, capt. *Smith* from London, and Sophia, *Burrows* from Briſtol, and for *SALE* by

James C. & Sam. W. Fiſher,

At their *Store* the Corner of Arch ſtreet, and Front ſtreets,

A Variety of elegant faſhionable buttons of the neweſt patterns
Window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9
Sheet glaſs and aſſorted glaſs ware
Nails 3d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d.
Tin in boxes N° 1, 2, 3 x
Read lead in ſmall caſks
Shot N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—B.
Double Glouceſter cheeſe in prime order
Beſt London porter.

They have alſo for Sale—Almonds in ſhells, excellent keg raiſins, Turkey oil ſtones, aſſorted ironmongery in caſks, and a variety of DRY GOODS, as uſual. *May 24* mwf

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William Compton,

In Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, has for SALE, on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

LONDON pewter, in caſks, well aſſorted
English ſail cloth
An invoice of cutlery, hard ware and watches
A caſe of boys hats, of various colours
A ſmall invoice of beſt London plated buckles
Camblets, durants, ſhalloons, tammies and wildbores
Log lines, roping twine, &c.

ALSO,

Garden ſeeds of different kinds, rape and canary ſeeds, &c. May 11. mwftf

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Juſt Imported and now ſelling by

Joſeph Stanſbury,

At his ſtore in Front ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, near the City Auction-Room,

A General Aſſortment of

China, Glaſs, and Earthen Wares,

Plain and Ornamental—Among which are, Teatable ſets of enamelled china, rich Egyptian and cane ware, fine cut glaſs, and a few watch ſeals and chains.—Orders from the country carefully attended to and executed, as uſual, with fidelity and diſpatch.

FOR SALE BY

Leonard Jacoby,

At his Store in Second ſtreet, the fifth door above Race ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with ſuitable Whetſtones,

Alſo, a few elegant finiſhed

Light-Horſemens' SWORDS.

Likewiſe, a general Aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, midling and courſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs. The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof; therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others or return the money. *May 21* mw1m

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William & John Sitgreaves

Have imported in the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE,
And are now SELLING,
At their Store in Front-ſtreet, three doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, a very extenſive & compleat Aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS.

PILLOW and beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets corduroys and honeycombs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and raveſduck, Ruſſia toweling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlas, brown hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes joans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, men, women and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard-wide and 6-4 muſlins, cambrics and clear lawns, calicoes, cottons and chintz; an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes and ſarſnets, ell wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves cutlery and ſmall hardware, ſewing ſilk, thread, pins, men's felt and caſtor hats, &c.

ALSO

Women's ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying-pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be Sold on good Terms,

Twenty five acres of marſh meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey; and a few lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be Let on Ground-rent. w&ſ6w

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Wants a Place as Houſe-keeper a Woman who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers May 31.

A QUANTITY OF

SILK STOCKINGS

FOR SALE BY

Mordecai Lewis & Co.

June 5. 3aw1m

Coxe & Frazier

HAVE REMOVED

To the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Iſrael Pemberton oppoſite the Bank—Where they have for *SALE*,

BOHEA, tonkay, and ſouchong teas
Nankeens
China ware
Japan wares
Chineſe gauzes, mitts and gartering
Iriſh ſheetings
Mancheſter fuſtians and jeans
Calimancoes, durants and tammies
Shalloons and anteloons
Georgia and Carolina indigo
Jamaica ſpirit
Windward Iſland rum
Muſcovado ſugars
Beſt claret in bottles.
Common ditto in bottles and caſks.
Chipt logwood
Brazil wood
Mahogany
Nails
Cordage
A ſhip's LONG-BOAT, and
A BRIG of 140 tons.

June 5. eop6t

Thomas Mickletbwaite,

In Front, near Walnut ſtreet,
Has received by the Harmony and other late European Veſſels.

An Aſſortment of Merchandize;

In which are,

RUSSIA ſheetings,	Silk handkerchiefs
Fine and low priced Iriſh linens	Thread and cotton hoſe
	Nankeens
Printed cottons	Mens and boys hats
Calicoes and chintzes	Tin in boxes, No 1 and 2
Fuſtians, jeans, jeanets & royal ribs	10d and 12d nails
Coloured threads	English & American wool and cotton cards, &c. &c.
Black and blond laces	

Alſo, ironmongery and cutlery; beaver ſkins, tar, Spirits of turpentine, and Saltpetre in barrels of 100 weight each.

LIKEWISE,

Juſt arrived from China per the Canton, capt. *Truxtun*,

Bohea
Congo
Souchong
Imperial
and Tonkay } In whole, half & quarter cheſts
TEAS
Nankeens
China cups & ſaucers
Ditto plates & baſons } in ſmall packages

Samples of which may be ſeen. mwſ1m

FOR SALE AT

Jeremiah Warder, Parker, & Co's STORE,

In Third ſtreet, oppoſite Church alley——A freſh Aſſortment of

Muſlins, Teas, Pepper and TURKY COFFEE;

A Great Variety of DRY GOODS & HARDWARE;

Copper in Sheets and Bottoms;

China, Glaſs, and Queen Ware; Madeira, Liſbon, Port, Calcavella and Weſtern Iſland Wines; Pickles, Matts, Corks, Salt, Coal, Gunpowder, Burr and Cologn Mill-Stones, Chalk, Whiting, Painters' Colours, &c. &c. May 28. 3tawtf,

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For SALE at the STORE of

Stephen and John Girard,

In Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

COFFEE in tierces, barrels and bags
Sugar, cocoa and molaſſes
French brandy, four years old, in half and quarter butts
Port wine, in pipes and half pipes
Zant currants, in half barrels
Brimſtone, in boxes
Verdigreaſe
Holland Gin in caſes

eopt]

Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe.

Vincent M. Peloſi,

At his *WINE CELLAR* under the *Coffee Houſe*, Sells *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, viz.

		£.	s.	d.
PARTICULAR London Madeira wine, 7 years old, at	(per gallon)	1	0	0
Ditto ditto in bottles	(per dozen)	2	10	0
New York ditto, dit. 5 years old	(per gal.)	0	18	0
Ditto Sherry in bottles, thirteen years old	(per dozen)	2	10	0
Old London Port ditto	(per doz.)	1	10	0
Bourdeaux claret of the firſt quality,	dit.	2	5	0
Ditto ſecond ditto,	dit.	1	17	6
Still white Champaigne	dit.	3	0	0
Muſcat of Fontinuac,	dit.	1	10	0
Genuiac Liſbon, 5 years old	(per gal.)	0	10	0
Teneriffe ditto,	ditto	0	6	0
Genuiac Coniac brandy, 9 yrs old,	dit.	0	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto,	dit.	0	6	0
Old Jamaica ſpirits	dit.	0	7	6
Antigua rum	dit.	0	6	0
Holland geneva in caſes of 12 bottles each,		1	12	0
Beſt London porter	(per dozen)	1	0	0

Syrups and Liquers of every ſort.
42 caſks Bourdeaux Claret of 50 gallons each,
N. B. Bottles always to be returned. tuthſtf

A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,

AND

Fayal and Pico Wines,

Juſt arrived, and for Sale by

ROSS & VAUGHAN.

A QUANTITY OF

Live Oak and Red Cedar,

About 600 lb. of Beaver,

And a Parcel of

Raccoon and Foxes Skins,

FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag
Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Are now LANDING

From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork,

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags
New heavy cargo beef in barrels
Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8
Iriſh lineus and lawns plain and printed
Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods,

Suitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf.

Francis & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs, dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and whetſtones, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco. eptf

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FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks. Senneca, ſnake root in hhds. &c. &c.

Bourdeaux Claret

Of a ſuperior quality, in bottles and in the wood:
Alſo, a few Hampers of

Fine light Iriſh Claret,

TO BE SOLD BY

ISAAC JONES,

In Cheſnut ſtreet, one door from the corner of Third ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Croſs-Keys;
Of whom may be had, as uſual,

A general Aſſortment of Liquors,

Both in bottles and on draught. Philad. June 6. 2w7

To be Sold or Let,

A Good Brick HOUSE about 24 feet front, ſituate in Front ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the City Vendue Store: it is three ſtories in Front and five in Water ſtreet, with a cellar under it, and a large vault: both fronts are excellent ſtands for buſineſs. Any ſpecies of money, bank ſtock or public ſecurities will be taken in payment for the whole or part.

Alſo, to be Let—A Houſe in Third ſtreet, below Cheſnut ſtreet, in the tenure of Mrs. Carter; late the property of Mr Iſrael Pemberton. Apply to

Mrch 24. ſ&wtf COXE & FRAZIER.

TO BE LET, A

A large, elegant, and commodious

HOUSE,

At the Corner of Vine and Third ſtreets. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL. 3tawtf

Who has alſo ſome *PASTURE GROUND* to Let, nearly adjoining to the South ſtreet of this city.

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe that *Emanuel Walker* lives in, with or without the Stores up the alley: it is ſituated 5 doors above Cheſnut, in Front ſtreet. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Spruce ſtreet. WM. MOORE. April 17. 3tawtf

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Patrick Duffey, Broker,

At the OFFICE lately occupied by *Tudor & Duffey*, oppoſite the Indian Queen, Fourth ſtreet,

Where the higheſt Price in

Caſh is given, or an accommodating exchange made 'twixt every kind of Public Securities.

Dollar Money of the Emiſſion of 1780, guaranteed by Congreſs, of either of the States.

Pennſylvania State Money of the emiſſion of 1781.

Final Settlements iſſued by John Pierce, or any the commiſſioners appointed by Congreſs, or auditors of the individual ſtates.

Certificates receivable in the Penn-ſylvania Land-office, furniſhed on moderate terms, and the buſineſs executed therein with all poſſible diſpatch, and without gratuity.

Money procured on Loan at the ſhorteſt notice, on a depoſit or approved notes.

Pennſylvania Donation Lands BOUGHT and SOLD.

The higheſt Price given for, and a moderate profit required on every ſpecies of Public Securities now in circulation. *March 7.* w&ſ f

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Juſt PRINTED and PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD by
Robert Aitken, at *Pope's Head,*
In Market-ſtreet,

An ESSAY on the *Domeſtic Debts* OF THE *United States* of AMERICA.

Giving an account of the various kinds of Public Securities, and generally in what manner the debts aroſe: with the proviſion made and propoſed for payment of the intereſt and principal thereof by fœderal meaſures, and of thoſe adopted by individual ſtates.

To which is ſubjoined,

A Statement of the Foreign Debt,

As ſet forth by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in their addreſs and recommendations of the 18th April, 1783. *Price* 2/6. *March 7* eoptf

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The Exchange-Office,

BY

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In Second ſtreet, about midway between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia:

WHERE

Money is given for all kinds of Paper or PUBLIC SECURITIES;

And any of the latter furniſhed for CASH or approved NOTES.

ALSO,

Certificates and State Money for the LAND-OFFICE,

And receives *APPLICATIONS* for the

Purchaſe and Sale of Houſes, Lots, and LANDS.

FOR SALE,

A few valuable *TRACTS* of

Pennſylvania Donation Lands.

March 13 eoptf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints the Public, that he has commenced the Buſineſs of a

Notary Public, Conveyancer & Broker,

And has alſo opened an *Office* for the purchaſe and ſale of *Real Eſtates*. He flatters himſelf, that the utility of uniting thoſe ſeveral branches is obvious, and will render his endeavours uſeful.

As the buſineſs of a *Broker* has in a great meaſure been hitherto confined to that particular part of its duties which more immediately relates to the purchaſing and ſelling of *Stock*, the ſubſcriber has ſeen the inconveniencies which both citizens and ſtrangers experience from the want of a *Broker* in the particular line of *Commerce*: to remedy this as much as in him lies, it is a conſiderable part of his preſent plan to pay particular attention to the duties of a *Mercantile Broker*, in which line he flatters himſelf he ſhall prove a uſeful inſtrument to the merchants of this city, as well as to ſuch foreigners and ſtrangers as may have occaſion for his ſervices. He has therefore prepared himſelf for the receiving, buying and ſelling every kind of *Merchandize* on commiſſion, for procuring freight for veſſels, and hiring veſſels on charter. He will alſo purchaſe and ſell, on commiſſion, bills of exchange, bank ſtock, and all kinds of public ſecurities; in which ſeveral tranſactions his employers may implicitly rely on his beſt endeavours for their intereſts, on the moſt inviolable ſecrecy, and every poſſible diſpatch.

Third-ſtreet, below
Market-ſtreet, June 2 } EDWARD FOX.
tutſ1mtltf

Edward Fox,

NOTARY-PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER & BROKER,
Weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the firſt Houſe below Market-ſtreet,

BUYS and SELLS on Commiſſion, every Kind of

Merchandize, Bills of Exchange,

Public Securities, Bank Stock,
And all the different Species of PAPER MONEY of this or of any of the United States.

He procures Freight for Veſſels,

And hires Veſſels on Charter:
Lets out and procures MONEY on Loan:

Diſcounts Bills and Notes:

Purchaſes and Sells REAL ESTATES:
Draws all Kinds of Deeds, Proteſts, Charter Parties, and other Inſtruments of Writing.

By a punctual attendance on the ſeveral duties which he undertakes, and a ſcrupulous regard to the intereſts of his employers, he expects to merit the confidence of thoſe gentlemen who may from time to time have occaſion for his ſervices, in any or all of the above branches.

☞ Excellent Stores are provided for the reception of either Wet or Dry Goods.

THOMAS VOWELL

Has removed to Second ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, next door but one to the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe—*Where he has for SALE*—A General

Aſſortment of Dry Goods.

At ſaid Place, he continues to buy, ſell, or exchange, all Kinds of

Public Securities.

‡ His Stock of Ready Made Clothes ſelling off very cheap, at the corner of Market and Water ſtreets.
A Quantity of GINSANG wanted. Apply as above.

May 21 eptf

Land-Office Buſineſs,

And Buſineſs in other Public Offices, tranſacted with Diſpatch and Punctuality, by

George Tudor,

At his Office, the North ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, five doors above Fourth ſtreet.

Certificates, State and Dollar Money, for patenting, warranting, and diſmortgaging Land, furniſhed upon as reaſonable terms as can be afforded, and no charge made for doing the buſineſs to thoſe who purchaſe their Certificates of him.

Procures Money on Loan,

Upon Depoſits, to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

Every Kind of Transferable Property diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very moderate commiſſion.

The higheſt Price given for all Kinds of Public Securities.

Pennſylvania Donation-Land Bought and Sold. w&ſtf

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] MONDAY, June 11, 1787. [No. 2604.]

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

The 11th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,
At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore,
Will begin the Sale of a large and freſh
Aſſortment of Merchandize.

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon, as uſual. June 11.

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

TO-MORROW,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the
Southwark Auction-Store,
Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh
Aſſortment of Merchandize.
Alſo, a QUANTITY of
Mahogany Chairs, dining, card & tea Tables.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.
JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *levari facias* to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday the 12th day of June next, on the premiſes at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and intereſt of George Weiſs and Suſanna his wife, of and in a certain tract of land, ſituate and lying in the county of Lancaſter, and in the townſhip of Lancaſter, containing ſixty acres, be the ſame more or leſs, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herſhey, Abraham Dehuff, and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid George Weiſs and Suſanna his wife, by

Lancaſter, May 16. *JOHN MILLER*, ſheriff.

Lancaſter, June 4. 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to *Public Sale*, on *Saturday* the 23d inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the premiſes, ſituate in Carnarvan townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, 180 Acres of Deeded LAND, with a dwelling houſe, barn and ſtables; and 136 Acres of Warranteed LAND, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; the above Lands are all in one tract, and in good repair, adjoining lands of Jacob Yotes, John Maxwell, David Jenkins, Joſeph Jenkins, John Jenkins, and others, late the property of Samuel Elliot, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MILLER, ſheriff. 5t

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BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on Wedneſday the 20th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling houſe of Adam Reigart, in the Borough of Lancaſter, one two-ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with two lots of ground thereto belonging, ſituate in ſaid Borough, bounded on the eaſt by Orange ſtreet, on the north by Cheſnut-ſtreet, on the weſt by Water-ſtreet, and on the ſouth by a lot of Jacob Stall; alſo one moiety of a tract of land, containing ſixty acres, ſituate in Tanheim Townſhip; and one lot or piece of ground, ſituate in ſaid Borough, containing five acres, adjoining lands of John Hubley, Eſquire, Daniel Bart, and others, late the property of William Parr, Eſquire, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by JOHN MILLER, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, May 15. 5t

To be Sold at Public Sale,

On *SATURDAY* the 23d of June next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Mr. *Joſeph King*, oppoſite Bordentown,
(If not ſold at private ſale before that time)

A PLANTATION, containing about 330 acres of exceeding rich land, ſituate on the banks of the Delaware, in Bucks county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, oppoſite to the pleaſant ſeat of White Hill, and about two miles below Bordentown. On this farm there is a good log dwelling houſe with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the ſame, a pump in a well of good water at the door, upwards of 140 acres of cleared land in fence, the remainder woodland and rich meadow bottom, which may be improved and made very valuable, at a moderate expence. This land lays very level, and is the beſt for grain or graſs, without exception, in that part of the country: there is alſo a good ſhad fiſhery on the premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to Mr. *William Baly*, on the ſame. A leſs quantity of land will be ſold if the whole is thought too much.

The terms of ſale (which ſhall be made as eaſy as poſſible) will be made known at the time aforeſaid, and a good and ſufficient deed made to the purchaſer, by JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE. Bordentown, May 18.

Three Thouſand Pieces of
PAPER HANGINGS,
Now OPENED for SALE, at
W. POYNTELL's
Stationary and Jewellery Store,
In Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, the Corner of Black Horſe-Alley.

In variety, fancy of patterns, richneſs, and durability of colours, this aſſortment of Paper is far ſuperior to any ever offered for ſale in theſe States, and the prices fixed on them ſo very low, that a compariſon with *any* other, cannot fail to make them the object of choice.

May 9.

To be Sold Cheap,

AN EXCEEDING GOOD
POST-CHARIOT,

With a Box to take on and off, Crane Necked, with Lamps, and platform for baggage; made by Hatchet, and not much the worſe for wear, having the ſecond ſet of Wheels on, almoſt new. It will be ſold for little more than half the prime coſt—A compleat *SETT* of *HARNESS* with it. Enquire of Mr. CLARKE, Coachmaker, in Sixth ſtreet. *May* 2, 4t.

Mr. *Reinagle's*
CONCERT

Will be Performed at the CITY-TAVERN, *To-Morrow*, the 12th Inſtant. June 11.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1787.

GRAND-LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Videll's alley, on *Monday* the 18th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, A M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges under their Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend.

eptd *ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.*

THE Creditors of *Metzger* and *Getting*, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the 15th inſtant, to one of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN MELBECK, } Aſſignees,
FREDERICK HEISZ, }

Philadelphia, June 7. eptf

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, *May* 30, 1787.

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip Mayflower, John Stillwell, Maſter—A Number of fine, healthy

REDEMPTIONERS,

Of both ſexes, from 12 to 24 years of age—Among whom are Mechanicks of different profeſſions; whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms. Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, laying above Vine ſtreet, or to May 29. ep2w

Richard Somers or John Weſtcott.

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY
German Redemptioners,
Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May* 21

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

Francis & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs, dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and wherſtones, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco. eptf

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THE Subſcriber has lately executed, and now offers for ſale, Metzotinto PRINTS of His Excellency Benjamin Franklin and the Marquis de la Fayette, being the beginning of a ſeries of Prints to be taken from his collection of portraits of illuſtrious perſonages.—Theſe prints are neatly framed in double oval frames: the inner frame (which is under the glaſs) is gilt. Price 15s. each.

Mr. PEALE wiſhes to have a few gentlemen of each ſtate ſubſcribers for this work, the abovementioned prints being ſpecimens of the ſize and form intended. A ſmall number of ſubſcribers will be ſufficient to ſecure to themſelves the moſt valuable impreſſions. Every exertion will be uſed to make the likeneſs faithful, and the work excellent, and every attention paid to thoſe who are willing to encourage this undertaking, by C. W. PEALE.

Philadelphia, May 28.

Wanted, a Wet Nurſe, with

a good breaſt of milk, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

For CORK,

The Ship MARY,
Robert Wilſon, Maſter;

WILL ſail in about 3 weeks. For Paſſage only apply to May 25 eptf

Willing, Morris & Swanwick.

For Madeira,

The Brig MISSOURI,
FLORENCE DONOVAN, Maſter;

NOW lying at Turnbull's wharf. For freight or paſſage apply to

BARCLAY, BROWN & Co.

Who have for ſale, imported in ſaid veſſel from Dublin, 7-8 and yard-wide linens, women's everlaſting ſhoes in trunks; Antigua Rum for Sale.

May 29. eptf

For Charter,

The Ship REBECCA,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL;

A Good veſſel, two years old, will carry about 1600 barrels, and is ready for ſea. For terms enquire of JAMES & SHOEMAKER,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A
LONG BOAT.

May 30 eptf

For Port-Royal, *Virginia*,

The SHIP MERCURY,
Phillip Howland, Maſter;

WILL ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to

June 8. eptf. *Duncan Ingraham, junior.*

Wants a Freight

For *St. Euſtatia, St Thomas*, or *St Croix*,
The Schooner MARIA,

NOW undergoing a thorough repair at Mr *Samuel Penroſe*'s ſhip-yard, and will be ready for ſea in 15 days. For terms apply to the Maſter on board ſaid Schooner. *May* 28

BEDFORD County Taxes for 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the Returns and Aſſeſſment of the Lands of Non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of Sept. laſt, is now publiſhed in the Supplements No. 7 and 8 to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June 6th: All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes, for the preſent year, on their lands in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 6th day of Auguſt next; when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State-Treaſurer.

June 6. 2m1aw

Board of Treaſury of the United States,

MAY 17th, 1787.

The United States in Congreſs having directed the Commiſſioners of this Board to take the moſt effectual meaſures for ſettling the accounts of the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the ſaid Committees, having been arranged, as far as the materials furniſhed by the reſpective parties, will enable them to proceed in that buſineſs; it has become neceſſary to adopt immediate meaſures for cloſing theſe tranſactions. All perſons therefore, who have received public money from the general Treaſury, in purſuance of engagements entered into with the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs, and who have not accounted for the ſame, are hereby required to render and adjuſt their reſpective accounts within three months, computed from the preſent date; at the expiration of which time, proceſs will be commenced againſt ſuch as neglect this notice.

Samuel Oſgood }
Walter Livingſton } Commiſſioners.
Arthur Lee }

17A

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT complaint having been made by the inhabitants to the ſtreet commiſſioners, of the daily abuſes committed by carters and draymen, making a practice of ſtanding on the footways with their carts, drays, waggons, and horſes, particularly on the eaſt ſide of the Drawbridge, and along Front ſtreet, northward, as alſo in the interſections of the ſtreets of this city, to the annoyance of the inhabitants, which has become a very great nuiſance: For remedy whereof, the offenders are hereby enjoined and required, to remove ſaid nuiſances from off the foot paſſage.

And whereas it has become notorious, that carters and others who haul wood from the wharves of this city, make a practice of uſing cordwood for ſtandards to their carts and waggons, in open violation of the law in ſuch caſe made and provided; and as it is the duty of the commiſſioners to check ſuch abuſes, they hereby notify ſaid carters, and others employed in carting of wood, that they provide themſelves with hewn ſtandards, branded on the outſide with the initial letters of their chriſtian and ſurnames, as by law directed, on or before the 20th day of June next. On failure thereof, they may expect the law will be put in force againſt every ſuch offender.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, junr. Clerk.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1787. 2aw3w

State Lottery-Office,

MAY, 31, 1787.

THE Drawing of the Lottery being finiſhed, it is abſolutely neceſſary that immediate Payment be made by thoſe to whom Tickets have been entruſted, that the Managers may be enabled to ſettle their Accounts. 2aw3w

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Doctor *Gardette*, Dentiſt,

HAS the honor of informing his Friends, and the Public, that he has returned from his tour, and that he practices, as uſual, the different branches of his profeſſion. His place of abode is, as formerly, the firſt door from the corner of Third, in Pear ſtreet, next door to the Young Ladies Academy, where he may be ſpoke with from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

N. B. His Dentrifice, &c. may be had at all times at the above place. May 28. eoptf

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Wants a Place,

A YOUNG MAN, 28 years of age, who would be glad to ſerve any ſingle gentleman or family. He can dreſs and ſhave, ſpeak French, or act as hither coachman, jutman or groom. Has no objections to go abroad, as he has been uſed to travel in England, France, Germany, Flanders and other foreign parts.—— Can have a good recommendation. Any gentleman or family that this may ſuit, will pleaſe to direct a line for R. H. at the City Tavern, which ſhall be duly attended to. 2awtf

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FOR SALE,
A Genteel, Three Story
Brick Houſe,

In excellent repair, and in a central part of the city. For particulars apply to 2awtf

Feb. 22 BACHE & SHEE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Richard Tarbet*, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment of their balances as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe who have demands upon ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them to

Iſabella Tarbet, Executrix.
Francis Gurney, }
Hugh Ferguſon, junr. } Executors.

N. B. Mrs. TARBET has for ſale, a variety of Scotch GOODS of Mr. *Tarbet*'s importation; in part conſiſting of, ſtriped and plain kentings of ſundry widths, plain and needle lawns, needle aprons and handkerchiefs, gauzes and catguts, a variety of buckles and other merchandize, which will be ſold wholeſale at prime coſt for caſh.

Philadelphia, May 24. 1787. ff. m&th1m

A *Tenant*'s Houſe and Ten

ACRES OF LAND
TO BE LET;
It is about three miles from this city—Alſo,
Five acres of Meadow in Moyamenſing. Apply to TENCH COXE.

Wants a Place,

A Middle-aged Woman, who perfectly underſtands mantua making and millenary, having practiſed it ſome years in England, and has no objection to take care of children. Enquire of the Printers.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK*, containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—
Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe*,
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young*,
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh*; Alſo,
One loan-office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUEL YOUNG.* etf

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The Cargo of the ſnow Eſpirito Santo, captain Viveiros, from Terceira, juſt arrived:
CONSISTING OF
Choice Fayal Wine,
four years old;
Sweet Oranges & Lemons,
For *SALE* on the moſt reaſonable *Terms*, by
Joyce Brothers & J. Palyart.

May 9 4ſp eotf

FOR SALE BY
Frederick W. Starman,

In Fifth-ſtreet, the firſt door from the corner of Market-ſtreet,

SOAL leather of excellent quality
Poſt paper in quarto
Medium ditto, in folio
Haerlem long lawns
German ſtraw knives
Coffee mills, ſcale beams, &c. &c.
Alſo a quantity of BEEF and PORK 6t2aw

Juſt Imported
In the Brig Miſſouri from Dublin, and to be Sold by
Conyngham, Neſbitt & Co.
At their Store in Front, below Walnut-ſtreet,

A FRESH and general Aſſortment of white linens—alſo brown Drogheda linens and ſheetings—which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or at a ſhort credit.

They have likewiſe for ſale, Madeira Wine of firſt quality London market, and New-York quality, four years old, and all excellent in their kinds; claret in bottles, and brandy in pipes——And an aſſortment of Dry Goods, as uſual.

Philadelphia, May 26. eop2w

Paul Beck, junr.

Has for Sale at his Store on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, next the Wharf—For *Paper Money* of the late Emiſſion,

LOAF SUGAR by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity
Madeira, Liſbon, Malaga and Teneriffe wines, by the pipe, hogſhead or quartercaſk
Cinnamon, cloves
A quantity of Boſton mackrel of the firſt quality
Shad in barrels
Two thouſand weight of excellent flax.

TO BE SOLD,
The Stock on Hand of a Retail Dry Good Store, for which payment will be received in funded certificates, paper money of the late emiſſion, New-Jerſey money, or country produce. Enquire at the Store of PAUL BECK, junr. May 16 2awtf

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FOR SALE BY
Willing, Morris & Swanwick,
A choice CARGO of
Jamaica Spirits,
Juſt landed out of the ſhip Mary, from Lucea. eptf

A FEW BOXES
Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,
AND
Fayal and Pico Wines,
Juſt arrived, and for Sale by
ROSS & VAUGHAN.

Iriſh Linens

Of every denomination, plain and printed, juſt arrived
Per the Dublin Packet,
For ſale on moderate terms, by
THOMAS LEA,
Front ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

May 7, mwftf

Rundle & Murgatroyd,

(Water ſtreet, juſt above Market ſtreet)
Have received for Sale, by the Commerce from Ireland, and Ruby from London,

IRISH linens and ſheetings in boxes, from 7d¼ to 22d ſterling per yard
Ruſſia ſheetings, dowlas, ticklenburgs
Allum, black pepper, elegant pier glaſſes
Whiting, chalk, Liverpool ſalt, and
Excellent Lodon bottled porter.

Alſo, an INVOICE—Conſiſting of,
Luſtereens, moreens, durants, poplins, camblets, &c;
To be ſold at a very low advance.

WANTED.
A Parcel of very good, well ſeaſoned, Inch and quarter and inch Pine Boards, and inch Cedar Boards. *May* 14 mwſtf

For the Pennſylvania Packet & Daily Advertiſer.

An ENQUIRY *into the Effects of* PUBLIC PUNISHMENTS *upon* CRIMINALS, *and upon* SOCIETY.

“THE deſign of puniſhment is ſaid to be,—1ſt, to reform the perſon who ſuffers it,—2dly, to prevent the perpetration of crimes, by exciting terror in the minds of ſpectators; and,—3dly, to remove thoſe perſons from ſociety who have manifeſted by their tempers and crimes that they are unfit to live in it.

From the firſt inſtitution of governments, in every age and country (with only a few exceptions) legiſlators have thought that puniſhments ſhould be *public*, in order to produce the two firſt of theſe intentions. It will require ſome fortitude to combat opinions that have been ſanctified by ſuch long and general prejudice, and ſupported by univerſal practice. But truth in government as well as in philoſophy is of progreſſive growth. As in philoſophy, we often arrive at truth by rejecting the evidence of our ſenſes; ſo in government, we often arrive at it after divorcing our firſt thoughts Reaſon, though depoſed and oppreſſed, is the only juſt ſovereign of the human mind. Diſcoveries it is true have been made by accident; but they have derived their credit and uſefulneſs only from their according with the deciſions of reaſon.

In medicine, above every other branch of philoſophy, we perceive many inſtances of the want of relation between the apparent cauſe and effect. Who, by reaſoning a priori, would ſuppoſe that the hot regimen was not preferable to the cold in the treatment of the ſmall-pox! But experience teaches us that this is not the caſe. Cauſe and effect appear to be related in philoſophy, like the objects of chymiſtry. Similar bodies often repel each other, while bodies that are diſſimilar in figure, weight, and quality, often unite together with impetuoſity. With our preſent imperfect degrees of knowledge of the properties of bodies we can diſcover theſe chymical relations only by experiment. The ſame may be ſaid of the connection between *cauſe* and *effect*. in many parts of government. This connection often accords with reaſon, while it is repugnant to our ſenſes—and when this is not the caſe, from our inability to perceive it, it forces our conſent from the teſtimony of experience and obſervation.

It has been remarked, that the profeſſion of arms owes its preſent rank, as a ſcience, to its having been reſcued, ſince the revival of letters, from the hands of mere ſoldiers, and cultivated by men acquainted with other branches of literature. The reaſon of this is plain. Truth is an unit. It is the ſame thing in war—philoſophy—medicine—morals—religion—and government; and in proportion as we arrive at it in one ſcience, we ſhall diſcover it in others.

After this apology for diſſenting from the eſtabliſhed opinions and practice upon the ſubject of *public* puniſhments, I ſhall take the liberty of declaring, that the great ends propoſed, are not to be obtained by them; and that, on the contrary, all *public* puniſhments tend to make bad men worſe, and to encreaſe crimes by their influence upon ſociety.

I. The reformation of a criminal can never be effected by a public puniſhment; for the following reaſons,

1ſt. As it is always connected with infamy, it deſtroys in him the ſenſe of ſhame, which is one of the ſtrongeſt out-poſts of virtue.

2dly, It is generally of ſuch ſhort duration as to produce none of thoſe changes in body or mind, which are abſolutely neceſſary to reform obſtinate habits of vice.

3dly, Experience proves, that public puniſhments have encreaſed propenſities to crimes. A man who has loſt his character at a whipping poſt, has nothing valuable left to loſe in ſociety. Pain has begotten inſenſibility to the whip, and ſhame to infamy, Added to his old habits of vice, he probably feels a ſpirit of revenge againſt the whole community, whoſe laws have inflicted his puniſhment upon him; and hence he is ſtimulated, to add to the number and enormity of his outrages upon ſociety. The long duration of the puniſhment, when public, by encreaſing its infamy, ſerves only to encreaſe the evils that have been mentioned. The criminals who were ſentenced to work in the preſence of the city of London, upon the Thames, during the late war, were prepared by it for the perpetration of every crime as ſoon as they were ſet at liberty from their confinement. I proceed,

II To ſhew that public puniſhments, ſo far from preventing crimes by the terror they excite in the minds of ſpectators, are directly calculated to produce them.

All men, when they ſuffer, diſcover either fortitude, inſenſibility, or diſtreſs. Let us enquire into the effects of each of theſe upon the minds of ſpectators.

1ſt. Fortitude is a virtue that ſeizes ſo forcibly upon our eſteem, that wherever we ſee it, it never fails to weaken or to obliterate our deteſtation of the crimes with which it is connected in criminals. “I call upon you, (ſaid major Andre, at the place of his execution, to his attendants) to bear witneſs, gentlemen, that I die like a brave man.” The effect of this ſpeech upon the American army is well known. The ſpy was loſt in the hero, and indignation every where gave way to admiration and praiſe. But this is not all—the admiration which fortitude, under ſuffering, excites, has in ſome inſtances excited envy. In Denmark uncommon pains are taken to prepare criminals for death, by the converſation and inſtructions of the clergy. After this they are conducted to the place of execution with pomp and ſolemnity. The criminals, under theſe circumſtances, ſuffer death with meekneſs—piety—and ſometimes with dignity. The effects of this, I have been well informed, have been, in ſeveral inſtances, to induce deluded people to feign or confeſs crimes which they had never committed, on purpoſe to ſecure to themſelves a conſpicuous death and a certain entrance into future happineſs. There is ſomething in the preſence of a number of ſpectators which is calculated to excite and ſtrengthen fortitude in a ſufferer. “It is not ſo difficult a thing (ſaid Lewis XIV. to his courtiers, who ſtood around his death-bed) to die, as I expected.” No wonder, ſays Voltaire, who relates this anecdote “for all men die with fortitude who die in company.” The bravery of ſoldiers is derived, in a great degree, from the operation of this principle in the human mind.

2dly. If criminals diſcover inſenſibility under their puniſhments, the effect of it muſt be ſtill more fatal to ſociety. It removes, inſtead of exciting terror. In ſome inſtances I conceive it may excite a deſire in the minds of perſons whom debt or ſecret guilt have made miſerable, to ſeek an end of their diſtreſſes in the ſame enviable apathy to evil. Should this inſenſibility be connected with cheerfulneſs (which is ſometimes the caſe) it muſt produce ſtill more unfriendly effects upon ſociety. But terrible muſt be the conſequences of this inſenſibility and cheerfulneſs, if they ſhould lead criminals to retaliate upon the inhuman curioſity of ſpectators, by profane or indecent inſults or converſation.

3dly, The effects of diſtreſs in criminals, though leſs obvious, are not leſs injurious to ſociety, than fortitude or inſenſibility. By an immutable law of our nature, diſtreſs of all kinds, when ſeen, produces ſympathy and a diſpoſition to relieve it. This ſympathy in generous minds, is not leſſened by the diſtreſs being the offspring of crimes; on the contrary, even the crimes themſelves are often palliated by the reflection, that they were the unfortunate conſequences of extreme poverty—of ſeducing company—or of the want of a virtuous education, from the loſs or negligence of parents in early life. Now, as the diſtreſs which the criminals ſuffer, is the effect of a law of the ſtate, which cannot be reſiſted, the ſympathy of the ſpectator is rendered abortive, and returns empty to the boſom in which it was awakened. Let us briefly examine the conſequences of this abortive ſympathy in ſociety. It will not be neceſſary here to dwell upon all the advantages of this principle in human nature. It will be ſufficient to obſerve, that it is the vice-gerent of the divine benevolence in our world. It is intended to bind up all the wounds which ſin and death have made among mankind. It has founded hoſpitals—erected charity ſchools, and connected the extremes of happineſs and miſery together, in every part of the globe. Above all, ſenſibility is the centinel of the moral faculty. It decides upon the quality of actions before they reach that divine principle of the ſoul. It is of itſelf, to uſe the words of an elegant female poet,

> “A haſty moral—a ſudden ſenſe of right.”

If ſuch are the advantages of ſenſibility, now what muſt be the conſequences to ſociety, of extirpating or weakening it in the human breaſt? But public puniſhments are calculated to produce this effect. To prove this, I muſt borrow an analogy from the animal œconomy. The ſenſibility of the human body is ſaid to be active and paſſive. The firſt is connected with motion and ſenſation; the ſecond only with ſenſation. The firſt is encreaſed, the ſecond is diminiſhed, by the repetition of impreſſions. The ſame phænomena take place in the human mind Senſibility here is both active and paſſive. Paſſive ſenſibility is leſſened, while that which is active is encreaſed by habit. The paſſive ſenſibility of a phyſician, to the diſtreſs of his patients, is always diminiſhed, but his active ſenſibility is always encreaſed by time; hence we find young phyſicians feel moſt—but old phyſicians, with leſs feeling, diſcover moſt ſympathy with their patients.

If ſuch be the conſtitution of our minds, then the effects of diſtreſs upon them will be, not only to deſtroy paſſive, but to eradicate active ſenſibility from them. The principle of ſympathy, after being often oppoſed by the law of the ſtate, which forbids it to relieve the diſtreſs it commiſerates, will ceaſe to act altogether; and, from this defect of action, and the habit ariſing from it, will ſoon loſe its place in the human breaſt. Miſery of every kind will then be contemplated without emotion or ſympathy. The widow and the orphan—the naked—the ſick, and the priſoner, will have no avenue to our ſervices or our charity—and what is worſe than all, when the centinel of our moral faculty is removed, there is nothing to guard the mind from the inroads of every poſitive vice.

I paſs over the influence of this ſympathy in its firſt operation upon the government of the ſtate. While we pity, we ſecretly condemn the law which inflicts the puniſhment—hence ariſes a want of reſpect for laws in general, and a more feeble union of the great ties of government.

I have only to add, upon this part of my ſubject, that the pernicious effects of ſympathy, where it does not terminate in action, are happily provided againſt by the Jewiſh law. Hence we read of a prohibition againſt it, where perſons ſuffer for certain crimes: To ſpectators, the voice of Heaven, under ſuch circumſtances, is, “thine eye ſhall not pity him.”

4thly, But it is poſſible the characters or conduct of criminals may be ſuch, as to excite indignation or contempt, inſtead of pity, in the minds of ſpectators. Let us therefore enquire briefly, into the effects of theſe paſſions upon the human mind.—Every body acknowledges our obligations to univerſal benevolence. But theſe cannot be fulfilled, unleſs we love the whole human race, however diverſified they may be by weakneſs or crimes The indignation or contempt which is felt for this unhappy part of the great family of mankind, muſt neceſſarily extinguiſh a large portion of this univerſal love. Nor is this all—the men, or perhaps the women, whoſe perſons we deteſt, poſſeſs ſouls and bodies compoſed of the ſame materials as thoſe of our friends and relations. They are bone of their bone, and were originally faſhioned with the ſame ſpirits. What then muſt be the conſequence of a familiarity with ſuch objects of horror, upon our attachments and duties to our friends and connections, or to the reſt of mankind? If a ſpectator ſhould give himſelf time to reflect upon ſuch a ſight of human depravity, he would naturally recoil from the embraces of friendſhip, and the endearments of domeſtic life, and perhaps ſay, with an unfortunate great man, after having experienced an inſtance of treachery in a friend, “Oh! that I were dog, that I might not call man my brother.” The Jewiſh law forbad more than nine and thirty laſhes, leſt the ſufferer ſhould afterwards become vile in the ſight of ſpectators. It is the prerogative of God alone, to contemplate the vices of bad men, without withdrawing from them the ſupport of his benevolence Hence we find, when he appeared in the world in the perſon of his ſon, he did not exclude criminals from the benefits of his goodneſs. He diſmiſſed a woman caught in the perpetration of a crime, which was capital by the Jewiſh law, with a friendly admonition; and he opened the gates of paradiſe to a dying thief.

5thly, But let us ſuppoſe, that criminals are viewed without ſympathy, indignation, or contempt. This will be the caſe either when ſpectators are themſelves hardened with vice, or when they are too young, or too ignorant, to connect the ideas of crimes and puniſhments together. Here then a new ſource of injury to ſociety ariſes from the public nature of puniſhments. Every portion of them will appear to ſpectators of this deſcription, to be mere arbitrary acts of cruelty. Hence will ariſe a diſpoſition to exerciſe the ſame arbitrary cruelty over the feelings and lives of their fellow-creatures To ſee blows, or a halter, impoſed in cool blood, upon a criminal, whoſe paſſive behaviour, operating with the ignorance of the ſpectators, indicates innocence more than vice, cannot fail of removing the natural obſtacles to violence and murder in the human mind.

6thly, Public puniſhments make many crimes known to perſons, who would otherwiſe have paſſed through life in a total ignorance of them. They moreover produce ſuch a familiarity in the minds of ſpectators, with the crimes for which they are inflicted, that in ſome inſtances, they have been known to excite a propenſity to them. It has been remarked, that a certain immorality has always kept pace with public admonitions in the churches in the eaſtern ſtates. In proportion as this branch of eccleſiaſtical diſcipline has declined, fewer children have been born out of wedlock.

7thly, Ignominy is univerſally acknowledged to be a worſe puniſhment than death. Let it not be ſuppoſed, from this circumſtance, that it operates more than the fear of death in preventing crimes. On the contrary, like the indiſcriminate puniſhment of death, it not only confounds and levels all crimes, but by increaſing the diſproportion between crimes and puniſhments, it creates a hatred of all law and government, and thus diſpoſes to the perpetration of every crime. Laws can only be reſpected and obeyed, while they bear an exact proportion to crimes. The law which puniſhes the ſhooting of a ſwan with death in England, has produced a thouſand murders. Nor is this all the miſchievous influence which the puniſhment of ignominy has upon ſociety. While murder is puniſhed with death, the man who robs on the high way, or breaks open a houſe, muſt want the common feelings and principles which belong to human nature, if he does not add murder to theft, in order to ſcreen himſelf, if he ſhould be detected, from that puniſhment which is acknowledged to be more terrible than death.

It would ſeem ſtrange, that ignominy ſhould ever have been adopted, as a milder puniſhment than death, did we not know, that the human mind ſeldom arrives at truth upon any ſubject, till it has firſt reached the extremity of error.

8thly, But may not the benefit derived to ſociety by employing criminals to repair public roads, or to clean ſtreets, overbalance the evils that have been mentioned? I anſwer, by no means. On the contrary, beſides operating in all the ways that have been deſcribed, the practice of employing criminals in public labour, will render labour of every kind diſreputable, more eſpecially that ſpecies of it which has for its objects the convenience or improvement of the ſtate. It is a well known fact, that white men ſoon decline labour in the Weſt Indies, and in the ſouthern ſtates, only becauſe the agriculture, and mechanical employments of thoſe countries are carried on chiefly by negro ſlaves. But I object further to the employment of criminals on the high ways and ſtreets, from the idleneſs they will create by alluring ſpectators from their buſineſs; and thereby depriving the ſtate of greater benefits from the induſtry of its citizens, that it can ever derive from the public labour of criminals.

The hiſtory of public puniſhments, in every age and country, is full of facts, which ſupport every principle that has been advanced. What has been the operation of the ſeventy thouſand executions, which have taken place in Great Britain from the year 1688, to the preſent day, upon the morals and manners of the inhabitants of that iſland? Has not every priſon door that has been opened, to conduct criminals to public ſhame and puniſhment, unlocked at the ſame time, the bars of moral obligation upon the minds of ten times the number of people? How often do we find pockets picked under a gallows, and high way robberies committed within ſight of a gibbet? From whence aroſe the conſpiracies, aſſaſſinations, and poiſonings, which prevailed in the decline of the Roman empire? Were they not favoured by the public executions of the amphitheatre? It is therefore to the combined operation of indolence, prejudice, ignorance—and the defect of culture of the human heart alone, that we are to aſcribe the continuance of public puniſhments, after ſuch long and multiplied experience of their inefficacy to reform bad men, or to prevent the commiſſion of crimes.

If the foregoing reaſonings and facts, have been urged in vain, in favour of private puniſhments, I ſhall add one more argument, which I hope will be irreſiſtable. The puniſhments of wicked men, in the world of ſpirits, are inviſible, we have no knowledge of their reality, nature, degrees, or duration, but what was revealed to us near eighteen hundred years ago; and yet governments owe their ſtability, chiefly to that morality, which the terror of theſe inviſible, remote, and indefinite puniſhments excite in the human mind.

A worthy prelate of the church of England once ſaid upon ſeeing a criminal led to execution—“There goes my wicked ſelf.” Conſidering the vices to which the frailty of human nature expoſes whole families of every rank and claſs in life, it becomes us whenever we ſee a fellow-creature led to public infamy and pain, to add further, “There goes my unhappy father, my unhappy brother, or my unhappy ſon,” and afterward to aſk ourſelves, whether private puniſhments are not to be preferred to public.

For the honor of humanity it can be ſaid, that in every age and country, there have been found perſons in whom uncorrupted nature has triumphed over cuſtom and law. Elſe, why do we hear of houſes being abandoned near to places of public execution? Why do we ſee doors and windows ſhut on the days or hours of criminal exhibitions and proceſſions? Why do we hear of aid being ſecretly afforded to criminals, to mitigate or elude the ſeverity of their puniſhments? Why is the public executioner of the law an object of ſuch general deteſtation? Theſe things are the latent ſtruggles of reaſon, or rather the ſecret voice of God himſelf, ſpeaking in the human heart, againſt the folly and cruelty of public puniſhments.

I ſhall conclude this enquiry by obſerving, that the ſame falſe religion and philoſophy, which once kindled the fire on the altar of perſecution, now doom the criminal to public ignominy and death.—In proportion as the principles of philoſophy and chriſtianity are underſtood, they will agree in extinguiſhing the one, and deſtroying the other. If theſe principles continue to extend their influence upon government, as they have done for ſome years paſt, I cannot help entertaining a hope, that the time is not very diſtant, when the gallows, the pillory, the ſtocks, the whipping-poſt, and the wheel-barrow (the uſual engines of public puniſhments) will be connected with the hiſtory of the rack and the ſtake, as marks of the barbarity of ages and countries, and as melancholy proofs of the feeble operation of reaſon, and religion, upon the human mind.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE with or without the ſtores up the alley, now in the tenure of Robertſon and Smith, ſix doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet, in Front ſtreet. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Spruce-ſtreet,

coptf

WM. MOORE.

Foreign Intelligence.

BAZONA, (Eaſt Indies)

FOR theſe five years hot vapours have been conſtantly emitted from a ſmall hill in the neighbourhood of the village of Bazona. Some workmen lately digging in the above ſpot, diſcovered pit coal, not being in any degree heated; but upon digging to a greater depth, they found a yellow ſoil ſo hot, that they were unable to proceed with their work. It is apprehended, that beneath this yellow earth is ſome ignified matter, which may in future occaſion great devaſtation.

LISBON, Feb. 15.

Our court has given orders to the directors of the arſenal to repair immediately all the ſhips of war, and all the frigates, and have them in readineſs to put to ſea.

PARIS, January 3.

It is ſaid that comte Dillon, the colonel, and proprietor of the regiment of that name, and major general in the army is to be promoted from the government of Tobago to the high and important ſtation of captain general of all the French Weſt-India Iſlands.

This young officer has given ſo many ſtriking proofs of bravery and judgement during the war, and has ſo complete a knowledge of all the Weſt India Iſlands, both French and Engliſh that a better choice could not have been made by government to fill ſo very conſequential a ſituation.

It is much to the honor of comte Dillon's military character, but highly diſgraceful to the ſiniſter policy of his native country that excludes ſuch men from its ſervice, on account of any religious diſtinctions; that more of the management and care of Engliſh colonies fell to him and his gallant regiment, during the laſt war, than to thoſe who were appointed to govern them; but who were on all occaſions overcome and captured by this brave young man, and his honeſt, ill-treated comrades and countrymen.

LONDON,

Two acts of parliament have lately been tranſmitted here from Ireland, and ſubmitted to the conſideration of his majeſty's privy council, one of which relates to the franking of letters, and the other to the erection of a goal; to the each of which there is a clauſe that ſtrikingly exemplifies the happy talent at diſcrimination, generally attributed to that nation By the firſt of theſe judicious regulations ‘All members of parliament are permitted, in caſes of ſickneſs, &c. to empower a friend to frank letters for them) provided they mention on the other ſide of the letter, in their own hand writing, the particular reaſon which prevented their doing it themſelves, as a ſecurity againſt impoſitions upon the poſt office.’ The clauſe to the act reſpecting the goal is to the following effect: ‘That for the prudent adminiſtration of the public money, the new building for the impriſonment of offenders ſhall be erected with the materials that compoſe the old one at preſent, which is ordered to be pulled down for that purpoſe; and that there may be no additional expence for removal, the priſoners are to be confined in the old goal till the new one ſhall be finiſhed to receive them.’ To the honor of the Iriſh it ought to be remarked, that this laſt clauſe exhibits an example of public economy that will hardly be imitated by any nation under the ſun.

April 6. By a private letter received by a gentleman in this town from a black merchant in Madras, who received the diſpatches only *four hours* before the departure of the Swallow packet, we are informed, ‘That Tippo Saib and the Marattas, whoſe armies had been watching each other for ſome time, had juſt come to an action, in which the moſt dreadful carnage enſued. Tippoo having loſt 12,000 men on the field of battle, beſides the total route of his cavalry.’ None of the other private letters by the Swallow mention this circumſtance; but moſt agree in thinking a battle was inevitable.

Wedneſday morning Mr. Adams, the American ambaſſador received diſpatches at his houſe in Groſvenor ſquare, from New-York, by way of France. This is the fourth packet from Congreſs in the courſe of three months.

The French king, on the 27th of March, publiſhed an arret, dated the 20th of February, granting to the Sieur Fabre Duboſquet, the ſole privilege of making and ſelling a metal, which he manufactures, to anſwer the purpoſe of bottoming ſhips inſtead of copper; alſo, for a metallic varniſh to be uſed in covering the ſame, and ſhips bottoms, which prevents every kind of ruſt or decay

The Baron de Breteuil, on the 19th of March, removed all the chaplains from the king's chapel, and appointed the prieſts of the four Saints Chapels in Paris. Vincennes, St. Quintin, and Dijon, to act in their ſtead, which chapels he has ſuppreſſed, and thereby ſaved 220,000 livres per annum.

The aſſiduity, with which the French are increaſing their navy, and promoting their commerce and fiſheries, ought to rouſe the attention of this country, and be an incitement to ſimilar exertions on our part. Amongſt other efforts, there are now juſt laid down at Breſt no leſs than eight ſhips of forty two guns each, of a new conſtruction; they will draw much leſs water than a 32 gun frigate upon the old plan, go as near the wind, and be equally expeditious. Their attention to their marine, and to improvement in naval architecture, is hardly to be conceived; they ſpare no expence in experiments, and have unfortunately for us, picked up ſome of beſt Engliſh ſhipwrights, whoſe pecuniary ſituation would not permit them to remain in their native country.

The king of Poland has had a narrow eſcape from loſing his life. During his journey to meet the empreſs of Ruſſia, as he was walking over the ice on a branch of the Viſtula, it gave way, and he fell in; but happily got out without being hurt.

The drayman who was a few days ago brought to the bar of the houſe of lords, obſerved when he was carried out for commitment, ‘That Mr Haſtings's turn was next—for that he had *driven out of the road*, as well as himſelf!’

The renumeration by Rodney and Vaughan—the unpopularity of general Elliot among the merchants, and the impeachment of Mr. Haſtings, are three circumſtances which will diſtinguiſh the preſent reign among the moſt remarkable periods of our hiſtory.

Some pretend, that if Mr. Haſtings is acquitted, after his trial before the peers, he will be raiſed to a rank in that body, by the title of *Lord Haſtings*—but let it be remembered, that was a *forfeited title*.

The ſubject and advantage of toleration are very little underſtood by the orators of England. The late king of Pruſſia was the only prince of modern times, and could avail himſelf of all its advantages. In Neufchatel, Mr. Petit Piere, a Calviniſtic clergyman, had doubts on the eternity of hell torments, and never alluded to them in his ſermons. The orthodox preachers alarmed the people, and Mr. Petit Pierre was ſuſpended. The miniſters, who in all religions are fond of perſecution, obtained a memorial to the king, to oblige Mr. Petit Pierre to preach on hell torments, or to puniſh him. The king wrote at the bottom of the memorial, 'If the people of Neuſchatel chooſe to be eternally damned, ſo be it: but the king requires that the conſcience of the miniſter be not moleſted.'

The price of gold and ſilver in the bullion is at this time conſiderably lower than for ſome years paſt, which has determined government on a ſecond coinage; for which they are now making preparations at the Mint Office, in the Tower.

The efficacy of the French treaty begins already to be apparent. The firſt fruits of it are the inſtitution of Farmers General. A Farmer General is to be appointed for the collection of the poſt-horſe duty; and if this Gallic faſhion ſhall be found pleaſant to the Engliſh palate, it is to be extended to all the varieties of our impoſts.

* * *

AMERICA.

BOSTON, June 4.

Friday afternoon (agreeably to notice previouſly given by his excellency) at five o'clock preciſely, the governor and lieutenant governor elect, having been formally notified of their reſpective elections, came into the repreſentatives chamber, where the two branches of the general court were convened; when his excellency the governor was pleaſed to addreſs the legiſlature as follows, viz.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

A VERY reſpectable committee, by you appointed, have notified me that the citizens of this commonwealth have elected me governor for the enſuing year.

To promote the happineſs of my native country, hath always been the object of my purſuit, and to merit the approbation of my fellow citizens, was ever my higheſt ambition—Defective as I may have been in the purſuit of the firſt, I ſhould feel myſelf ungrateful to an high degree, did I not, upon the preſent occaſion, acknowledge the kind partiality of my countrymen in granting me ſo great a ſhare of the ſecond.

When, from a want of health, I retired from the place of chief magiſtrate of this commonwealth, I did not expect to be again called to the important truſt, but ſince my fellow citizens have, without any ſolicitations of mine, ſeen fit, in the preſent day, to call upon me for my exertions, I cannot abuſe that partiality which they have ſo often manifeſted towards me, by declining the office.

The ſuffrages of a free people, would in common times render an apology for my appearing in this place quite unneceſſary, but in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, it becomes neceſſary for me to declare, that I am ſo far from accepting the office from a dependence upon my own ability, to reſtore the government to its needed tranquility, that it is, gentlemen, on your wiſdom and prudence alone, I rely for thoſe meaſures which may lead us to public ſafety; from you the people will look for thoſe laws and ordinances which will ſecure the bleſſings intended for them by the happy conſtitution of government they have eſtabliſhed. Of me they have a right to expect I ſhall exert the powers veſted in me for their benefit and advantage, and it ſhall be my higheſt ambition not to diſappoint them. To preſerve, gentlemen, ſacredly and inviolate, our conſtitution of government; to relieve, as much as poſſible the burdens of the people, and to maintain a ſtrict adherrence to private and public juſtice, ſhall be the great object of my adminiſtration, and in the purſuit of them, I doubt not of your aſſiſtance and ſupport, as well as thoſe of all good men.

Having declared, gentlemen, my acceptance of the office to which I am elected, I am now ready to comply with the qualifying requiſitions of the conſtitution.

JOHN HANCOCK.

His honor the Lieutenant Governor then addreſſed the Legiſlature as follows, viz.

I HAVE been informed by a very reſpectable committee of both houſes, that you have been pleaſed to elect me to the office of lieutenant governor for the year enſuing. I have a due ſenſe of the honor you have conferred upon me in this appointment I conſider it as a mark of your eſteem and confidence. It has been my conſtant aim, while I have had the honor of being employed in the public ſervice, to conſult, and to the utmoſt of my abilities to promote the beſt intereſts of the people; and it has afforded me the higheſt ſatisfaction, that my conduct has generally met their approbation. I am obliged to you for the polite manner in which you have acquainted me with this appointment. I now declare my acceptance of it, and you may reſt aſſured, I ſhall endeavour to diſcharge the duties of this office with faithfulneſs and impartiality, and am ready to take the oaths and ſubſcribe the declarations required by the conſtitution.

THOMAS CUSHING.

The reverend Peter Thacher, is re-choſen chaplain to both branches of the honorable the legiſlature.

◆

NEWBURY-PORT, May 29.

A marriage has taken place at Salem between Mr. James Cutler and Miſs Huldah Symonds—the former in the 73d year of his age—the latter only in the 19th.

We are informed, that Dr. Williams, a profeſſor of mathematics and philoſophy at Cambridge, is choſen a Fellow of the Electoral Academy of Sciences at Manheim.

◆

STATE of CONNECTICUT,

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, May 14

On a bill brought in by Capt Peter Bulkeley, of Colcheſter, the purport of which was, that no perſon ſhould publiſh by writing or printing, any of the acts or doings of the General Aſſembly, or any of the ſpeeches or ſayings of any of the members thereof, unleſs certified by the ſecretary or clerk, on penalty of twenty ſhillings lawful money.

Gen Throop. (After a total ſilence of the houſe for ſome minutes.) This bill has ſtruck the houſe dumb, and I think it beſt they ſhould remain ſo, and then there will be no need of ſuch a bill.

Col. Seymour. There is no name to this bill; it is of a ſingular complexion. It is uſual to give a name to bills brought before this houſe; and I think this ought to be chriſtened, *An act againſt ſpeechifying*—Freedom of ſpeech is an ancient privilege; and thoſe who uſe it, ought to uſe it in ſuch a manner, as not to be aſhamed to have their obſervations appear before the public. We have permitted a gallery to be built to accommodate any gentlemen who are diſpoſed to attend to the debates of the houſe—and now to ſay that the public ſhall not be made acquainted with theſe debates, would be an extraordinary ſtretch of power. The debates of the laſt aſſembly did honour to the members. Publiſhing the debates is a gratification to the citizens of the ſtate. It anſwers inſtead of publiſhing the journals of the houſe. If any man prints or publiſhes ſlander, the law is open; but to paſs an act, that nothing ſhall be publiſhed, unleſs it be under the hand of the ſecretary or clerk, would be ſhutting up the ſources of intelligence.—The ſecretary and clerk have other buſineſs than that of certifying the obſervations of this and the other individual member. In Great Britain, and in our ſiſter ſtates, the debates of the legiſlature are conſtantly publiſhed. This bill is a new thing; it is unneceſſary. If any perſon publiſhes indecent and ſlanderous things reſpecting this houſe, he is amenable to the houſe. But let the truth be publiſhed; and let every one take care that what he ſay may bear the public inſpection.

The bill was rejected almoſt unanimouſly.

◆

NEW-YORK, June 8.

It is indiſpenſibly neceſſary, obſerves a correſpondent, that the laws againſt vagrants be more ſtrictly enforced. Why are not idle and diſorderly vagabonds committed to the houſe of labour? This would ſerve to thin the ſtreets of the city of many diſſolute perſons, whoſe common employments are to beg in the day, and, in the night, to prowl about plundering.

Effectually to break thoſe dangerous aſſociations, which ſerve to exalt villainy into a ſcience, thoſe houſes, where people of bad character are known to aſſemble, ought, without exception, to be ſuppreſſed. It is theſe ſcenes of diſſipation and profligacy which ſeduce the young and unwary —— it is theſe which train up the docile youth to perfection in every act which human nature ſhould revolt at.

◆

Philadelphia, *June* 11.

It is remarkable, ſays a correſpondent, that the cry of ſcarcity and poverty encreaſes with the appearance of expence and luxury in the mode of living, purſued by the inhabitants of this city. The coſtlineſs of the furniture, the profuſion of the table, the elegance of equipage and the refinement of dreſs, muſt, to the obſervation of a ſtranger, beſpeak affluence and proſperity; while the tenor of converſation, the accumulation of debts, and the impunctuality of payments, would, indeed, indicate real want and actual inſolvency. There is ſcarce a ſtreet too, that does not preſent us with ſome improvements in building, at the very moment that hundreds of houſes are untenanted; and while crowds are daily retiring to the diſtant diſtricts of the continent we find the city rapidly extending to its weſtern boundary. Would it not add to the happineſs of Pennſylvania, were her citizens to profeſs leſs poverty, and to practiſe more œconomy; were they to cultivate the bleſſings in their poſſeſſion, rather than to engage in the purſuit of viſionary objects?

As many perſons in the United States have been in ſome degree intereſted in the capture of St. Euſtatius, we have extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine the following authentic account of the proceedings in that buſineſs.

"General Vaughan, as commander in chief of the army, and Lord Rodney of the fleet, upon the ſurrender of St. Euſtatius, reſpectively appointed agents to diſpoſe of the captured property. The agents for the army were Lieutenant Colonel Ferguſon, Lieutenant Colonel Cockburn, and Mr. Forſter. The agents for the fleet were Captain Young of the Sandwich (ſince deceaſed), Mr Paget (Lord Rodney's ſecretary), and Mr. Akers, a merchant of St. Chriſtopher's. The departments of the above gentlemen were confined to the Weſt Indies. And prize agents in England were alſo appointed by the ſaid commanders in chief; namely, Mr. Jackſon, a member of the Houſe of Commons, and Mr. Lloyd, on the part of the army; and Mr. Paget and Mr. Maylor, a merchant in the city, on the part of the fleet.

In the courſe of the proceedings of the St. Euſtatius prizes, no leſs than ſixty-four claims appeared, and to an amount, as ſtated on ſuch claims, far exceeding the whole of the captured property. The claims were made in the Admiralty Court: yet the claimants fixed their hopes upon the common law courts, and attempted every courſe of proceeding, which afforded a chance of excluding the juriſdiction of the court of admiralty. Their experiments, however, ended in a deciſion of the Houſe of Lords, which finally reſtrained the cognizance of the claims to the prize courts. Theſe proceedings of the claimants, and the oppoſition given, neceſſarily occaſioned delay and great expence. From that time, the agents, in England, of the captors have been proſecuting the buſineſs in the court of admiralty, with all the diligence which the forms of that court, with a due attention to the intereſt of the captors, would permit; and it was and it is wholly owing to the very great number of claims, now waiting the deciſion of the Lords of Appeals, that a diviſion has not, nor can be made among the captors. Theſe claims amounted to upwards of 300,000l.

Out of the whole number of claims, 13 only have been finally diſpoſed of, in nine of which there have been ſentences of reſtitution: and there have been 25 other ſentences on the ſaid claims in the court of admiralty, which have been appealed from, and are now depending; and there are 26 claims now remaining in the court of admiralty undetermined, the greateſt part if not the whole of them, depending upon ſimilar queſtions to thoſe which were decided by the fate of the two appeals determined by the Lords Commiſſioners on Friday the 23d of June: by which means the buſineſs of the ſaid capture is nearly brought to concluſion.

From the NEWPORT HERALD.

THE welfare and happineſs of mankind and particularly of the country in which we abide, ought invariably to be the object of the ſtricteſt inveſtigation, and every attention given to promote ſo laudable an undertaking: It is a matter of the higheſt concern, and the preſent diſtracted ſituation of our country calls for a ſpeedy remedy. We will, for a moment, conſider what is the cauſe of our preſent difficulties. Some will readily anſwer, "that it is the want of money." This hypotheſis cannot be ſupported; for money with us is only a medium, and not an article in trade, and muſt be conſidered as a ſecondary object. Agriculture and manufactures encouraged by a good government, and properly attended to by an induſtrious people, will for ever command ſufficiency of money to anſwer all purpoſes. Look for a moment at the iſland of Great Britain: that produces none of theſe adorable metals, and yet there is a ſufficient quantity of circulating caſh. From whence came it? From the mines of Potoſi —— For ever let this reſt upon your minds, my countrymen, that every yard of ſuperfine broadcloth will fetch 80 dollars in any of the capitals of South America—and it is no uncommon thing in Mexico for a gentleman's full dreſs to amount to 1000 dollars. You will wonder at this, call it extravagant, and almoſt doubt the truth, I ſuppoſe——Pauſe for a moment, and your amazement will ceaſe.—Silver and gold being the produce of thoſe countries, muſt naturally be conſidered as articles of trade, and like all other articles will leſſen in value when there is a ſurpluſage. This inſtance alone is ſufficient to convince any one of the advantages we enjoy in preference to thoſe who are toiling in ſubterraneous caves, for gold. A farmer in a country like this, with a few pounds of wool, and about four or five days labour, will produce, when carried to theſe markets, 80 dollars. You may think this picture painted in its moſt alluring colours; but I'll promiſe you it is not more attractive than it is juſt, and well worthy the attention of any one who wiſhes the happineſs of his family, and the proſperity of his country.

Agriculture and manufactures have been the cauſe, riſe and progreſs of many ſplendid empires; and from theſe alone it is that we muſt expect to derive a conſequence worthy of ſo valuable a country—a country abounding with every thing that heart can wiſh. Caſt your eyes to the eaſt, and there you will find the fiſh and the oil. The middle ſtates will furniſh us with beef, pork, grain, pulſe and vegetables of every kind. Virginia and the Carolinas with tobacco, naval ſtores, rice and indigo: and Georgia would furniſh us with ſilk in abundance.

Let your imagination rove for a moment into the interior parts of the United States: there you will find a ſoil teeming with every thing that is grateful: in ſhort, there is no part of the known world more amply furniſhed.

Will you then ſupinely hang your heads——wrapped in your tattered garments, loitering from place to place, a burden to ſociety? Rouſe from your lethargy, and with a determination worthy of rational beings, reſolve to improve what heaven has provided for you.

It has been ſaid, that this ſtate in particular has no ſtaple commodities, and that the idea of exportation is truly chimerical: this miſtaken notion is much to be lamented; and I hope it has not made ſuch an impreſſion upon the minds of my countrymen, as to prevent their making every effort to extricate themſelves from their unhappy dilemma. Beef and barley may juſtly be conſidered as ſtaple commodities; and it would be much more for the honour as well as the intereſt of this ſtate, if (inſtead of ſhipping ſuch quantities of hay, which ſeldom or never pays its freight) they would raiſe and ſhip the beſt of beef: this we ſhould find a very lucrative branch of trade. Potatoes would be an article ſufficient to engage many that have leiſure, and land to cultivate. It is well known they are eaſily raiſed in this ſtate, in the greateſt perfection, equal, if not ſuperior, to the Liverpool.

The profits ariſing from the culture of this uſeful vegetable are too apparent to need any comment. The material point you have to attend to is the kiln drying them properly: for the nature of the vegetable is ſo moiſt, and ſubject to ferment when tranſported into warmer climates, that, unleſs the greateſt care is taken in the performance of that particular, you will undoubtedly ſuffer the loſs of the greateſt part.

At Liverpool, in England, the are celebrated for the quantity, quality, and particularly the manner in which they prepare their potatoes for the Weſt-India markets; and they have found the exporting of them of ſo much conſequence, thas ſcarcely a veſſel goes to the Weſt-Indies, but her upper hold is filled with hampers; each hamper at quick ſale fetching a guinea apiece, though containing ſcarcely a barrel.

SHIP NEWS.

The Little William, Kim, from Madeira; a brig from a Whaling Voyage; Recovery, Iriſh, from Cape Francois, Peggy, Little, from Curacoa; Sea Flower, Concklin, from Baltimore, and New-York Packet, Bernard, from Boſton, are arrived at New York.

The Sea Flower, Treat, and Suſannah, Jones, from Guadaloupe; Fanny, Smith, from St. Euſtatia; Sally, Bates, from Barbados, and Polly, Smith, from St. Croix, are arrived at Middletown, Connecticut.

* * *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſagathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long lawn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr
24 1-2 ditto beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained. As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges paid by.

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F & Co.

Nothern-Liberty Auction Store, June 9, 1787.

A few HOGSHEADS Prime
Muſcovado Sugar
FOR SALE, BY
Robert M'Clenachan,
At his Wet-Good Store, the ſouthweſt corner of Arch and Third ſtreets. wmſ.

Knox *and* Henderſon,

Have juſt received by the ſhip Alxander, from London, via New York, a beautiful aſſortment of

CHINESE RIBBONS,

Black Modes, White Sarſenets, Gauzes, &c, &c which they will ſell low for caſh. ſtf
Philadelphia 7th June.

TO BE SOLD,
(And entered on, immediately)

AN agreeable Country Seat; ſituate between the Wiſſahickon or Falls road, and the road to Germantown, in Turner's lane, with 18 acres of land in high cultivation. A large garden in good order, and a young orchard of the beſt apple trees, &c.

The terms of ſale are, one third ready money, and the remainder in yearly payments; an undoubted title will be given, free from all claims whatſoever.

This Seat is in poſſeſſion of JOHN HOLKER eſq. to whom application may be made for further particulars. Philadelphia, March 22. eptf

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TO BE SOLD, A

VERY valuable Mill, in Frederick County, Maryland, laying on the main road that leads from Frederick-Town to Harper's Ferry, with about 100 acres of Land adjoining thereto, the greateſt part of which is Potowmack bottom. Its ſituation is equal to any in the ſtate, for a merchant mill and tavern; and the opening of the Potowmack, which is now beyond a doubt, will add conſiderably to its value. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe by applying to the ſubſcribers, living on the Maryland Tract, will be ſhewn the premiſes, and informed of the terms.

WILLIAM MAGRUDER.
LEONARD SMITH.
3taw

From the '*Gazette de Litterature, des Sciences et Arts,*' Printed at Geneva in December laſt

ACROSTICHE.

CREER une Marine; impoſer a l'Anglais;
H umilier l'orgueil de ce fier inſulaire;
E tendre nos drapeaux ſur un autre hemiſphere;
R amener ſur les flots, la liberte, la paix;
B riſer un joug injuſte, et venger l'Amerique;
O ter, au Roi des mers, ce titre fantaſtique;
U nir, a nos deſtins, tout un peuple aguerri;
R endre a nos ports l'eclat de leur ſplendeur antique;
G rand Roi! tels ſont tes faits; et douze ans t'ont ſuffi.

Tranſlated at Newbury-Port, in Maſſachuſetts, as follows.

A NAVY eſtabliſh'd; the Briton reſtrain'd;
This iſlander humbled, his haughtineſs tam'd;
Our flag uncontrol'd, by th' antipodes view'd;
By our fleets we behold peace and freedom renew'd;
A tyrannic yoke broke, and America free;
The title torn off, from the King of the ſea;
A people warlike in our friendſhip we hold;
Our harbours reſtor'd to their ſplendor of old;
Theſe thine acts, great King! tho' the work of an age,
Mark only twelve years of thy life's pregnant page.

◆

ANECDOTE.

DR. PITCAIRN, who practiſed about fifty years ago, being called to a Bricklayer on whom a *chimney*, which he had *juſt erected*, had fallen, finding the man dead, gravely turned round and repeated the following oppoſite quotation. "Bleſſed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they *reſt* from their *labours*, and their *works* follow them."

* * *

To be Sold at the City Auction-Store,
TO-MORROW,
At 9 o'Clock——A Large and Freſh
Aſſortment of Goods:
Conſiſting of,

BEAUTIFUL furniture chintz printed cottons, linens and jeans, plain, ſtriped and checked lawns, lawn handkerchiefs, needle worked lawns and aprons, plain and ſpotted lenau, nuns threads, and thread edging, a fine parcel of muſlins, nankeens, hoſiery, &c. &c. June 11.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

Mr. *Reinagle*'s
CONCERT
Will be Performed at the CITY-TAVERN, *To-Morrow*, the 12th Inſtant.

ACT I.

Overture,	Bach
Concerta Violoncello,	Capron
Song	Sarti

ACT II.

Overture	Andre
Concerto Violin,	Fiorella
Concerto Flute,	Brown

ACT III.

Overture (La Buono Figluola)	Piccini
Sonata Piano Forte,	Reinagle
A new Overture (in which is introduced a Scots Strathſpey)	Reinagle

The Concert will begin exactly at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

Tickets, at 7/6 each, to be had at the City Tavern, and of Mr. *Reinagle*, in Carter's alley June 11

Thomas Vowell

Has removed to *Second ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch ſtreets*, next Door but one to the *Baptiſt* Meeting-houſe, *Where he has for Sale—A General* ASSORTMENT *of*

DRY GOODS.

At ſaid Place he continues to Buy, Sell or Exchange all Kinds of

Public Securities.

He tranſacts Buſineſs at the Land-Office, furniſhes Certificates and procures Patents without any extra Charge.

*** His Stock of ready made Clothes ſelling off very cheap, at the Corner of Market and Water ſtreets.

†.† Wanted, a Quantity of GINSENG—Apply as above. mwſtf

Genuine, ſterling, Madeira Wines,
in pipes and half pipes;
Georgia Rice, Spermaceti Candles,
SOAL LEATHER; GIN in caſes;
A few Barrels
Spirits Turpentine and Varniſh;
A Quantity of Excellent New-England
SCYTHES;
And, as Uſual,
Starch and Hair-Powder,
TO BE SOLD BY
Pickering & Hodgden,
At their Stores on Mifflin's Wharf, between Race and Vine ſtreets. Philadelphia, May 11 mwſtf

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Juſt imported from China, and to be ſold by
JOHN TELLES & Co.
The following India goods;

SATTINS }
Silk ſerges } of various colours
Luteſtrings }
Peelons
Blue and red nankeens
Spotted ſilks for gentlemens' wear
India fans of different qualities
Pepper Alſo,
Fayal wines of different qualities.

Likewiſe for ſale, a valuable

PLANTATION,

Situated in Eaſt Fellowfield, Cheſter county, containing 220 acres, which he will diſpoſe on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit, or he would exchange it for a good houſe in town.

FOR SALE BY
Benjamin Morgan,
At his STORE on Stamper's Wharf, below the Drawbridge

PEnnſylvania refined bar iron, of the firſt quality, neatly drawn
Dutch ovens, pots, kettles, ſkillets, cart boxes and window weights of different ſizes
American, German and Engliſh ſteel
Frying pans, Engliſh ſcythes
Loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars, by the hogſhead barrel
Weſt-India and country rum
Molaſſes
Coffee
A quantity of excellent bohea tea, in quarter-cheſts
Flour,——Corn,——Mackarel
56 lb. weights, &c. &c.——All of which he will ſell low, for caſh, or ſhort credit. coptf

Now Landingat Hamilton's wharf,
out of the *Buon Genio*, captain Biſſon, from Cadiz,
and for SALE by

Andrew Clow & Co.

A choice CARGO of

Sherry Wine,

Together with a parcel of freſh RAISINS in boxes and jars; unſhelled ALMONDS; OLIVES in jars; LEMONS in boxes; LEMON JUICE, CAPERS, and HAZLE NUTTS. May 25. eptf

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A QUANTITY OF
Live Oak and Red Cedar,
About 600 lb. of Beaver,
And a Parcel of
Raccoon and Foxes Skins,
FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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Bourdeaux Claret

Of a ſuperior quality, in bottles and in the wood:
Alſo, a few Hampers of
Fine light Iriſh Claret,
TO BE SOLD BY

ISAAC JONES,

In Cheſnut ſtreet, one door from the corner of Third ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Croſs-Keys;
Of whom may be had, as uſual,
A general Aſſortment of Liquors,
Both in bottles and on draught. Philad. June 6. 2w7

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa; a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box compleat for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks. Senneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c. &c.

Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,
Are now LANDING
From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork,

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags
New heavy cargo beef in barrels
Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8
Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed
Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of
Mancheſter and other Goods,
Suitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppogauls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag
Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,
And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.
Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

Thomas Mickletbwaite,

In Front, near Walnut ſtreet,
Has received by the Harmony and other late European Veſſels,
An Aſſortment of Merchandize;
In which are,

RUSSIA ſheetings,
Fine and low priced Iriſh linens
Printed cottons
Calicoes and chintzes
Fuſtians, jeans, jeanets & royal ribs
Coloured threads
Black and blond laces
Silk handkerchiefs
Thread and cotton hoſe
Nankeens
Mens and boys hats
Tin in boxes, No 1 and 2
10d and 12d nails
Engliſh & American wool and cotton cards, &c. &c.

Alſo, ironmongery and cutlery; beaver ſkins, tar, Spirits of turpentine, and Saltpetre in barrels of 100 weight each.

LIKEWISE,
Juſt arrived from China per the Canton, capt. *Truxtun,*

Bohea
Congo
Souchong
Imperial
and Tonkay
TEAS
} In whole, half & quarter cheſts

Nankeens
China cups & ſaucers
Ditto plates & baſons
} in ſmall packages

Samples of which may be ſeen. mwſ1m

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ruby, capt. *Smith* from London, and Sophia, *Burrows* from Briſtol, and for *SALE* by

James C. & Sam. W. Fiſher,

At their *Store* the Corner of Arch ſtreet, and Front ſtreets,

A Variety of elegant faſhionable buttons of the neweſt patterns
Window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9
Sheet glaſs and aſſorted glaſs ware
Nails 3d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d.
Tin in boxes N° 1, 2, 3 x
Read lead in ſmall caſks
Shot N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—B.
Double Glouceſter cheeſe in prime order
Beſt London porter.

They have alſo for Sale—Almonds in ſhells, excellent keg raiſins, Turkey oil ſtones, aſſorted ironmongery in caſks, and a variety of DRY GOODS, as uſual. *May* 24. mwſ

Knox & Henderſon,

—Front ſtreet, three Doors above Market ſtreet—
Have Imported in the ſhips, *Harmony* from *London,* and *Grange* from *Liverpool,*
A General ASSORTMENT of
European and Eaſt-India Goods,
Which they are now OPENING for SALE, *viz.*

IRISH linens and ſheetings
Brown and white Ruſſia ditto
German and Scotch dowlas
Brown ſileſias and oznaburgs
Calicoes and printed cottons
Furniture ditto
A beautiful aſſortment of chintzes
Printed linen handkerchiefs
Check and blue paſte dit.
Tablecloths of all ſizes
Plain, chequered and corded muſlins
Plain, figured and ſtriped lawns
Striped and flowered bordered lawn handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto aprons
A compleat aſſortment of Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs
Ditto china and faſhionable gauze ribbons
Green, black and crimſon perſian taffities
Flowered and ſpotted bandanoes
4-4 and 6-4 book muſlins
Jeans, Jeanets and fuſtians
Dutch cords and India dimities
Printed dit. for waiſtcoats
Velverets, corduroys and thickſetts
7 8, 4-4 and apron width checks
7 8, 4 4 bedticks
Black and coloured ſewing ſilks
Tammies and durants
Sattinets and laſtings
Black ſquare modes
Womens thread and cotton ſtockings
Mens plain and ribbed dit.
Ladies jean and linen gloves
Ditto habit ditto
Mens thread ditto
Round and cock'd hats
Quality and ſhoe bindings
Threads and twiſts
Needle wrought buttons
Pins, needles and tapes, &c &c. &c.

——Likewiſe, in aſſorted Packages——
Iriſh Linens, Calicoes & Chintzes,
Jeans and Fuſtians, Ounce Threads, Checks, Hats, &c.

IMPORTED
In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of
Faſhionable Spring Goods,
Directly from the beſt Manufactures,
Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7 · 4 ditto
White cottoncounterpanes
7 8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11 8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & chequered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Mair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11.8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateens
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt
GAUSES,
French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chamberry lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf

George Bringhurſt,

COACHMAKER,

HAS removed from Fourth ſtreet, oppoſite the German Lutheran church, to thoſe commodious and long accuſtomed buildings, lately occupied by Mr. George Way, coachmaker, on the ſouth ſide of Arch ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, adjoining the church burying ground.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his former employers, and to requeſt their future favours, as well as thoſe of the Public.

He continues to make and repair all kinds of pleaſurable carriages, and will uſe his endeavours that his work ſhall be his beſt recommendation.

He takes in carriages to ſtand, by the month, quarter or year, having convenient ſheds for the purpoſe; the greateſt care will be taken of them.

Carriages of all ſorts ſold upon commiſſion.

He has at preſent for ſale—A coach, a chariot, a phæton, three coaches very ſuitable to run in the line of ſtages, 2 chairsf 2 ſulkies, ſeconded hand, and 2 family waggons entirely new, and of the neweſt faſhion.

To be SOLD or LET,

The remainder of his Leaſe of the houſe, ſhop, ſheds, ſmith's ſhop, yard, &c. where he formerly dwelt and carried on his buſineſs. The place is well calculated for a tavern for the entertainment of people from the country, being near the market. The yard is ſpacious, has a pump of good water in it, and can accommodate many waggons. The ſheds are roomy, and can ſhelter a great many horſes. June 4 5t mth

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SPRUCE BEER,

TO BE SOLD BY

George Geddes.

Orders ſent to his houſe in Vine, by Front ſtreet, will be attended to. r

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JUST ARRIVED
In the Ship Empreſs of China, Capt. Green, from CANTON,

BOHEA Tea, freſh and of excellent quality, and India Nankeens, to be ſold by

Iſaac Hazlehurſt & Co.

Who have alſo for ſale a quantity of Cow Hides of St. Domingo——Tire drawn at Delaware works, for phæton and chair wheels.——Ruſſia matts—Together with a large aſſortment of European goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold by the package or ſmaller quantity. May 16. mwftf

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TO BE SOLD BY

James Lockwood & Co.

Between Arch and Race, in Water ſtreet,

TEN penny and 20d nails
Candles
Pork, Beef
Hog's lard
Cotton wool, Flax
Cotton and wool cards
Lynn ſhoes
Boſton iron tea kettles
Cyder in barrels
Braſs kettles
And a number of articles of Dry Goods.
June 1. 3ſp2awtf

Now Landing from on board the Canton, Thomas Truxtun, commander, directly from India, and to SOLD by

Forbes and *Morris,*

At their Store on Walnut ſtreet Wharf,

HYSON TEA in quarter cheſts
Souchong ditto
Bohea ditto in cheſts, half cheſts, and quarter cheſts
} All of the firſt quality

May 25

Poultney & Wiſtar

Have imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, a neat aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY,
Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Glaſs,

Which they have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, at the Green Sore in Market-ſtreet, the fourth door above hird-Street, where all ſuch perſons as ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may be ſupplied with the following articles at the very loweſt prices, and of the beſt quality, viz.

SMITH's anvils, vices, beak irons, ſledge and hand hammers & ſcrew plates
Mill, croſs-cut, hand, pannel, tennant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs, key-hole, and wood cutters ſteel plate ſaws
to 14 inch flat, half 3 round, three ſquare rough and baſtard cut files and raſps
1 2 inch to 2 1-2 inch ſocket and firmer chiſſels and gouges
Turning chiſſels and gouges, and plane irons ſorted
Raiſing, tooth, rabbit, plow, groving & moulding plane irons
Braſs and iron head ſhovels and tongs, & andirons
Chamber and common bellows
Common & poliſhed ſteel and braſs candleſticks and ſnuffers
Braſs knob and ring handled latches, thumb ditto of various ſizes
5 inch to 12 inch knob & ring handled rimb locks
Double and ſingle ſpring, bright and brown cheſt locks
Cupboard, draw, clock-caſe, proſpect, trunk & writing deſk ditto
Horſe locks, portmanteau, braſs and ſecret, ſteel, common black and double bolt pad ditto
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 inch fine and common plate ſtock locks
Gun locks, worms, and rough & finiſhed mounting
Iron and braſs wire ſorted
Fine wool and cotton card ditto
Caſt braſs clock work, ſlit pinions, forged iron work, japanned faces, bells, &c.
Braſs handles, eſcutcheons, turn buttons, knobs, ſcrew rings, and hooks of various kinds for deſks, drawers, &c.
Venetian & common curtain rings and ſconces
Window ſcrews, bell bolts and cranks, braſs H hinges
Deſk fall, clock caſe, card table, tea-cheſt and proſpect ditto
A variety of plain and figured coffin furniture
Fiſh ſkin, ſand and emery paper for joiners uſe
4 inch to 12 inch H & HL hinges
Rule, joint table, dovetail, writing deſk, cheſt and patent butt ditto
3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30 pence fine drawn nails
2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 pence ſprigs, trunk and clout ditto
Half inch to 2 1-2 inch bright ſcrew augers
Center, ſpool, chair and dowel bitts, ſorted
Beſt Kirby fiſh hooks, aſſorted
Steel ſpring rat, ſnap and wire mouſe traps
Carpenters axes and adzes,
Ditto & ſhoemakers hammers, pincers & nippers
Shoemakers awls & tacks, ſprigging ditto & ſcrew drivers
Steel coffee mills, bricklayers and plaſtering trowels
Round & flat ſpring bolts
Large & ſmall ſcale beams, pocket and other ſteelyards
Scythes and ſickles; Engliſh ripes or rifles for whetting ſcythes with
Drawing & curriers knives and ſteels
Braſs and iron frame and box window pullies and lines
Flat and round head wood ſcrews, from half inch to 3 inches
5 to 12 inch carpenters & coopers bow compaſſes
Spike and nail gimblets
Tap and bung borers
Thick and thin ſheet iron and plate braſs
London & American glue
Spades, ſhovels with and without handles
Buck, ſham buck and bone table knives and forks
Taylors & womens ſhears and ſciſſars
London & American ſteel
Caſt iron bake ovens, tea kettles, pots, ſkillets & ſauce pans
Poliſhed cart and waggon boxes, horſe traces and back bands, &c.
An aſſortment of SADLERY WARE & carriage furniture, amongſt which are
Straining diaper and worſted and twiſt webs and orris aſſorted
A variety of men and women's ſtirrup irons
Coach and chaiſe curb & ſnaffle bits
Coach, phæton and chaiſe furniture
A large aſſortment of coach, chariot, phæton and chair ſprings and head joints
Cock eyes, tug and breaſt-plate buckles and tinned dees
Sadlers ſtraining, pricking and creeſing irons and hammers
4 oz. 1 to 6 oz. tacks and prickers, awls, &c &c.
DYE-STUFFS, &c.
Ground red wood
Ditto Braſil
Logwood, crude tartar, Jack Card, &c.
PAINTS, &c.
A large quantity of dry red lead and magnus, for the potters uſe
Ground & dry white lead
Ditto ditto Spaniſh brown
Yellow ochre, lytherage, Pruſſian blue, white vitriol, gold leaf, &c
GLASS of any dimenſions from 8 by 6 to 32 by 28, which will be cut to any pattern, either round, oval, ſquare, or arched for clock faces or ſurveyors compaſſes
Alſo glaziers diamonds for cutting glaſs

2aw

N. B. They keep conſtantly by them a quantity of the beſt RED CLOVER and TIMOTHY Graſs Seeds.

Joſhua Byron

Has for ſale at his Store in Second, near to Race ſtreet,

THree quarter, 7-8 and 4-4 wide Iriſh linens
Brown & white Iriſh ſheetings
White and brown buckrams
3 4 and 7-8 Britiſh dowlas
Brown hollands & ſileſias
Red and fancy pocket handkerchiefs
Malabar and Bandannie handkerchiefs
7-8 and yard and 3-4 wide cotton checks
Totton hollands & ſtriped linens
9-8 wide ſtripe cottons
3-4 and 7 8 wide ſtripe tickings
Ten and women's thread and cotton hoſe
Mens black and grey hats
Superfine Marſeilles quiltings
Mock quiltings and drawt boys
Velverets and corduroys
Talimancoes, moreens and durants
3 4 wide white perſians & ſarſnets
Ell wide green and black perſians
Black and blond lace and edgings
Silk gauzes & gauze handkerchiefs
Womens black ſattinet pumps
Scotch threads and bobbing tapes
Holland tapes and ſhirt buttons
Men's thread and habit gloves
Warrington ſail cloth, No. 1 to 6, &c. &c.
May 14. mwſ4w

N. B. The above goods are from the beſt markets, of late importations, and are to be ſold on very reaſonable terms for ready money. Credit cannot be given.

FOR SALE BY

Leonard Jacoby,

At his Store in Second ſtreet, the fifth door above Race ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with ſuitable Whetſtones,
Alſo, a few elegant finiſhed
Light-Horſemens' SWORDS.
Likewiſe, a general Aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, midling and courſe
BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs. The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof; therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others or return the money. *May* 21 mw1m

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William Compton,

In Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, has for SALE, on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

LONDON pewter, in caſks, well aſſorted
Engliſh ſail cloth
An invoice of cutlery, hard ware and watches
A caſe of boys hats, of various colours
A ſmall invoice of beſt London plated buckles
Camblets, durants, ſhalloons, tammies and wildbores
Log lines, roping twine, &c.

ALSO,
Garden ſeeds of different kinds, rape and canary ſeeds, &c. May 11. mwftf

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Jackſon & Smith,

DRUGGISTS,

In Second, midway between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, have juſt imported from different parts of Europe
A freſh and general Aſſortment of all the various
Drugs and Medicines
Now in uſe; which are of the very firſt quality, and will be diſpoſed of at a moderate advance, either wholeſale or retail.——Among them are

Camphor
Jeſuits Bark
Iſinglaſs
Magneſia
Opium
Quickſilver
Red Bark
Rhubarb
Senna
Salt Petre

Alſo all kinds of the moſt eſteemed Patent Medicines, a variety of Shop Furniture, and Mudge's Inhalers, celebrated in the cure of diſeaſes ſeated in the lungs.

N. B. The articles Camphor, Bark and Salt Petre will be placed at very Reduced Prices to country ſtorekeepers, or others purchaſing in quantities. May tf

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For SALE very Cheap,
An Elegant New

PHÆTON,

With *HARNESS* compleat for two Horſes. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. 2awtf

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Iſaac Franks,

Stock and Exchange Broker,
At his OFFICE on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, oppoſite Lætitia-Court, and next Door to Jacob Baker's,
Buys and Sells on Commiſſion,

BANK STOCK,
Bills of exchange,
All kinds of ſtate and continental certificates,
Houſes and lands,
Merchandize,
Diſcounts notes, bonds and bills
And receives applications for borrowing and lending money,

He Buys and Sells
Certificates for the land-office,
Pennſylvania ſtate ſhilling money of the year 1781,
Continental ſtate dollar money of the year 1780,
Continental money
Loan-office certificates,
New loan-office certificates of Pennſylvania,
Depreciation funded and unfunded certificates,
Militia pay certificates,
Facilities or indents,
Pierce's final ſettlements,
Courſe's certificates,
And ever kind of certificates of this ſtate, or of any of the United States.

Any Perſon having Buſineſs to tranſact in the land-office of this ſtate, and purchaſes certificates at his Office, ſhall have their warrants, &c. carried through the different offices without further expence, except the fees required by the ſtate.

MONEY
May be raiſed at any time on continental or ſtate ſecurities, merchandize or produce, on a depoſit or ſale, by applying at his Office. Jan. 6. mtf

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PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] TUESDAY, June 12, 1787. [No. 2605.]

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the *Southwark Auction-Store,* Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Alſo, a QUANTITY of

Mahogany Chairs, dining, card & tea Tables.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

To be Sold at the City Auction-Store,

THIS DAY,

At 9 o'Clock——A Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Goods:

Conſiſting of,

BEAUTIFUL furniture chintz printed cottons, linens and jeans, plain, ſtriped and checked lawns, lawn handkerchiefs, needle worked lawns and aprons, plain and ſpotted lenau, nuns threads, and thread edging, a fine parcel of muſlins, nankeens, hoſiery, &c. &c. June 12.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

To-Morrow, the 13th Inſtant,

At the City Auction-Store,

At 12 o'Clock, will be Sold—A fine, new, London made

PIANO FORTE:

LIKEWISE,

Some choice Claret in Caſes of 3 Dozen each;

Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture;

With a Quantity of GROCERIES, as uſual.

June 12.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

N B For Private Sale, an elegant Table Sett of ENAMELLED CHINA.

On Friday Next,

The 15th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning, *At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore,* will begin the Sale of a large and freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon as uſual. June 11.

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

The Truſtees of the Univerſity propoſe to ſell by *Public Sale*, on *Saturday* the 16th of June Inſt. for Funded Certificates, at the *Coffee Houſe*, at 12 o'clock—

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, about midway between Front and Second ſtreets from the river Delaware; now in the tenure of James Culbertſon; in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

Another HOUSE and LOT on the ſame ſide of Walnut ſtreet aforeſaid, between Front and Second ſtreets, from the river Delaware, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryant; in breadth 16 feet, and in depth 50 feet and an half.

They alſo notify all perſons who are tenants to them for rent charges payable in wheat, whoſe annual rents do not amount to twenty buſhels of wheat ſeverally per annum, that they are willing to treat with them for the purchaſe of their reſpective ground-rents, if they apply within two months from this date, after which their rents will be diſpoſed of to the higheſt purchaſer. Applications may be made to *George Bryan* and *James Irwin*, eſquires, attornies in fact of the board of truſtees, at their dwellings in the city of Philadelphia. June 9. eoptf

* * *

THE Creditors of *Metzger* and *Getting*, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the 15th inſtant, to one of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN MELBECK, } Aſſignees,
FREDERICK HEISZ, }

Philadelphia, June 7. eptf

Philadelphia, June 1, 1787.

GRAND-LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Videll's alley, on *Monday* the 18th inſtant at 10 o'Clock, A. M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges under their Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend.

eptd *ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.*

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, *May* 30, 1787

Wanted, a Wet Nurſe, with a good breaſt of milk, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

Knox *and* Henderſon,

Have juſt received by the ſhip Alexander, from London, via New-York, a beautiful aſſortment of

CHINESE RIBBONS,

Black Modes, White Sarſenets, Gauzes, &c, &c which they will ſell low for caſh. etf

Philadelphia, 7th June.

Mr. *Reinagle's*

CONCERT

Will be Performed at the *City-Tavern, This Evening,* the 12th Inſtant.

ACT I.	
Overture,	Bach
Concerta Violoncello,	Capron
Song	Sarti
ACT II.	
Overture	Andre
Concerto Violin,	Fiorella
Concerto Flute,	Brown
ACT III.	
Overture (La Buono Figluola)	Picicini
Sonata Piano Forte,	Reinagle
A new Overture (in which is introduced a Scots Strathſpey)	Reinagle

The Concert will begin exactly at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

Tickets, at 7/6 each, to be had at the City-Tavern, and of Mr. *Reinagle*, in Carter's alley. June 12

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſagathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long lawn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.
24 1-2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained. As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges, paid by.

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F & Co.

Nothern-Liberty Auction Store, June 9, 1787.

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May* 21

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip Mayflower, John Stillwell, Maſter—A Number of fine, healthy

REDEMPTIONERS,

Of both ſexes, from 12 to 24 years of age—Among whom are Mechanicks of different profeſſions; whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms. Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, laying above Vine ſtreet, or to May 29. ep2w

Richard Sowers or John Weſtcott.

A QUANTITY OF

SILK STOCKINGS

FOR SALE BY

Mordecai Lewis & Co.

June 5. 3awIm

PETER BORGER

Has for Sale at his Store in Water ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and the Weſt Indies,

COCOA of ſuperior quality
Cinnamon and caſſia
Sugar candy
Anniſeed
Gin in caſes
Lampblack
Crucibles of different ſorts and ſizes, and beſt quality
Turpentine
Beſt claret in boxes and caſks
Rheniſh wine
Queen ware plain & enamelled
Travelling caſes
Chintzes and calicoes
Muſlins
Home made linens
Ruſſia duck
Oſnaburgs
Ticklenburgs
Diapers and tickings
Thread ſtockings
Silks and ſattins
Superfine & ſecond cloths
Coarſe cloths and flannels
A parcel of 2 and 3 buſhel bags
German toys and garnets.

German BOOKS of the beſt authors, by the ſett

Seneca SNAKEROOT. May 25 1awtf

For Madeira,

The Brig MISSOURI,
FLORENCE DONOVAN, Maſter;

NOW lying at Turnbull's wharf. For freight or paſſage apply to

BARCLAY, BROWN & Co.

Who have for ſale, imported in ſaid veſſel from Dublin, 7-8 and yard-wide linens, women's everlaſting ſhoes in trunks; Antigua Rum for Sale.

May 29. eptf

For Charter,

The Ship REBECCA,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL;

A Good veſſel, two years old, will carry about 1600 barrels, and is ready for ſea. For terms enquire of JAMES & SHOEMAKER,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A

LONG BOAT.

May 30 eptf

For Port-Royal, *Virginia,*

The SHIP MERCURY,
Phillip Howland, Maſter;

WILL ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to

June 8. eptf. *Duncan Ingraham, junior.*

For CORK,

The Ship MARY,
Robert Wilſon, Maſter;

WILL ſail in about 3 weeks. For Paſſage only apply to May 25 eptf

Willing, Morris & Swanwick.

SECOND NOTICE.

In the Caſe of Gerſhom Johnſon,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Gerſhom Johnſon, of the city of Philadelphia, dealer; and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on Monday the 4th inſtant, on Tueſday the 19th of the ſame month, and on Friday the 13th of July following, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the ſaid days, at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe aſſignees; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give notice to the ſubſcriber.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

Office, Watkin's-Alley, June 1, 1787. 2.12 26

In addition to Mr. Peale's Exhibition of Pictures, is a collection of

Italian Paintings,

Which are ſent into this country for ſale; a catalogue of the ſeveral paintings, and the prices put on them, may be ſeen at the rooms.

One ſhilling for attendance as uſual to ſee the paintings *and Muſeum*, or one dollar for a ticket, which admits the perſon as often as he chuſes to viſit the rooms for one year.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and for SALE,

A Metzzotinto Print

of the Rev'd Mr. JOSEPH PILMORE,
Corner of Lombard and Third ſtreets.

FOR SALE AT

Jeremiah Warder, Parker, & Co's

STORE,

In Third ſtreet, oppoſite Church alley——A freſh Aſſortment of

Muſlins, Teas, Pepper and

TURKY COFFEE;

A Great Variety of DRY GOODS & HARDWARE;

Copper in Sheets and Bottoms;

China, Glaſs, and Queen Ware; Madeira, Liſbon, Port, Calcavella and Weſtern Iſland Wines; Pickles, Matts, Corks, Salt, Coal, Gunpowder, Burr and Cologn Mill-Stones, Chalk, Whiting, Painters' Colours, &c. &c. May 28. 3tawtf

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Coxe & Frazier

HAVE REMOVED

To the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Iſrael Pemberton oppoſite the Bank—Where they have for *SALE,*

BOHEA, tonkay, and ſouchong teas
Nankeens
China ware
Japan wares
Chineſe gauzes, mitts and gartering
Iriſh ſheetings
Mancheſter fuſtians and jeans
Calimancoes, durants and tammies
Shalloons and anteloons
Georgia and Carolina indigo
Jamaica ſpirit
Windward Iſland rum
Muſcovado ſugars
Beſt claret in bottles.
Common ditto in bottles and caſks.
Chipt logwood
Brazil wood
Mahogany
Nails
Cordage
A ſhip's LONG-BOAT, and

A BRIG of 140 tons.

June 5. eop6t

For SALE at the STORE of

Stephen and John Girard,

In Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

COFFEE in tierces, barrels and bags
Sugar, cocoa and molaſſes
French brandy, four years old, in half and quarter butts
Port wine, in pipes and half pipes
Zant currants, in half barrels
Brimſtone, in boxes
Verdigreaſe
Holland Gin in caſes eoptf

Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe.

Vincent M. Peloſi,

At his *WINE CELLAR* under the *Coffee Houſe*, Sells *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, viz.

		£.	s.	d.
PARTICULAR London Madeira wine, 7 years old, at	(per gallon)	1	0	0
Ditto ditto in bottles	(per dozen)	2	10	0
New-York ditto, dit. 5 years old	(per gal.)	0	18	0
Ditto Sherry in bottles, thirteen years old	(per dozen)	2	10	0
Old London Port ditto	(per doz.)	1	10	0
Bourdeaux claret of the firſt quality,	dit.	2	5	0
Ditto ſecond ditto,	dit.	1	17	6
Still white Champaigne	dit.	3	0	0
Muſcat of Fontinuac,	dit.	1	10	0
Genuiac Liſbon, 5 years old	(per gal.)	0	10	0
Teneriffe ditto,	ditto	0	6	0
Genuiac Coniac brandy, 9 yrs old,	dit.	0	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto,	dit.	0	6	0
Old Jamaica ſpirits	dit.	0	7	6
Antigua rum	dit.	0	6	0
Holland geneva in caſes of 12 bottles each,		1	12	0
Beſt London porter	(per dozen)	1	0	0

Syrups and Liquers of every ſort.

42 caſks Bourdeaux Claret of 50 gallons each,

N. B. Bottles always to be returned tuthſtf

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

WHO has for ſometime paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley; is now removed to that old and commodious tavern the *Harp* and *Crown*, in Third ſtreet. He begs leave to ſolicit the favours of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp and Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Philad. May 16. 3awtf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints the Public, that he has commenced the Buſineſs of a

Notary Public, Conveyancer & Broker;

And has alſo opened an *Office* for the purchaſe and ſale of *Real Eſtates*. He flatters himſelf, that the utility of uniting thoſe ſeveral branches is obvious, and will render his endeavours uſeful.

As the buſineſs of a *Broker* has in a great meaſure been hitherto confined to that particular part of its duties which more immediately relates to the purchaſing and ſelling of *Stock*, the ſubſcriber has ſeen the inconveniencies which both citizens and ſtrangers experience from the want of a *Broker* in the particular line of *Commerce*: to remedy this as much as in him lies, it is a conſiderable part of his preſent plan to pay particular attention to the duties of a *Mercantile Broker*, in which line he flatters himſelf he ſhall prove a uſeful inſtrument to the merchants of this city, as well as to ſuch foreigners and ſtrangers as may have occaſion for his ſervices. He has therefore prepared himſelf for the receiving, buying and ſelling every kind of *Merchandize* on commiſſion, for procuring freight for veſſels, and hiring veſſels on charter. He will alſo purchaſe and ſell, on commiſſion, bills of exchange, bank ſtock, and all kinds of public ſecurities; in which ſeveral tranſactions his employers may implicitly rely on his beſt endeavours for their intereſts, on the moſt inviolable ſecrecy, and every poſſible diſpatch.

Third-ſtreet, below } EDWARD FOX.
Market-ſtreet, June 2 } tutſtmttf

Edward Fox,

NOTARY-PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER & BROKER,

Weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the firſt Houſe below Market-ſtreet,

BUYS and SELLS on Commiſſion, every Kind of

Merchandize, Bills of Exchange,

Public Securities, Bank Stock,

And all the different Species of PAPER MONEY of this or of any of the United States.

He procures Freight for Veſſels,

And hires Veſſels on Charter:

Lets out and procures MONEY on Loan:

Diſcounts Bills and Notes:

Purchaſes and Sells REAL ESTATES:

Draws all Kinds of Deeds, Proteſts Charter Parties, and other Inſtruments of Writing.

By a punctual attendance on the ſeveral duties which he undertakes, and a ſcrupulous regard to the intereſts of his employers, he expects to merit the confidence of thoſe gentlemen who may from time to time have occaſion for his ſervices, in any or all of the above branches.

☞ Excellent Stores are provided for the reception of either Wet or Dry Goods.

James Glentworth,

At his *Office* the Corner of Third and Market ſtreets,

Procures Money on Loan,

To any amount, on depoſits or ſatisfactory ſecurity.

LIKEWISE.

Buys and Sells on Commiſſion,

Bank Stock, Nicholſon's Loan Office funded and unfunded Depreciation, Stelle's, Story's, and Pierce's Certificates, and every other kind of Paper iſſued by Pennſylvania or the United States. March 26 2aw

FOR SALE,

A valuable Plantation 19 miles from the city, in high cultivation, ſuitable for a country ſeat, or a perſon wiſhing to attend the market—Likewiſe, a *LOT* in Market ſtreet, a good ſtand for buſineſs.

The Exchange-Office,

BY

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In Second ſtreet, about midway between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia:

WHERE

Money is given for all kinds of Paper

or PUBLIC SECURITIES;

And any of the latter furniſhed for CASH or approved NOTES.

ALSO,

Certificates and State Money for the

LAND-OFFICE,

And receives *APPLICATIONS* for the

Purchaſe and Sale of Houſes, Lots,

and LANDS.

FOR SALE,

A few valuable *TRACTS* of

Pennſylvania Donation Lands.

March 13 eoptf

Juſt PRINTED and PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by

Robert Aitken, at *Pope's Head,*

In Market-ſtreet,

An ESSAY on the *Domeſtic Debts*

OF THE

United States of AMERICA.

Giving an account of the various kinds of Public Securities, and generally in what manner the debts aroſe: with the proviſion made and propoſed for payment of the intereſt and principal thereof by fœderal meaſures, and of thoſe adopted by individual ſtates.

To which is ſubjoined,

A Statement of the Foreign Debt,

As ſet forth by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in their addreſs and recommendations of the 18th April, 1783. *Price* 2/6. *March* 7 eoptf

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Francis & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs, dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and wherſtones, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco. eptf

A TRICK worth two of that.

WHEN Lubin firſt, with cunning care
Attempted Phebe to enſnare,
In language ſweet
His tongue ſo fleet,
Diſplay'd her beauties fine and pat;
She ſhak'd her head,
And coyly ſaid,
I know a trick worth two of that.

Come let me preſs thee in my arms,
And let us taſte of love's beſt charms;
He try'd again,
But all in vain,
She ſternly ſaid, I'll tell you what,
'Tis baſe in you,
'Twill never do,
I know a trick worth two of that.

But lovely Phebe, be not coy,
My life, my love, my hope, my joy;
For at the fair,
I'll treat thee there,
I'll buy my Phebe gay a hat;
Ah! Lubin now
You're falſe, I vow,
I know a trick worth two of that.

No by the God of love I ſwear,
'Tis you alone my heart ſhall ſhare;
My ardent love
You now may prove,
No longer here in dalliance chat——
No, no, young man,
That's not my plan,
I know a trick worth two of that.

Should I conſent to your embrace,
'Twould be an endleſs vile diſgrace,
Beſides, you know
It happens ſo,
That nine months hence there comes a brat;
And when that's o'er,
Would you adore?——
You know a trick worth two of that.

Then ceaſe to tempt a harmleſs maid,
Who ne'er from Virtue's precepts ſtray'd;
Your treat is mean,
Your arts are ſeen,
So take your anſwer plain and flat;
I'll ne'er deſcend
To ſuch an end,
I know a trick worth two of that.

Come, then, my Phebe, come and prove
The blameleſs joys of virtuous love;
To church repair,
I'll meet thee there,
Before the parſon, grave and fat——
O then, ſaid ſhe,
I will agree,
This trick will be worth two of that.

◆

The ingenious excuſe of Two Drunkards.

HADJAGE, the Lieutenant of the Caliph, ſo noted for his ſeverity, gave orders to the Intendant of the Police of Bagdad to put all thoſe to death who ſhould be ſeen in the ſtreet two hours after ſunſet. This officer, one evening in his rounds, finding two men in liquor, Who are you, ſaid he, in a threatening tone, that dare thus to diſobey the Lieutenant's orders? One of the offenders anſwered him in the following unſtudied lines:

" The greateſt lords turn pale and tremble before my father: they bow their heads in his preſence: but this humiliating poſture little affects him, for he ſheds their blood, and deſpoils them of their riches."

The Intendant, thinking that this man muſt be nearly related to the Caliph, was afraid to put him to death, ſo he contented himſelf with confining him.

He then put the ſame queſtion to the other, who anſwered him thus:

" The fires are continually burning, night and day, in my father's kitchen, and a crowd of gueſts always ſit at his table."

The officer, taking him for the ſon of ſome Arabian Prince of the deſart, treated him in the ſame manner as the other culprit.

The next day they were brought before Hadjage, who was told all that had paſſed.

When the Viſir examined them, the firſt confeſſed he was a ſurgeon's ſon, and the other ſaid his father ſold beans ready dreſſed in the market place of the city.

Hadjage, in ſpite of his uſual temper, could not help ſmiling at the officer's miſtake, and was beſides ſo pleaſed with the ready invention of the offenders, that he freely forgave them both.

* * *

From a late Connecticut Paper.

To the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING obſerved in your Book of Premiums your offer of a Gold Medal, for an account of the beſt method of raiſing calves without milk; and having made many experiments for theſe four or five years paſt, I am induced to become a candidate for it. I therefore lay before you the following method.

In two or three days after they are calved, I take the calves from the cows, and put them in a houſe by themſelves; I then give them a kind of water gruel, compoſed of barley, about one third, and two thirds of oats, ground together very fine: I then ſift the mixture through a very fine ſieve; put into it the quantity of water mentioned below, and boil it half an hour; I then take it off the fire, and let it remain until it is milk warm: I then give each calf about a quart in the morning, and the ſame quantity in the evening; and encreaſe it as the calf grows older—it requires very little trouble to make them drink it. After the calves have had this diet for about a week or ten days, I tye up a bundle of hay, and put it into the middle of the houſe, which they will by degrees come to eat. I alſo put a little of the meal above mentioned into a ſmall trough, for them to eat occaſionally; which I find to be of great ſervice to them. I keep them in this manner until they are of proper age to turn out to graſs; before which, they muſt be at leaſt two months old—therefore the ſooner I get them in the ſpring, the better.

About a quart of the above meal, mixed with three gallons of water, is ſufficient for twelve calves in the morning and the ſame quantity in the evening. I increaſe the quantity as they grow older.

By this method, I have reared between fifty and ſixty beaſts, within theſe four years; forty of which I now have in my poſſeſſion, having ſold off the others as they became of a proper age; and by the ſame method, calves may be raiſed with a trifle of expence.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble ſervant,

WILLIAM BUDD.

This account was deemed fully ſatisfactory, and the Gold Medal was adjudged to Mr. Budd.

◆

From the Virginia Gazette.

Extract from Maritime Obſervations, by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſquire.

NAvigation, when employed in ſupplying neceſſary proviſions to a country in want, and thereby preventing famines, which were more frequent and deſtructive before the invention of that art, is undoubtedly a bleſſing to mankind, when employed merely in tranſporting ſuperfluities, it is a queſtion whether the advantages of the employment it affords is equal to the miſchief of hazarding ſo many lives on the ocean. But when employed in pillaging merchants and tranſporting ſlaves, it is clearly the means of augmenting the maſs of human miſery. It is amazing to think of the ſhips and lives riſked in fetching tea from China, coffee from Arabia, ſugar and tobacco from America, all which our anceſtors did well without. Sugar employs near a thouſand ſhips, tobacco nearly as many. For the utility of tobacco there is little to be ſaid; and for that of ſugar, how much more commendable would it be if we could give up the few minutes gratification afforded once or twice a day by the taſte of ſugar in our tea, rather than encourage the cruelties exerciſed in producing it. An eminent French moraliſt ſays, that when he conſiders the wars we excite in Africa to obtain ſlaves, the numbers neceſſarily ſlain in thoſe wars, the many priſoners who periſh at ſea by ſickneſs, bad proviſions, foul air, &c. &c. in the tranſportation, and how many afterwards die from the hardſhips of ſlavery, he cannot look on a piece of ſugar without conceiving it ſtained with ſpots of human blood! Had I added the conſideration of the wars we make to take and re-take the ſugar iſlands from one another, and the fleets and armies that periſh in thoſe expeditions, he might have ſeen his ſugar not merely ſpotted, but thoroughly dyed ſcarlet in grain. It is theſe wars that make the maritime powers of Europe, the inhabitants of London or Paris, pay dearer for ſugar than thoſe of Vienna, a thouſand miles from the ſea; becauſe their ſugar coſts not only the price they pay for it by the pound, but all they pay in taxes to maintain the fleets and armies that fight for it.

◆

Philadelphia, *June* 12.

On Saturday laſt a gentleman arrived in this city from Fort Pitt, and informs, that about the 18th ult. as Caleb Lane, John Williams, Samuel Robinſon and Daniel Wright, were going down the Ohio to Kentucke, they went on ſhore on the weſt ſide of the river, and were immediately ſurrounded by a party of Indians, who fired upon and killed two of them, took the other two priſoners, and made off. This tranſaction was diſcovered by ſome perſons, on their way up to Fort Pitt from Kentucke, who heard the report of the fire, and ſaw ſome of the Indians: but neither their number nor tribe could be aſcertained. Two of thoſe unfortunate young men were inhabitants of New Jerſey, and the other two, it is ſuppoſed, belong to the ſtate of New York.

The Indians, our informant ſays, are greatly diſſatiſfied with the new ſettlers: and the inhabitants in that quarter are apprehenſive of their being very troubleſome in the courſe of the ſummer.

Tacitus obſerves, that " in all nations or cities, the government is in the hands of the people, of the nobility, or of a ſingle perſon." Or in other words, that there are three forms of government, a democracy, an ariſtocracy and a monarchy. Each of theſe, though none of them abſolutely perfect, is well enough calculated, ſays a friend to order, for preſerving peace and procuring plenty to thoſe who live in ſubjection to it: but as there is a certain malignity in human nature, which fails not to weaken, and in time to deſtroy the nobleſt ſtructures its better faculties are capable of raiſing, ſo each of theſe ſchemes, from the faults of its adminiſtrators and ſubjects, has a continual proneneſs to ſink into an evil and corrupt form, productive only of miſchief and deſtruction. Thus the democracy by the raſhneſs and giddineſs of the people is apt to diſſolve into an ochlocracy, or turbulent ſtate, on the borders of anarchy; the ariſtocracy, through the ambition of the nobles, uncontented with their legal ſhare of power, is inclined to change into an obligarchy or fraudulent dominion of a few, and the monarchy from the pride of him entruſted with ſole power, too frequently degenerates into a tyranny. Thoſe three general modes of rule then, are capable of being perverted into three methods of oppreſſion, and in a continual rotation from one to another of theſe forms, ſome penetrating politicians have affirmed, all political conſtitutions to move, though with different degrees of velocity. But, upon the whole, it is certain, that as all power is a delegation from the people for their own advantage, no greater portion of it ſhould be any where entruſted than is neceſſary to accompliſh the end propoſed; and conſequently a democracy, fortified by a ſtrong and efficient executive branch, is the moſt natural, and may be rendered the moſt beneficial form of government. Were we, indeed, compelled to an election between the monarchical and ariſtocratical ſyſtems, the experience of nations might direct our choice to the former; and, if we muſt encounter a monſter, we ſhould ſurely be induced to prefer a lion to a cerberus. But " while memory holds a ſeat in this diſtracted globe," the citizens of America can never be reduced to ſo deplorable an alternative.

Meſſrs. *Printers,*

I AM neither old, nor young: I am not handſome, nor ugly; though I will not be ſure of either of theſe, as taſtes are ſo different; but I truly mean, that I hope I am not what the female critics would call a *ſhocking fellow! a horrid ugly monſter!* I am not wiſe, and (with all ſubmiſſion) I flatter myſelf, not fooliſh, I have few virtues—and, I hope few vices. I am not rich, becauſe I have no landed eſtate, nor money in the funds—and I am not poor, becauſe I have half a guinea to aſſiſt a friend; and I have *contentment*, which I find to be a moſt ſovereign remedy for the vapours. Sometimes I am ſerious, ſometimes gay; ſometimes ſad, and ſometimes merry: but I am generally in a tolerable good humour, except when I am flatly contradicted, and then I am the very devil! I am not very ſenſible, nor very inſenſible; but I am one of thoſe who can feel for a perſon in diſtreſs—and who do not condemn the ſtarting tear at an affecting narration, as a certain proof of effeminacy. I keep no horſes, except a hobby or two, on which I amble a little now and then. This, by the by, I muſt be indulged with after marriage. I can make a ſhift to maintain myſelf in a genteel way, and with management I might, perhaps, be able to figure a little in a family way ſometimes. But I cannot afford to marry one without fortune, as it would increaſe my expences ſo much, that, perhaps, my taylor's butcher's and baker's children might be brought to a ſhort allowance. Every lady who has what ſhe thinks a *pretty fortune*, expects to meet a man with a *very pretty fortune*; and, when they meet, they marry. To be ſure, *your handſome fellows*, and *your clever fellows*, ſometimes marry well; but as I am none of theſe, I have no claim upon the premiſes.

If the legiſlature would enact a law, that no perſon of fortune ſhould marry a perſon of fortune, or, in caſe they did, that the fortune of either ſhould be forfeited, to portion out to thoſe who have none, then we ſhould have glorious times. Love, attachment, eſteem, and regard, would then be motives, for marriage, ſuperior to money—and then I might get a wife. 'Till that time happens I am afraid I muſt remain

A BACHELOR.

◆

PRICE CURRENT.

Charleſton, (S. C) May 29, 1787. Dollar 4/8.

IMPORTS.

Bar Iron, ton, from 18l to 20l
Cordage, 100lb from 2l to 2l 5s
Ship Bread from 16s 4d to 18s 8d
Corn from 3s 2d to 3d 6d
Muſcovado ſugar from 1l 10s to 2l 10s
Havanna ditto from 2l 10s to 2l 15s
Fine ſalt, buſhel, 1s 6d
Coarſe ditto 1s 2d
Cocoa 2l 11s 4d
Black pepper 1s 11d
Coffee, lb. 1s
Double refined ſugar 1s
Single ditto 10d
Hyſon tea from 6s 6d to 7s
Bohea from 1s 11d to 2s 4d
Hams from 6d to 6d 1-2
Tallow candles, dipped from 10d to 11d
Ditto mould 1s
Spermaceti do. from 2s 2d to 2s 4d
Turpentine ſoap from 6d to 7d
Engliſh cheeſe 10d
American do. from 4d to 5d
Chocolate from 9d to 10d
Gun powder from 1s 4d to 1s 6d
Sail Duck, Holland, piece
Ruſſia
No 1, yard
Madeira Wine, pipe from 35l to 65l
Sherry 24l
Teneriffe from 18l to 24l
Claret, hogſhead from 2l 16s to 3l 14s 8d
London porter 3l 10s
Iriſh Meſs beef, barrel 2l 16s
Cargo 2l 5s
American from 1l 17s 4d to 2l
Superfine flour 1l 15s
Common do. 1l 5s
Brandy, gallon from 2s 6d to 3s
Jamaica Rum 3s 6d
Windward Iſland from 2s 6d to 2s 8d
Taffia 2s
Geneva, caſe 18s 8d
Molaſſes, gallon 15d
Porter in bottles, dozen from 8s 6d to 10s 10d
Beer 7s

EXPORTS.

Rice, 100lb. 16s
Tobacco 1l 3s 4d
Indigo, lb. from 2s 6d to 5s 6d
Bees wax 1s 4d
Deer ſkins, in hair from 8d to 10d
Indian half dreſſed
Ginſeng from 1s 8d to 2s
Snake root 9d
Pitch, barrel from 7s to 8s
Tar 7s
Turpentine 10s 6d
Ranging Timber, 1000ft. 16s 4d
Scantling 6l
Boards, pitch pine, from 1 to 1 1-2 inch 3l
Shingles, cypreſs, M from 16s 4d to 18s 8d
Staves, hhd. white oak from 4l to 4l 10s
Red from 2l 10s to 2l 15s
Pipe, white oak from 6l to 6l 10s
Barrel from 2l 15s to 3l 5s

* * *

AMERICA.

◆

St. JOHN, (New Brunſwick) March 23.

From Digby we learn, that on Tueſday laſt, ſeveral of the ſettlers of Bear River in Annapolis county, went in a boat with two maſts, the property of Capt Sutherland, carrying about as much as 12 or 14 barrels of flour at a time, to the town of Annapolis to draw proviſions, that on their return the boat (being deeply laden and blowing a freſh gale) filled with water and ſunk, when Capt. Sutherland, Capt. Rollo, Mr. John Egart, and two negroes were drowned, and two perſons only ſurvived to tell the melancholy diſaſter which befel their friends.

◆

SOUTH-CAROLINA:

An Act for granting to Congreſs the ſupplementary funds ſtated in their revenue ſyſtem of April 18, 1783.

WHEREAS Congreſs by their revenue ſyſtem of the 18th of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three, recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to grant them ſupplementary funds in aid of the impoſt recommended by the aforeſaid revenue ſyſtem; and whereas by the aforeſaid revenue ſyſtem, South Carolina was quotaed in the ſum of 96,183 dollars, to be annually provided for the diſcharge of the debts contracted during the late war:

Be it enacted by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, and by the authority of the ſame, That the aforeſaid ſum of 96 183 dollars quotaed on this ſtate as aforeſaid, be and is hereby appropriated to the ſervice of Congreſs for the purpoſes ſtated in the aforeſaid revenue ſyſtem, and the commiſſioners of the treaſury are hereby directed to pay each and every year the aforeſaid ſum of 96,183 dollars, or as much of it as ſhall be called for, to the order of Congreſs, for the purpoſes ſtated in the aforeſaid revenue ſyſtem of April 1783. *Provided always,* That the aforeſaid grant of ſupplementary funds to Congreſs, ſhall not operate in this ſtate, till the aforeſaid revenue ſyſtem of April 18, 1783, ſhall operate generally in the United States.

In ſenate houſe, March 28, in the year of our Lord, 1787.

JOHN LLOYD, Preſident of the Senate.
JOHN JULIUS PRINGLE, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

◆

RICHMOND, May 30.

On Wedneſday the 23d inſt. the Jockey Club Purſe of 100l. was run for over the lower courſe, by

Col. Goode's grey gelding Videt	1	1
M. D. Claiborne's ſorrel gelding Action, 6 years old	3	1
Maj. Gill's bl. gelding Careleſs, aged	2	3

Bets at ſtarting, Videt againſt the field

Thurſday the 24th, the Jockey Club Purſe of 50l. was run for by

Mr. D. Claiborne's bay gelding Hazard, 5 years old	3	1	1
Mr. N. Syme's b. mare, Queen of Spades, 6 years old	2	3	3
Col. Goode's br. mare Modeſty, ag.	1	2	2

At ſtarting, 5 to 4 Modeſty againſt the field—After the firſt heat, 2 to one Modeſty againſt the field—And after the ſecond heat, 3 to 1 Hazard againſt the field.

◆

PETERSBURG, May 31.

By a gentleman from Norfolk, we learn, that two boats, in which were a number of men, women and children, overſet, in a ſquall, on Sunday laſt, near the mouth of the weſtern branch, in Elizabeth river, and all on board were loſt.

The members of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, aſſembled at Richmond, on the 16th inſtant, for the purpoſe of regulating the affairs of their church; and after paſſing an ordinance reſpecting the election of veſtry-men, truſtees, and for other purpoſes; eſtabliſhing ſundry canons for the government of their church, adapted to their preſent ſituation—framing an addreſs to the members of their church, and paſſing many neceſſary reſolutions; they adjourned on the evening of the 21ſt inſtant.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

In the preſent exigency people naturally look up to the Continental Convention, in hopes that their wiſdom will provide ſome effectual remedy for their diſorders. It is perhaps the laſt opportunity which may be preſented to us of eſtabliſhing a permanent ſyſtem of continental government; and, if this opportunity be loſt, it is much to be feard that we ſhall fall into irretrievable confuſion,

How great the object of their meeting is to be attained, is a queſtion which deſerves to be ſeriouſly conſidered. Some men, there is reaſon to believe, have indulged the idea of reforming the United States, by means of ſome refined and complicated ſchemes of organiſing a future Congreſs in a different form. Theſe ſchemes, like many others with which we have been amuſed in times paſt, will be found to be merely viſionary, and produce no laſting benefit. The error is not in the form of Congreſs, the mode of election, or the duration of the appointment of the members. The ſource of all our misfortunes, is evidently in the want of power in Congreſs. To be convinced of this, we need only recollect the vigor, the energy, and unanimity of this country a few years paſt, even in the midſt of a bloody war, *when Congreſs governed the continent.* We have gradually declined into feebleneſs, anarchy and wretchedneſs, from that period in which the ſeveral ſtates began to exerciſe the ſovereign and abſolute right of treating the recommendations of Congreſs with contempt. From that time to the preſent, we have ſeen the great Fœderal Head of our union cloathed with the authority of making treaties, without the power of performing them; of contracting debts without being able to diſcharge them, or to bind others to diſcharge them; of regulating our trade, and providing for the general welfare of the people, in their concerns with foreign nations, without the power of reſtraining a ſingle individual from the infraction of their orders, or reſtricting any trade, however injurious to the public welfare.

To remedy theſe evils, ſome have weakly imagined that it is neceſſary to annihilate the ſeveral ſtates, and veſt Congreſs with the abſolute direction and government of the continent, as one ſingle republic. This, however, would be impracticable and miſchievous. In ſo extenſive a country many local and internal regulations would be required, which Congreſs could not poſſibly attend to, and to which the ſtates individually are fully competent; but thoſe things which alike concern all the ſtates, ſuch as our foreign trade and foreign tranſactions, Congreſs ſhould be fully authoriſed to regulate, and ſhould be inveſted with the power of enforcing their regulations.

The ocean, which joins us to other nations, would ſeem to be the ſcene upon which Congreſs might exert its authority with the greateſt benefit to the United States, as no one ſtate can poſſibly claim any excluſive right in it. It has been long ſeen that the ſtates individually cannot, with any ſucceſs, pretend to regulate trade. The duties and reſtrictions which one ſtate impoſes, the neighbouring ſtates enable the merchants to elude; and beſides, if they could be enforced, it would be highly unjuſt, that the duties collected in the port of one ſtate, ſhould be applied to the ſole uſe of that ſtate in which they are collected, whilſt the neighbouring ſtates, who have no ports for foreign commerce, conſume a part of the goods imported, and thus in effect pay a part of the duties. Even if the recommendation of Congreſs had been attended to, which propoſed the levying for the uſe of Congreſs five per centum on goods imported, to be collected by officers, appointed by the individual ſtates, it is more than probable that the laws would have been feebly executed. Men are not apt to be ſufficiently attentive to the beneſits of thoſe who do not appoint, and cannot remove or controul them; officers would naturally look up to the ſtate which appointed them, and it is paſt a doubt, but ſome of the ſtates would eſteem it no unpardonable ſin to promote their own particular intereſt, or even that of particular men, to the injury of the United States.

Would it not then be right to veſt Congreſs with the ſole and excluſive power of regulating trade, of impoſing port duties, of appointing officers to collect theſe duties, of erecting ports and deciding all queſtions by their own authority, which concern foreign trade and navigation upon the high ſeas?—Some of thoſe perſons, who have conceived a narrow jealouſy of Congreſs, and therefore have unhappily obſtructed their exertions for the public welfare, may perhaps be ſtartled at the idea, and make objections. To ſuch it ſhould be anſwered that our ſituation appears to be ſufficiently deſperate to juſtify the hazarding an experiment of any thing which promiſes immediate relief. Let us try this for a few years, and if we find it attended with miſchif, we can refuſe to renew the power. But it appears to be neceſſary and uſeful; and we cannot think that it would in the leaſt degree endanger our liberties. The repreſentatives of the ſtates in Congreſs, are eaſily changed as often as we pleaſe, and they muſt neceſſarily be changed often. They would have little inclination and leſs ability to enterprize againſt the liberties of their conſtituents. This, no doubt, would induce the neceſſity of employing a ſmall number of armed veſſels to enforce the regulations of Congreſs, and would be the beginning of a Continental navy; but a navy was never eſteemed like a ſtanding army, dangerous to the liberty of the people.

To thoſe who ſhould object that this is too ſmall a power to grant to Congreſs; that many more are neceſſary to be added to thoſe which they already poſſeſs, we can only ſay, that perhaps they have not ſufficiently reflected upon the great importance of the power propoſed. That it would be of immenſe ſervice to the country we have no doubt, as it is the only means by which our trade can be put on a footing with other nations; that it would in the event greatly ſtrengthen the hands of Congreſs, we think it highly probable.

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LITCHFIELD, June 4.

By a letter from Great Barrington, dated the 26th ult. we learn, that a few days ſince the noted Robert Joyner, one of the inſurgents, an active villain among the gang of plunderers, was apprehended and committed to the gaol in that town: he fired upon his purſuers, and was badly wounded in the head by a ſhot returned. By the ſame letter we are alſo informed, that Enoch Tyler, who was convicted, and ſentenced to die by the ſupreme court, at their late ſeſſions in that town, and ſince pardoned by the governor, immediately after his liberation, aſſumed his arms, joined and aſſiſted a gang of robbers in plundering a number of houſes in Weſt Stockbridge. He is now confined in Albany gaol for a riot in the ſtate of New-York; from whence, after receiving the rewards of his deeds there, he will be demanded, and tranſmitted to Maſſachuſetts, to ſuffer the puniſhment due to ſo hardened a villain.

Inceſt is a crime ſo unnatural and repugnant to a Chriſtian, and rare even among the moſt barbarous and uncivilized—the majeſty of human nature revolting at the act; that a law for the puniſhment of it, does not exiſt—The tie of conſanguinity is left to operate, and reſtrain this brutiſh paſſion of man, if ſuch may be entitled to the epithet.——This premiſed, we have advice, that a few weeks ſince B. Lyon, of Woodbury, who has been an old offender in the above inſtance, and who, it ſeems, had made a confeſſion of his guilt, but without contrition, was waited on at his lodgings, by a number of perſons, for the adminiſtration of ſuppoſed juſtice, and obtaining a commutation for a breach of the laws of humanity. Their buſineſs was ſerious; the event delicate; we ſhall only ſay that a phyſician ſoon after attended, and that the man is in a fair way of recovery.

It is generally dangerous for ſelf-created law makers to deviſe and execute; but when every circumſtance of the thus aſſumed authority is duly conſidered, it may be well to throw a veil over the tranſaction; eſpecially when it is proved, that his criminal correſpondence has produced an unhappy offspring.

BOSTON, June 4.

Extract of a letter, dated May 28, from a gentleman of a very reſpectable character in Stockbridge, to his friend in this town.

"* Tyler, with two other rebels, are in Albany gaol for a reſcue, &c. A centry at the bridge by † Warham Lee's was fired at on Saturday evening laſt; he returned the fire, wounded the man, but he was not found laſt evening. About 2 o'clock, Sunday morning, a number of men, armed, came to the houſe of ‡ Nathaniel Kingſley, eſquire. Two came in, took all the arms in the houſe, about 20, his watch, and went off—whither, could not be diſcovered."

* A pardoned rebel.

† In Great-Barrington.

‡ Repreſentative of Becket, in the county of Berkſhire.

NEWPORT, May 31.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the ſons of anarchy here, flatter themſelves, that the new legiſlatures of Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut (which are now in ſeſſion) are deeply infected with the *paper influenza*, and that this virulent plague with all its concomitant evils, will ſpread a ſimilar devaſtation to that we have fatally experienced: but, ſays our correſpondent, if they ſhould be inattentive to the ruin and merited depredation conſequent on ſuch diſorders; if they ſhould reject the wiſe and ſalutary ſyſtem of their late adminiſtration, and blindly plunge into the Rhode-Iſland politics, in order that they might trample on the ſacred principles of the conſtitution, and ſelfiſhly ſport with the rights of property—no recrimination will be too ſevere—no ſatire will be too poignant—the pen of Junius, while it bitterly retorts the ſarcaſtic proverb——'*Rhode-Iſland Faith*,' will awaken the patriot's zeal to a firm oppoſition, a Tacitus will faithfully hiſtoriſy the reproachful ſyſtem, and unveil the deluſions and falſe gloſſes of the harpies of anarchy; while the auctioneer will caracature the diſtinguiſhed contours of perfidy, fraud and injuſtice.

* * *

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, February 5.

M. RUELLE, of the Royal Obſervatory at Paris, has publiſhed a new *uranography*, diveſted of all the fantaſtic figures of the conſtellations. He has ſubſtituted inſtead of them triangles, ſquares, polygons, and other geometrical figures, which the different groups of ſtars repreſent in reality, ſuppoſing the moſt brilliant of the ſame conſtellation joined together by lines. The plan has a great deal of merit, and is compoſed of two hemiſpheres and a zone. The two hemiſpheres, nothern and ſouthern, contain all the conſtellations from each pole to the equator, repreſented by an interior cicle divided into 24 hours and 360 degrees, to mark the right aſcention of the ſtars. The motto is very oppoſite, and taken from Manilius.

VIENNA, Dec. 17.

In the comitat of Fips there is a ſmall hill where the following curioſities are obſervable. From this hill a ſmall river breaks forth, and runs with rapidity and noiſe 'till the waters are loſt at the foot of the hill, at ſome diſtance from the ſpot where they iſſue. On the oppoſite ſide of the hill there is a ſpring of water having the peculiar quality of thickening, condenſing, and at length converting itſelf into a kind of ſtone, which is uſed in building habitations for the people of the country. In the adjoining comitat there are ſome ancient baths, the waters of which are ſo hot as in a few minutes to harden eggs thrown into them; but notwithſtanding this, fiſh of a red colour live in the baths, and die immediately after being put into any other water.

MADRID, Dec. 7.

The project of augmenting the regiments of infantry at the expence of the cavalry is ſtill in agitation; to put it into execution will however require an enliſtment of at leaſt 20 000 men, which, ſtrange as it may ſeem, will be difficult to raiſe, even in this extenſive kingdom, without depriving agriculture of more men than can be ſpared; the reaſon is, that the epidemical illneſs that has raged during great part of this year has greatly thinned the people.—The motive of the propoſed increaſe in the infantry is not abſolutely known, but it is ſuppoſed to be intended to ſend ſome troops to the Spaniſh poſſeſſions in America, where the ſavages have made ſome movements which have awakened the ſuſpicions of government. It is thought that ſome ſhips fitting out at Cadiz and Carthagena for Buenos Ayres and New Carthagena are to carry troops over to thoſe parts.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The counteſs of Gormanſtown ſent a gentleman on Tueſday, to the right honorable lord George Gordon, to requeſt his immediate attendance at her houſe, in Bolton ſtreet, on the ſubject of her ſon, the earl of Gormanſtown, being carried off to France, her ladyſhip having heard from Thomas Bredall, that his ſon, who was carried off to the popiſh college at Wolverhampton, had been juſt returned to his father through his lordſhip's interceſſion. His lordſhip waited immediately on the counteſs, and is taking proper ſteps to have the young earl demanded from the prince biſhop of Liege, into whoſe territories he has been conveyed.

MASQUERADE.

The pantheon on Monday exhibited a grand and pictureſque aſſemblage of various characters and ornamented beauty. Upwards of a thouſand perſons were preſent by one o'clock, and for ſeveral hours the ſpirit of a maſquerade was ſuſtained with more than uſual ſtrength and humour. A guinea ſubſcription brings together the ſeveral ranks of the community. It is a price within common reach, and it is in maſquerades of that rate in which the character of John Bull is moſt amply developed. There were in the metamorphoſes on this occaſion, archneſs and ſatire in the conception, as well as wit in the maintenance of character.—A figure in ridicule of the fortifications was well imagined, and executed throughout with great ſpirit by Mr. O'Brien. He pointed his humour not only at the whim of the national fortifications, but alſo at the faſhion of female exuberances, under the notion of their being maſked batteries. He ſung ſeveral ſongs adapted to his character; one of which, on the female whim, had the following outſet:

Oh! liſten, Oh! liſten, good people,
O prick up your ears and attend O,
I ſing of a whim of the ladies,
Their ſweet modeſt ſelves to defend O;
For ſince 'tis the whim of the day,
That our coaſt for defence has occaſion,
The ladies all humour the whim,
In a perſonal fortification.

For now the dear creatures appear,
As if for hot action inclin'd, Sir,
With breaſt-work projecting in front,
And extended bum-batteries behind, Sir.

There was a lady alſo aſſumed the ſame ſatirical character, and connected by a chain of very charming forts, baſtions, ramparts and redoubts, drew a wall of circumvallation in gauze and wire, armed with pop-guns round her boſom and facade. It happened to her as it does to fortifications in general; ſhe became an object of attack; and about the very time that the fortifications in the houſe of commons were carried by aſſault, a practicable breach was made in her lines, and ſhe ſurrendered at diſcretion, to a gallant Highlander; upon which ſhe archly ſaid, ſhe ſaw the folly of ſuch a mode of defence, 'for garriſons were nothing unleſs they were manned.' The character of a Free-born Briton was alſo wittily contrived. He was worn down with the weight of cuſtoms, exciſe and ſtamps; from every part hung ſome emblem of his diſtreſs, or ſome label of taxes; and under this weight he walked about, uſing his tongue with great eaſe, abuſing all countries but Old England, and at the ſame time lamenting that poor Old England was undone. A political Gingerbread Baker by Mr. Dent was alſo an excellent caricature. A Venetian Gondolier by captain Boſwell, of the guards had great merit. Three Indian Chiefs by colonel Brandt and two other gentlemen——as well as three Turkiſh Grandees, by the family of the Tripoline ambaſſador, had truth and nature to recommend them. Captain Wells and two companions, as ballad ſingers, afforded high entertainment with their catches and glees, as well as in their admirable imitations of Edwin's burletta. A complete Brimſtone, by Mr. Dighton, was as highly coloured with vulgar humour (preſerving at the ſame time ſtrict decorum) as we ever witneſſed. A Milliner, by Mr. Rook, was elegantly dreſſed, and acquitted himſelf with great ſpirit. A Dancing Maſter, by a faſhionable Jew, was admirably ſuſtained; and a Highlander, by Mr. Beth, was tolerable. A charming girl, as a Match woman entertained the circle with her wit; and Mr. Lunardi, as a member of the company of Royal Scots Archers, wore their uniform, and attracted the notice of the company. By his journey to Scotland he has got ſo plumb, that he looks like an Engliſhman. It is not in our power to enumerate all the known names who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in character, nor would it be uſeful to enter into a detail of the uſual hackney of warehouſe non-deſcripts. The Rotunda was not honored with the preſence of many men of faſhion, owing to the important queſtion which occupied the houſe of commons. The ſupper and wines were very good, and did honor to the munificence of the conductor.

* * *

Meſſrs. Printers,

TO take a view of the variety of characters, by which we are ſurrounded, and conſider the various motives which apparently actuate them in the more common, as well as the intricate concerns of life—to perceive every man, in whatever ſtation of life he appears, eagerly purſuing ſomething, it naturally occurs to our minds, as it has done to the minds of perſons in every age, to enquire after the object of their purſuit. It is univerſally allowed, that the object of man's purſuit is—Happineſs: and it is alſo generally believed, that the greater part of mankind either never obtain the object of their wiſhes, or, when they have obtained it, are diſappointed and diſſatisfied with it.—Now the cauſe to which this is aſcribed, is, that they take wrong methods to attain true happineſs: and, indeed, when we conſider how many different ways the ſame object is ſought after, we muſt conclude, that all of them cannot be right. For, if happineſs is to be found only (as ſome imagine) in the midſt of pomp and grandeur, it is impoſſible for thoſe who move in the humble walks of life ever to attain it—and if happineſs be confined within the habitation of contented poverty, thoſe who move in the midſt of ſplendor, and fill the more conſpicuous ſituations in life, muſt be miſerable indeed. You will perceive, that I am of the ſame opinion in this reſpect, as the author of the "Eſſay on Man."

"Fix'd to no ſpot is happineſs ſincere,
'Tis no where to be found, or every where."

Now, Sirs, ſince happineſs is to be found every where, it follows, that it is in every man's power to attain it. But there ariſes in every man's mind, ſomething either real or imaginary, as a barrier to his hopes. And while I am muſing thus, and hope to find out the way to animate men in the purſuit; methinks I hear a whiſper, as with the tongue of an Angel,

"The path of virtue is the road to happineſs."

As rational beings formed by Omnipotence, it certainly is incumbent on us to render our paſſage through life as comfortable and happy as poſſible. The faithful diſcharge of the duty we owe to God, our fellow creatures, and ourſelves, as it is the road to happineſs, ſo it is the only way whereby we can reflect with pleaſure on our paſt conduct. And had we no promiſe, or could form no proſpect of a future ſtate of reward, the reflection that we had fulfilled our duty, would afford us unſpeakable ſatiſfaction. But as we have all the promiſes of the goſpel, and can form a rational and well-grounded hope of an immortality of happineſs, no conſideration whatever, ſhould draw off our attention, or cauſe us to act inconſiſtent with our duty. And as we cannot imagine that our Creator ſet before us our duty, without beſtowing on us ability to perform it, we muſt naturally conclude that every man has it in his power to perform his duty, and will be inexcuſeable if he neglects it. The duty we owe to God is a pleaſure to perform, ſince it affords us an opportunity of obeying the commands of the greateſt and the beſt of Beings; to fear him, to honor and love him, is only the tribute of gratitude. But to let an example of piety and virtue be conſpicuous in our characters, is not only advancing his glory, but promoting the beſt intereſts of mankind. The duty we owe to our fellow-creatures is extenſive. But in the character of our great Maſter we have an example, "If we follow his ſteps" we ſhall delight in "doing good." If Heaven has favoured us with abundance of this world's good, let benevolence extend it to thoſe who are diſtreſſed. If we are in power, never let us ſee virtue depreſſed—never ſuffer vice to triumph. Let us endeavour, by every means, to increaſe the happineſs of our fellow-creatures, to diffuſe knowledge, to recommend the virtues which are inculcated in the goſpel, and which ſhone ſo conſpicuouſly in the character of our Saviour. In ſhort, bidding defiance to the enemies of religion, in oppoſition to the prophane and immoral part of mankind, may we endeavour to ſpread the religion of Jeſus, and be the advocates for truth.

As to the duty we owe to ourſelves—the man who performs both the former, can never neglect this. Let us endeavour, as well to advance our own happineſs as promote that of others: by always obeying the dictates of our conſcience, and under all the circumſtances of life, be reſigned to the will of Heaven.

The man who thus acts, I apprehend, is walking in the path of virtue, and travelling on the road to happineſs; and at any period of his exiſtence, he can review his paſt conduct with ſatiſfaction; and at the hour of declining life look forward, "with a hope full of immortality."

"Virtue alone is happineſs below."

If the gay and giddy multitude would but conſider this, how much ſuperior would their ſatiſfaction be, than all they can enjoy in a continued round of amuſements? I ſhall conclude, expreſſing myſelf in the words of the poet; fully convinced, in my own mind, that no happineſs is to be enjoyed in this world, equal to the approbation of my own conſcience.

"If ſolid happineſs we prize,
"Within our breaſt this jewel lies,
"Unwiſe are they who roam."

PERCEPTO.

* * *

The Character of EPAMINONDAS.

EPAMINONDAS was born and educated in that honeſt poverty which thoſe leſs corrupted ages accounted the glorious mark of integrity and virtue. The inſtructions of a Pythagorean philoſopher, to whom he was intruſted in his earlieſt years, formed him to all the temperance and ſeverity peculiar to that ſect, and were received with a docility and pleaſure which beſpoke an ingenious mind. Muſic, dancing, and all thoſe arts which were accounted honorable diſtinctions at Thebes, he received from the greateſt maſters. In the athletic exerciſes he became conſpicuous, but ſoon learned to apply particularly to thoſe which might prepare him for the labours and occaſions of a military life. His modeſty and gravity rendered him ready to hear and receive inſtruction; and his genius enabled him to learn and improve. A love of truth, a love of virtue, tenderneſs, and humanity, and an exalted patriotiſm, he had learned, and ſoon diſplayed. To theſe glorious qualities, he added penetration and ſagacity, a happineſs in improving every incident, a conſummate ſkill in war, an unconquerable patience of toil and diſtreſs, a boldneſs in enterprize, vigour, and magnanimity. Thus did he become great and terrible in war; nor was he leſs diſtinguiſhed by the gentler virtues of peace and retirement. He had a ſoul capable of the moſt exalted and diſintereſted friendſhip. The warmth of his benevolence ſupplied the deficiencies of his fortune; his credit and good offices frequently were employed to gain that relief for the neceſſities of others, which his own circumſtances could not grant them: within the narrow ſphere of theſe were his deſires regularly confined; no temptations could corrupt him; no proſpects of advantage could ſhake his integrity; to the public he appeared unalterably and ſolely devoted; nor could neglect or injuries abate his zeal for Thebes. All theſe illuſtrious qualities he adorned with that eloquence which was then in ſuch repute, and appeared in council equally eminent, equally uſeful to his country, as in action. By him Thebes firſt roſe to ſovereign power, and with him ſhe loſt her greatneſs.

LELAND.

* * *

This Day at 9 o'Clock,
Will be Sold at the City Auction-Store,
A Quantity of double Gilt and Plated
BUTTONS
of the neweſt Faſhion;
Red and White Bunting;
ALSO,
About 20 Pieces Ticklenburg,
For the Concerned. *June 12.*
Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW,
Will be Sold at the City Auction-Store,
At 10 o'Clock in the Morning,
Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture;
GROCERIES;
Excellent Bottled Claret
In Caſes of three and four Dozen each;
And a Quantity of the beſt Engliſh
Graſs and Cradling Scythes,
from 42 to 54 inches long. *June 12.*
Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

FOR
Sale or Charter,
The Sloop WINTHROP,
MATHEW HILLMAN, Maſter;
A Staunch, good veſſel; a prime ſailer, and will carry about 750 barrels. For terms apply to
HEWES & ANTHONY.
Philadelphia, June 12 eptf.

A QUANTITY OF
Spaniſh Hides,
Weighing from 35 to 40lb. each, imported and for
SALE by
John Rheiner,
In Race ſtreet, the ſecond Door eaſt of Third ſtreet.
June 11. eop3t.

Now Landing,
From on board the ſchooner Fox, Captain Lowrey, juſt arrived from Jamaica, at the lower end of Hazlehurſt's Wharf, choice high proof
Jamaica Spirits,
In Hogſheads and Barrels
COFFEE in Barrels.
THOMAS MACKIE & Co.
Philadelphia, June 12. 2

FIRST NOTICE.

In the Caſe of Cadwallader Morris,

BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt *Cadwallader Morris*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant; and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on *Wedneſday* the 13th day of June, inſtant; on *Monday* the 2d day of July next, and on *Monday* the 23d day of the ſame month, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the ſaid days, at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts: at the ſecond meeting to chuſe aſſignees; and at the laſt meeting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give notice to the ſubſcriber.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.
Office, in Watkins's alley, June 11, 1787. 12.26.9.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Wedneſday* the 20th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, the following houſes and lots of land, viz.

No. 1. A complete well-finiſhed three ſtory brick dwelling houſe, and lot of ground on which the ſame ſtands; between Vine-ſtreet and Race-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, (now occupied by the Honorable George Bryan, Eſquire) containing about 20 feet and 8 inches in front on Third-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and 86 feet deep; bounded to the north by Elm-ſtreet, to the eaſt by a four feet alley (through which it has a right of paſſage), to the ſouth by ground of Eleanor Hockley, widow, and to the weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground rent of £. 15:5:0 lawful money of Pennſylvania per annum.

No. 2. A two ſtory brick ſtore and lot of ground, 17 feet in front on Third ſtreet, and 61 feet deep on Story ſtreet; bounded to the eaſt by Third ſtreet, to the ſouth by Story ſtreet, to the weſt by a three feet and ſix inches alley, in which it has a privilege of paſſing and repaſſing, and to the north by ground of the heirs of Thomas Hockley, deceaſed; appurtinant to which is a two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, and lot of ground, with a brick kitchen, containing in front 15 feet and 6 inches on Story ſtreet, and 51 feet in depth; bounded to the eaſt partly by the ground of the heirs of the late Thomas Hockley, deceaſed, and partly by the above laſt-mentioned alley, to the ſouth by Story ſtreet, to the weſt by ground of Urban Frebley, and to the north by John Virgil's heirs, and the laſt deſcribed lot of ground; each lot being ſubject to £. 3 : 16 : 9 lawful money aforeſaid per annum.

No. 3. A lot of meadow ground, containing 6 acres and 6 perches, more or leſs, ſituate on Poplar lane, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, bounded on the weſt by Jacob Weaver's ground, on the north by ground late of Samuel Garrigues, and on the eaſt by ground late of Oſwald Eve, on which is an orchard of young fruit trees, ſubject to the ground rent of 25 ſhillings per acre lawful money aforeſaid per annum.

No. 4. One two ſtory brick dwelling houſe and kitchen, and lot of ground, on South ſtreet, in Paſſyunk townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, containing one acre and 107 perches, more or leſs, bounded to the north by South ſtreet, to the ſouth by ground of Edward Shippen, Eſquire, to the ſouth by ground of John Nixon, Eſquire, and to the weſt by ground of Chriſtopher Marſhall; taken in execution as the property of Samuel Garrigues and Rebecca his wife, & to be ſold by

June 9. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, ſheriff.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT has been ſuggeſted in the public prints that the *Lectures upon Language, Eloquence, and Poetry*, lately delivered in this city, might be advantageouſly rendered the foundation of a permanent ſchool for cultivating the Belles Lettres. Inſtitutions of this kind are indeed common throughout Europe; and perhaps, there is not any vehicle for the communication of knowledge, which is better adapted to accompliſh it's object, or which has been more ſucceſsfully employed. The youthful mind being attracted by the ſemblance of pleaſure, which a mixt aſſembly and an evening meeting generally produce, will inſenſibly imbibe the uſeful with the agreeable, and from the ſame ſource recruit the ſpirits, and ſtrengthen the underſtanding.

If therefore, encouragement, adequate to the trouble of continuing the lectures alluded to, can be obtained, the lady will deem herſelf happy in being inſtrumental to the advancement of rational entertainment, and of enlarging, upon the following plan, the objects of academical ſtudies.

Let it, however, be remembered, that the exertions of a female ſhould, in this inſtance, be conſidered, independent of every other conſideration, as preſenting an example to be imitated and improved upon, by future candidates for literary fame; for the encouragment given to early attempts in ſcience, like the influence of the ſun upon the bloſſom, is neceſſary to their preſervation and maturity; and though we uſually conſult only our feelings in acknowledging the ſatiſfaction we have received from the talents and labours of another, yet, to the emulation excited by that acknowledgement, poſterity will probably be indebted, for ſuperior wiſdom, and more exquiſite gratifications.

Plan for eſtabliſhing a School to promote the *Study* of the *Belles Lettres.*

1ſt. It is propoſed that a ſociety be formed under the denomination of *The Society of Belles Lettres*, aſſociated for the purpoſe of cultivating the education of young ladies in the city of Philadelphia.

2d. That this ſociety conſiſt of 13 gentlemen, and as many ladies, who are to meet quarterly, in an academy opened for the inſtruction of young ladies in the French and Engliſh languages.

3d. That all ſubjects connected with ſuch a liberal inſtitution, ſhall be diſcuſſed, determined, and concluded by a majority of this council aſſembled.

4th. That this young ſeminary ſhall forever be governed by a lady capable of reading French and Engliſh; and who will engage herſelf to read the latter once in every fortnight, in ſome Public Hall, capable of holding at leaſt 300 perſons.

5th. That the benefit of this intitution ſhall extend to 100 ſubſcribers, excluſive of the members of the ſociety.

6th. That every ſubſcriber ſhall pay 8 dollars per annum, in four quarterly payments; for which a ticket will be delivered that will introduce ſuch ſubſcriber and two ladies into the public hall every fortnight, and one lady into the academy three times a week, in order to improve in French or Engliſh, at their option.

7th. That theſe weekly pupils ſhall be divided into three claſſes, to attend regularly at ſuch hours as ſhall be appointed by the governeſs.

8th. That examinations ſhall be held quarterly, and premiums be annually diſtributed to thoſe who ſhall diſplay any pre-eminence of merit.

9th. That this ſeminary ſhall be known and diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the French Academy of the city of Philadelphia, in which no lady unacquainted with Engliſh grammar, can be admitted, except the children of members or ſuch as they ſhall particularly elect, at quarterly meetings.

10th. That theſe rules ſhall be enlarged or contracted at the pleaſure of the ſociety, whoſe particular care is to be exerted, that this ſchool ſhall not interfere with any celebrated inſtitution already eſtabliſhed for the education of ladies. *Philadelphia, June 7.*

FOR SALE BY

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

At their *STORES* in Penn-ſtreet,

A large Aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Conſiſting, among others, of the following Articles,

ITALIAN and French ſattins and ſilks, cambricks and lawns
Light and dark chintzes, clouded ginghams, ſagathies and imperials
Coloured threads, tapes and buckrams
Superfine ſcarlet broadcloth, gilt and plain buttons
White and crimſon velvets
Nankeen and pink coloured calimancoes
Black princeſs ſtuff
White and coloured lamb and kid mens and womens gloves
Pins, ſewing ſilk, ſilk laces, ſkeleton wires, plumes, &c.
Green, blue, ſcarlet and white bunting
Drab, dove, white and olive mohair pluſhes
Worſted ſhag
Fine white and flowered moleſkin
Striped huſſar
Sattin laſtings
Drab royal ribs
Green, buff and white long pyle
Yellow Morocco ſkins
Chip and woolen hats
A variety of paint and houſe bruſhes and pewter ware in caſks
An aſſortment of coachmakers furniture
4d, 8d and ſheathing nails
Rod iron
Carpenters tools in cheſts
Hyſon teas in quarter cheſts
China ſoup and ſhallow plates in boxes
Queen ware in crates
Cinnamon
Anniſeed
Currants in barrels
Gunpowder in ditto
Madeira, Teneriffe and Fayal wines
Marble chimney pieces, paving tiles and ſlabs.

A Freſh Importation,

In the ſhips Harmony, Capt. Willet, from London, and the Philadelphia, Capt. Towers, from Amſterdam, by

Mordecai Lewis & Co.

Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge;
WHO HAVE FOR SALE

RUSSIA ſheetings
Ditto ſail-cloth
Ravens duck
Ruſſia diaper & huckaback
German dowlas
Ditto ſtripes
Ticklenburgs & oznabrigs
Platillas
Glazed linens
Striped hollands
Table cloths
Cambrics and lawns
Kentings & handkerchiefs
Gauzes black and white
Plain and white dimities
Iriſh and Ruſſia printed linens
Fine jeans, plain and figured
Stationary
Cutlery aſſorted, in packages
Gold and ſilver watches
Sagathies and duroys
Caſſimers
Calimancoes and durants
Princes ſtuff
Mens thread & cotton hoſe
Womens cotton ditto
A quantity of ſilk ſtockings, very cheap
Ditto Barcelona handkerchiefs
Linen handkerchiefs
Cotton and ſecterſoy romalls
A variety of ſilks
Ribbons in boxes
Ladies fans
Gloves and mitts
A great aſſortment of haberdaſhery
Some ſadlery
Hair-cloth for maltſters
With a great many articles in the dry good way, not enumerated

ALSO

French and Spaniſh brandy
London porter in hampers
Choice Bordeaux claret
Hyſon tea
Dry and ground white lead
Dry red lead, vermillion
Spaniſh brown and other paints
Ground redwood
Salt petre, borax
Whiting, chalk, copperas
Nails, ſteel, ſheet lead
Engliſh and German ſcythes
German cutting knives
Newcaſtle grindſtones
Tin ware in hogſheads
Feathers in bags and beds
Ruſſia matts and oacum
Filberts in bags
And a quantity of GIN in CASES 2aw2m

Pragers, Liebaert & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING

From on board the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, captain Sollet, from Amſterdam, and Opening for Sale at their Store in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry,

A General ASSORTMENT *of Genuine*

DRUGS:

ALSO,

Oznabrigs, ticklenburgs, Ruſſia ſheetings, German dowlaſs, heſſens and Rolls, gun-powder, ſaltpetre, &c.—*They have alſo for* SALE,

BLACK pepper, low priced printed linens, chintzes cottons and calicoes, Bandano, Barcelona and other ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton furniture checks, fine book muſlins, threads of all ſorts, tapes and bindings and twiſt buttons, coarſe and fine cloths, coatings, bearſkins, frizes, Lubeck duck, Marſeilles quilting, dimities plain and figured, Holland and Flanders linen and ſheetings, millinary, writing and poſt paper, ſnuff, tobacco, china, delph and earthen ware, jewellery, carpenters, joiners and coopers tools, Hermitage wine, breakfaſt and other teas, beſt Holland gin in caſes, ſnakeroot, Carolina indigo, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Dutch Scythes and German Straw Knives, with ſuitable WHETSTONES, and alſo a general and beſt Aſſortment of BOULTING CLOTHS. *May* 17. ff3tawtf

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Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in Hanover townſhip, Burlington county, on the night of the 29th of this inſtant, a Dutch ſervant man, named John Auguſt Molſen, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtraight built, rather ſlim, black ſtraight hair, light eyes, pale complexion: had on and took with him two ſutes of cloaths, viz. one coat and jacket mixt with red and blue, one pair of black velvet breeches, the other ſute of London brown, one pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of grey yarn ditto, new ſhoes, a new felt hat, two ſhirts, one oſnabrig, the other Dutch linen; took with him an iron grey mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, a ſmall black liſt on her back, trots and canters well; her near eye almoſt blind, with a lump on the near ſide of her noſe.

Any perſon taking up ſaid ſervant, and ſecuring him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and a further reward of fifteen ſhillings for the mare alone; to be paid by

May 30. THOMAS EARL, Junior.

ALLUM, indigo, copperas

Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag
Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Are now LANDING

From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork,

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags
New heavy cargo beef in barrels
Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8
Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed
Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods,

Suitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf.

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks. Senneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c. &c.

Bourdeaux Claret

Of a ſuperior quality, in bottles and in the wood:
Alſo, a few Hampers of

Fine light Iriſh Claret,

TO BE SOLD BY

ISAAC JONES,

In Cheſnut ſtreet, one door from the corner of Third ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Croſs-Keys;
Of whom may be had, as uſual,

A general Aſſortment of Liquors,

Both in bottles and on draught. Philad. June 6. 2w7

A QUANTITY OF

Live Oak and Red Cedar,

About 600 lb. of Beaver,

And a Parcel of

Raccoon and Foxes Skins,

FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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Now Landing at Hamilton's wharf,

out of the *Buon Genio*, captain Biſſon, from Cadiz, and for SALE by

Andrew Clow & Co.

A choice CARGO of

Sherry Wine,

Together with a parcel of freſh RAISINS in boxes and jars; unſhelled ALMONDS; OLIVES in jars; LEMONS in boxes; LEMON JUICE, CAPERS, and HAZLE NUTTS. May 25. eptf

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TO BE SOLD,

A New Phæton,

With Harneſs compleat, cheap for Caſh.
Enquire at the Harp and Crown, Third ſtreet.

Charles C. Polk,

(At the Corner of Almond and Front ſtreets)
Intends Carrying on,

Houſe, Ship and Sign Painting,

and GLAIZING—On very moderate terms.

Signs, Fire Buckets, &c.

painted in the beſt manner; old Paintings cleaned and varniſhed, and copal and japan varniſhes ſold in large or ſmall quantities by

Chriſtopher Wiſpart,

in Watkins's Alley, between Third-ſtreet and Moravian-Alley.

N. B. For ſale, two Riding Chairs; one entirely new with iron axle-tree and braſs caps; the other ſecond hand and in good repair. 4tm.

Taunton Iron-Works

FOR SALE:

CONSISTING of a Furnace, and Forge adjoining, in exceeding good order; Part of a Saw Mill; 3000 Cords of Wood already cut, and every Article neceſſary for carrying on ſaid Works, with the Tract of Woodland which the Works are upon, and a very large Body of good Ore: the Caſtings and Bar Iron are well known to be equal to any at market.

The above Works are ſituate in Burlington county, Weſt-Jerſey, diſtant 17 miles from Philadelphia and 8 miles from a navigable creek leading to the ſame.

Bar or Pig Iron will be received in payment for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe. For further particulars pleaſe apply at ſaid Works, to

Taunton, May 29. 1awtf. GEORGE HASTINGS.

ALL perſons are cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment of a bond given by the ſubſcriber, ſome time laſt year, to John Thomas, of Northumberland county, for 167l. (part of which is paid) as ſaid Thomas refuſes to make good the conditions for which ſaid bond was given, and the further diſcharge of it will of courſe be diſputed.

CHRISTOPHER ROYER.
Berks County, Bethel Townſhip, June 1ſt, 1787.

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures,
Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7-8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & chequered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Mair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateens
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt

GAUSES,

French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chamberry lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf

Knox & Henderſon,

—Front ſtreet, three Doors above Market ſtreet—
Have Imported in the ſhips, *Harmony* from *London*, and *Grange* from *Liverpool*,
A General ASSORTMENT of

European and Eaſt-India Goods,

Which they are now OPENING for SALE, *viz.*

IRISH linens and ſheetings
Brown and white Ruſſia ditto
German and Scotch dowlas
Brown ſileſias and oznaburgs
Calicoes and printed cottons
Furniture ditto
A beautiful aſſortment of chintzes
Printed linen handkerchiefs
Check and blue paſte dit.
Tablecloths of all ſizes
Plain, checquered and corded muſlins
Plain, figured and ſtriped lawns
Striped and flowered bordered lawn handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto aprons
A compleat aſſortment of Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs
Ditto china and faſhionable gauze ribbons
Green, black and crimſon perſian taffities
Flowered and ſpotted bandanoes
4-4 and 6-4 book muſlins
Jeans, Jeanets and fuſtians
Dutch cords and India dimities
Printed dit. for waiſtcoats
Velverets, corduroys and thickſetts
7-8, 4-4 and apron width checks
7-8, 4-4 bedticks
Black and coloured ſewing ſilks
Tammies and durants
Sattinets and laſtings
Black ſquare modes
Womens thread and cotton ſtockings
Mens plain and ribbed dit.
Ladies jean and linen gloves
Ditto habit ditto
Mens thread ditto
Round and cock'd hats
Quality and ſhoe bindings
Threads and twiſts
Needle wrought buttons
Pins, needles and tapes, &c. &c. &c.

——Likewiſe, in aſſorted Packages——

Iriſh Linens, Calicoes & Chintzes,

Jeans and Fuſtians, Ounce Threads, Checks, Hats, &c.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK*, containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—
Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe*,
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young*,
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh*; Alſo,
One loan-office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUEL YOUNG.* etf

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WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living at the Indian Queen tavern, near the 8 mile ſtone, on the Briſtol road—A Bay MARE, ſuppoſed to be about 3 years old, 13 and a half hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and three of her feet white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

May 12. JOSEPH DAVIDS.

TO BE SOLD, A

HOUSE and Lot in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, in a good ſtand for buſineſs.

Alſo, a ſmall FARM near Frankfort, containing about 40 acres of land, ten of which are meadow: there are on ſaid farm, a neat ſtone houſe, a frame barn, a ſtone milk houſe, a garden encloſed by a cedar fence, and a young orchard containing a variety of the beſt grafted fruit trees. This farm yielded laſt year a rent of 70l.

The terms of payment for the above Houſe and Lot, and Farm, will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. Enquire of *MATTHEW M'CONNELL*, in Second ſtreet. May 31

TO BE SOLD,
(And entered on immediately)

AN agreeable Country Seat; ſituate between the Wiſſahickon or Falls road, and the road to Germantown, in Turner's lane, with 18 acres of land in high cultivation. A large garden in good order, and a young orchard of the beſt apple trees, &c.

The terms of ſale are, one third ready money, and the remainder in yearly payments; an undoubted title will be given, free from all claims whatſoever.

This Seat is in poſſeſſion of JOHN HOLKER eſq. to whom application may be made for further particulars. Philadelphia, March 22 eptf

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To be Sold or Let,

(And may be entered upon immediately)

THAT elegant Country Seat, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, in the Northern-Liberties, below the Falls; together with a Coach Houſe, Stables, and a large Garden with excellent fruit trees. For terms apply to

April 16. 3tawtf *PETER MILLER.*

N. B. This Place was formerly occupied by his Excellency the Chevalier *Luzerne*.

Likewiſe, to be Let—A large, commodious HOUSE, the corner of Arch and Fourth ſtreets, with Garden, Stable, and Coach-houſe, in excellent repair, and one of the beſt houſes in this city. Enquire as above.

THAT convenient three ſtory Brick HOUSE, with the STORES belonging to it, late in the tenure of *Peter Wikoff*; ſituate in Water ſtreet, between Race and Arch ſtreets; poſſeſſion of the ſame can be given immediately. Enquire of Mr. *Peter Wikoff*, or *De Heyder Veydt & Co.* in Second ſtreet, between Race and Arch ſtreets April 20.

To be Sold Cheap,

A HEALTHY, ſtout, Negro WENCH, about 29 years of age: ſhe is an excellent cook; underſtands all kinds of houſe work, and is perfectly honeſt: ſhe is regiſtered according to law. Enquire of the Printers. *May* 28 tf

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A Place wanted for Caſh,

about 6 or 10 miles from this city. Apply to

Frederick Wilhelm Starman,
In Fifth ſtreet between Market and Arch ſtreets.
Philadelphia, May 30. twſ

TO BE LET, A

A large, elegant, and commodious

HOUSE,

At the Corner of Vine and Third ſtreets. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL. 3tawtf

Who has alſo ſome *PASTURE GROUND* to Let, nearly adjoining to the South ſtreet of this city.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the old York road, about ſeven miles from the city containing 90 acres. There is on ſaid premiſes a good two-ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, a ſtone kitchen, with a pump near the door, a ſtone milk houſe, in which is a never failing ſpring of excellent water, a large ſtone barn, a frame barn and other out-houſes, a thriving apple orchard, with other fruit trees; about 17 acres of meadow, the greater part well watered; the plough land is well improved, and natural for paſture or grain, a proportion of woodland; the whole under good fence. Alſo, a tenement and lot of ground adjoining to the above, containing 24 acres. There is on ſaid lot a log houſe and barn, nearly one half wood land. This is beautifully ſituated, and might ſuit to be divided into ſmall lots, it having a good front on the public road, and a large proportion of wood to each lot—The whole to be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. June 5. JOHN NICE

To be Sold at Private Sale.

THAT valuable PLANTATION formerly the property of Wilſon Hunt, Eſquire, in the townſhip of Maidenhead and county of Hunterdon, New Jerſey, lying on the poſt road between New York and Philadelphia, eight miles from Trenton, and four from Princeton, containing upwards of four hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, one hundred and fifty of which is good Engliſh meadow, which will produce one hundred and ſeventy tons of hay annually; the upland is rich and fine for any kind of grain, and very natural to graſs; forty-five acres of fine thrifty timber, of the beſt kind, a large bearing orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, two good barns, and a new hovel, that will contain upon the upper ſtory ten tons of hay; a well of good water near the dwelling-houſe, and about the middle of the plantation is a delightful eminence, that commands at one view the whole farm. For terms apply to William Neilſon, Eſquire, New-York, Abraham Hunt, Trenton, Archibald Mercer, Millſtone, or the Subſcriber on the premiſes.

May 22. 1awtf JOHN P. SCHENK.

Six Pence Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 24th ult a Servant Girl, named ELIZABETH GEORGE, about 21 years old, five feet ſeven inches high, or thereabout, large boned, ſandy hair, ſwarthy complexion, black eyes, much freckled on the face and arms. Had on and took away, a black bonnet, green baize ſhort gown, light blue moreen and brown ſkirts, ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever ſecures ſaid girl, and lodges her in the Workhouſe, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JOSEPH PLOWMAN,
In Cheſnut, near Front-ſtreet.

All perſons are forbid to harbour her, at their peril.
June 7. 1ſtutf

STRAYED from the ſtable-yard of the ſubſcriber in Fourth ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce ſtreets, on Wedneſday evening the 30th of May, a Red COW, ſuppoſed to be about 9 years old, with a white udder and wide horns—Alſo, a dark Brown COW, almoſt black, about 5 years old, with white udder, the horns ſhort and turning inwards at top: further marks are not recollected. Whoever will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by

June 4. *SAMUEL POWEL.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1787. [No. 2606.]

Sales at Auction.

This Day, the 13th Inſtant,

At the City Auction-Store,

At 12 o'Clock, will be Sold—A fine, new, London made

PIANO FORTE:

LIKEWISE,

Some choice Claret in Caſes of 3 Dozen each;

Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture;

With a Quantity of GROCERIES, as uſual.

June 13.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

N. B For Private Sale, an elegant Table Sett of ENAMELLED CHINA.

THIS DAY,

Will be Sold at the City Auction-Store,

At 10 o'Clock in the Morning,

Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture;

GROCERIES;

Excellent Bottled Claret

In Caſes of three and four Dozen each;

And a Quantity of the beſt Engliſh

Graſs and Cradling Scythes,

from 42 to 54 inches long. *June* 13.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

On Friday Next,

The 15th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,

At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore,

Will begin the Sale of a large and freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon, as uſual. June 11.

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

On Friday Next,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the

Southwark Auction-Store,

Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Alſo, a QUANTITY of

Mahogany Chairs, dining, card & tea Tables.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 16th Inſt.

At the *Coffee-Houſe*, at *One* o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 24 acres, part of which is woodland; ſituate in Blockly townſhip Philadelphia county, the eſtate of Lydia Morris, deceaſed. Any perſon inclined to view the premiſes, are requeſted to apply to *Iſaac Warner*, of Blockly, or *Nathan Gibſon*, of Kingſeſſing townſhip, who will ſhew the ſame, and make an indiſputable title when ſold. Philadelphia, June 6.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

* * *

This Day is Publiſhed, and Sold by

Thomas Dobſon,

At the NEW BOOK STORE in Second ſtreet, ſecond door above Cheſnut ſtreet—*Price only* 1/6

A SHORT

REVIEW

OF THE

Political State of Great-Britain,

At the Commencement of the Year 1787.

This Publication is aſcribed to the celebrated Author of *Junius's Letters*; and the demand for it has been ſo extraordinary, that no leſs than Seven Editions of it have been ſold off in London, in the courſe of a few months.

FRAGMENTS

ON THE

Confederation of the American States.

Price 6d.

T. DOBSON *alſo has for* SALE,

The Taſk, a poem, by William Cowper, eſquire—5ſ.

And a very extenſive and valuable Aſſortment of *BOOKS* in the various branches of literature, and a General Aſſortment of *STATIONARY.* w&ſtf

---

Juſt Publiſhed, and now ſelling by *Hall* and *Sellers*, *J. Crukſhank*, and *Young* and *M'Culloch*, (Price 7/6 bound, or 6/ in blue covers.)

A

DEFENCE

OF THE

Conſtitutions of Government

OF THE

UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

And a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.

All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

Clock and Watch Maker,

In Front ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,

MUSICAL and plain clocks, clock movements, japanned clock faces, gold and ſilver watches, patent ſeconds ditto, caſt and forged clock work, large Turkey oil ſtones, ſilverſmiths drawing plates; alſo, an aſſortment of clock and watch makers tools and materials, files, &c. May 18. 7t.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſagathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long lawn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.
24 1-2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained. As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges, paid by.

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F. & Co.

Nothern-Liberty Auction Store, June 9. 1787.

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, *May* 30, 1787.

THE Creditors of *Metzger* and *Getting*, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the 15th inſtant, to one of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN MELBECK, } Aſſignees,
FREDERICK HEISZ, }

eptf

Philadelphia, June 7.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1787.

GRAND-LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Videll's alley, on *Monday* the 18th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, A M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges under their Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry. eptd

Wanted, a Wet Nurſe, with a good breaſt of milk, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

Doctor *Gardette*, Dentiſt,

HAS the honor of informing his Friends, and the Public, that he has returned from his tour, and that he practices, as uſual, the different branches of his profeſſion. His place of abode is, as formerly, the firſt door from the corner of Third, in Pear ſtreet, next door to the Young Ladies Academy, where he may be ſpoke with from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

N. B. His Dentrifice, &c. may be had at all times at the above place. May 28. eoptf

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Joſeph Dickinſon,

Paper-Hanging Manufacturer,

In Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

RETURNS his unfeigned acknowledgments of the Public favours: he is fully enabled and determined to underſell all imported papers; and notwithſtanding his place of abode is a little remote from the centrical part of buſineſs, he is certain that he ſells at leaſt three times the quantity that is ſold by any importer in this ſtate; and will warrant his paper and colours to ſtand better than imported paper, being calculated to ſuit the nature of this climate; and as importation evidently hath nearly drained America of ſpecie, which appears to me to cauſe the preſent confuſion and general calamity. To facilitate buſineſs I will take Produce and every current Money.

N. B. Paper put on with the greateſt ſecurity and expedition. Thoſe who ſell again may be ſupplied with any quantity, and a reaſonable allowance—Country orders ſtrictly fulfilled. *June* 5 wſw

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For Charter,

The Ship REBECCA,

CORNELIUS GRINNELL;

A Good veſſel, two years old, will carry about 1600 barrels, and is ready for ſea. For terms enquire of JAMES & SHOEMAKER,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A

LONG BOAT.

May 30 eptf

For Port-Royal, *Virginia,*

The SHIP MERCURY,

Phillip Howland, Maſter;

WILL ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to

June 8. eptf. *Duncan Ingraham, junior.*

For CORK,

The Ship MARY,

Robert Wilſon, Maſter;

WILL ſail in about 3 weeks. For Paſſage only apply to *May* 25 eptf

Willing, Morris & Swanwick.

For Madeira,

The Brig MISSOURI,

FLORENCE DONOVAN, Maſter;

NOW lying at Turnbull's wharf. For freight or paſſage apply to

BARCLAY, BROWN & Co.

Who have for ſale, imported in ſaid veſſel from Dublin, 7-8 and yard-wide linens, women's everlaſting ſhoes in trunks; Antigua Rum for Sale.

May 29. eptf

FOR

Sale or Charter,

The Sloop WINTHROP,

MATHEW HILLMAN, Maſter;

A Staunch, good veſſel; a prime ſailer, and will carry about 750 barrels. For terms apply to

HEWES & ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, June 12 eptf.

LAST NOTICE.

In the Caſe of John Figel, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Figel, of the city of Philadelphia, innholder and dealer, and he being declared bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on *Thurſday* the 31ſt day of May inſtant, on *Tueſday* the 19th day of June next, and on *Tueſday* the 10th day of July following, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the ſaid days, at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the ſecond meeting to chuſe aſſignees; and at the laſt meeting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give notice thereof to the ſubſcriber.

By Order of the Commiſſioners.

JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

Office Watkins's Alley, May 29. 1787 30 6.13

SECOND NOTICE.

In the Caſe of John Hellings,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt *John Hellings*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant and dealer; and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on Thurſday the 7th day of June, inſtant; on Friday the 22d of the ſame month, and on Tueſday the 17th day of July following, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of the ſaid days, at the ſtate houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects—When and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the ſecond meeting to chuſe aſſignees, and at the laſt meeting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give notice thereof to the ſubſcriber.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

Office, Watkins's alley, *June* 5, 1787. 6 13 20

WANTED,

TWO GELDINGS for the ſaddle, well broke, 14 and a half or 15 hands high, ſwitch tail and flowing mane, well turned, with a good carriage, &c. colour either a dapple grey or black, not exceeding 6 years old; a good price will be given. Apply to *ALEXANDER ANDERSON*, ſix doors above Front ſtreet, in Vine ſtreet. *June* 6. w&ſ6t

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TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE with or without the ſtores up the alley, now in the tenure of Robertſon and Smith, ſix doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Spruce-ſtreet,

eoptf WM. MOORE.

Iſaac Connoly,

WHO has for ſeveral years paſt kept the well known Inn at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia, begs leave to inform the Public, that he has removed to the town of Harriſburg, where he continues in his former line of buſineſs; and hopes that the reaſonable terms on which he furniſhes the beſt accommodations for travellers and their horſes, will enſure him a continuance of that favour and encouragement with which they have hitherto been pleaſed to honor him.

Philadelphia, June 7. ftuf

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May* 21

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

A few HOGSHEADS Prime

Muſcovado Sugar

FOR SALE, BY

Robert M'Clenachan,

At his Wet-Good Store, the ſouthweſt corner of Arch and Third ſtreets. wmſ.

Now Landing,

From on board the ſchooner Fox, Captain Lowrey, juſt arrived from Jamaica, at the lower end of Hazlehurſt's Wharf, choice high proof

Jamaica Spirits,

In Hogſheads and Barrels

COFFEE in Barrels.

THOMAS MACKIE & Co.

Philadelphia, June 12. 2

FOR SALE BY

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

A choice CARGO of

Jamaica Spirits,

Juſt landed out of the ſhip Mary, from Lucea. eptf

FOR SALE BY

Benjamin Morgan,

At his STORE on Stamper's Wharf, below the Drawbridge,

PEnnſylvania refined bar iron, of the firſt quality, neatly drawn
Dutch ovens, pots, kettles, ſkillets, cart boxes and window weights of different ſizes
American, German and Engliſh ſteel
Frying pans, Engliſh ſcythes
Loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars, by the hogſhead barrel
Weſt-India and country rum
Molaſſes
Coffee
A quantity of excellent bohea tea, in quarter-cheſts
Flour,——Corn,——Mackarel
56 lb. weights, &c. &c.——All of which he will ſell low, for caſh, or ſhort credit eoptf

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Now Landing at Hamilton's wharf,

out of the *Buon Genio*, captain Biſſon, from Cadiz, and for SALE by

Andrew Clow & Co.

A choice CARGO of

Sherry Wine,

Together with a parcel of freſh RAISINS in boxes and jars; unſhelled ALMONDS; OLIVES in jars; LEMONS in boxes; LEMON JUICE, CAPERS, and HAZLE NUTTS. May 25. eptf

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A QUANTITY OF

Live Oak and Red Cedar,

About 600 lb. of Beaver,

And a Parcel of

Raccoon and Foxes Skins,

FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks, Senneca, ſnake root in hhds. &c. &c.

Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Are now LANDING

From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork,

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags
New heavy cargo beef in barrels
Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8
Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed
Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods,

Suitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf.

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag

Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,

AND

Fayal and Pico Wines,

Juſt arrived, and for Sale by

ROSS & VAUGHAN.

Iriſh Linens

Of every denomination, plain and printed, juſt arrived

Per the Dublin Packet,

For ſale on moderate terms, by

THOMAS LEA,

Front ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

May 7, mwftf

Genuine, ſterling, Madeira Wines,

in pipes and half pipes;

Georgia Rice, Spermaceti Candles,

SOAL LEATHER; GIN in caſes;

A few Barrels

Spirits Turpentine and Varniſh;

A Quantity of Excellent New-England

SCYTHES;

And, as Uſual,

Starch and Hair-Powder,

TO BE SOLD BY

Pickering & Hodgden,

At their Stores on Mifflin's Wharf, between Race and Vine ſtreets. Philadelphia, May 11. mwſtf

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JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ruby, capt. *Smith* from London, and Sophia, *Burrows* from Briſtol, and for *SALE* by

James C. & Sam. W. Fiſher,

At their *Store* the Corner of Arch ſtreet, and Front ſtreets,

A Variety of elegant faſhionable buttons of the neweſt patterns
Window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9
Sheet glaſs and aſſorted glaſs ware
Nails 3d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d.
Tin in boxes N° 1, 2, 3 x
Read lead in ſmall caſks
Shot N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—B.
Double Glouceſter cheeſe in prime order
Beſt London porter.

They have alſo for Sale—Almonds in ſhells, excellent keg raiſins, Turkey oil ſtones, aſſorted ironmongery in caſks, and a variety of DRY GOODS, as uſual. *May* 24. mwf

FROM THE INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, printed at BOSTON

IN our laſt ſpeculation we expreſſed our ſurprize, that a government which is free almoſt to exceſs, ſhould want the love and veneration of that claſs of the people whoſe rights and privileges are ſo peculiarly connected with its preſervation. But it is to be conſidered that they have once ſubverted and again formed a conſtitution. Their complete ſucceſs in both attempts has extinguiſhed all their ideas of the difficulty and hazard of this operation; and accordingly, they ſeem to think it as eaſy and ſafe to change the government as the repreſentatives. We have already conſidered ſome of the cauſes which have produced this perverſion of opinions. It is not ſtrange that people, with little information or leiſure, with violent prejudices and infinite credulity, ſhould make indifferent politicians. But it remains a ſubject of amazement, that the men of ſpeculation and refinement have wandered ſtill more widely from the path of duty and good ſenſe. It will be amuſing to review the extravagancies of theſe framers of hypotheſis. They conſidered the conteſt with Britain, as involving the fate of liberty and ſcience. To animate and recompence their ſufferings and toils during the conflict, their ardent enthuſiaſm had anticipated a ſyſtem of government too pure for a ſtate of imperfection. When they found, that for the firſt time, in the hiſtory of man, a nation was allowed by Providence to reduce to practice, the ſchemes which Plato and Harrington had only ſketched upon paper, they expected a conſtitution which ſhould be perfect and perpetual. Politics has produced enthuſiaſts as well as religion—and in the theory of our conſtitution, they could trace their fancied model of perfection. To the mind of the dreamer in ſpeculation, the government was a phantom, and to adorn it, his fancy had ſtolen from the evening cloud the gaudieſt of its hues; he had dipped his pencil in the rainbow to portray a picture of national felicity for admiration to gaze at. Then was the time to tell of virtue being raiſed from the dungeon, where prieſts and tyrants had confined her; and that ſcience had been courted from the ſkies to meet her. Then was the time to talk of reſtoring the golden age, without being laughed at; and many ſeemed to believe that a political millennium was going to commence.

But here end our heroes. When they quitted the theory to attend to the adminiſtration of government, they deſcended to vulgar proſe, they found that their admired plan of freedom of election had produced a too faithful repreſentation of the electors: and that ſomething more, and ſomething worſe than the public wiſdom and integrity, were repreſented. They often heard the unmeaning din of vulgar clamour excited to make that odious which was right, and that popular which was wrong.

They well knew that the laws were made ſupreme, and that politics ſhould have no paſſions. Yet it was ſoon perceived that the legiſlators themſelves ſometimes felt, and too often feared and obeyed the ſudden paſſions and ignorant prejudices of their conſtituents. They expected a government by laws, and not by men; and they were chagrined to ſee that the feelings of the people were not only conſulted in all inſtances, but that, in many, they were allowed to legiſlate. They had hoped that the ſupreme power would prove, to all legal purpoſes, omnipotent—and they were thrown into abſolute deſpair, when they found that not only individuals, but conventions, and other bodies of men, unknown to the conſtitution, preſumed to reviſe, and in effect to repeal the acts of the legiſlature. Beſides, the firſt years of the millennium had fallen far ſhort of the expected felicity. But when a mad people flew to arms, when they found that in ſpite of the indocile and impenetrable ſtupidity of the inſurgents, there was ſo much meaning in their wickedneſs; and that the reaſonings of great numbers who eſpouſed the cauſe of government, were almoſt as hoſtile as the violence of the other party, they gave way to their ſpleen and diſappointment, and declared their conviction that a Republican government was impracticable and abſurd. They argued, as they ſaid, from facts as well as from principles, that ſuch a government was curſed with inherent inefficiency; and that property was more precarious than under a deſpot: A deſpot, they ſaid, is a man, and would fear the retaliation of his tyranny: But an enthuſiaſtic majority, ſteeled againſt compaſſion, and blind to reaſon, are equally ſheltered from ſhame and puniſhment. The theory of the conſtitution has not eſcaped the havoc of their faſtidious criticiſm. And they have ſeen, with complacency, the ſtupid fury of Shays and his banditti employed to introduce a more ſtable government, whoſe powers they predicted, would ſoon be lodged in the hands of abler men. They raved about monarchy, as if we were ripe for it; and as if we were willing to take from the plough-tail or dram ſhop, ſome vociferous committee-man, and to array him in royal purple, with all the ſplendor of a King of the Gypſies.—So far as we may argue from the ſympathy which fools and knaves have for their fellows; and from the fact of Luke Day's influence in the rebellion, the preſumption is, that our king, whenever Providence in its wrath ſhall ſend us one, will be a blockhead or a raſcal.

The ſons of ſcience who have adopted this reprehenſible mode of reaſoning, are notwithſtanding, the moſt ſincere lovers of their country: They are not the men to ſubvert empires. I will repeat, for their conſideration, ſome obſervations, which tho' trite, are not unreaſonable.

The idea of a royal or ariſtocrical government for America is very abſurd. It is repugnant to the genius, and totally incompatible with the circumſtances of our country. Our intereſts and our choice have made us republicans—We are too poor to maintain, and too proud to acknowledge a king. The ſpirit of finance and the oſtentation of power would create burdens—Theſe would produce the Shay's and Wheelers'. The army muſt be augmented—Diſcontent and oppreſſion would augment of conſequence. But this is mere idle ſpeculation—for every honeſt man is ſurely bound to give his ſupport to the exiſting government, until its power becomes intolerable. A change, though for the better, is always to be deplored by the generation in which it is affected. Much is loſt, and more is hazarded. Our republic has not yet been allowed a fair trial. The rebellion has called forth its powers, and pointed out moſt clearly the means of giving it ſtability, let us, therefore, cheriſh and defend our conſtitution; and when time and wealth ſhall have corrupted it, and poſterity may perform the melancholy taſk of laying, in human blood and miſery, as we have done, the foundation of another government. We who are now upon the ſtage, bear upon our memories too deep an impreſſion of the miſeries of the laſt revolution to think of attempting another.

It is an Herculean labour to detail our political abſurdities. Since the days of Cromwell there has not been an inſtance of ſuch general infatuation. But while almoſt every tavern, and converſation circle were infeſted with the harrangues of the emiſſaries of treaſon, who without fear or meaſure reviled the government, and without ſhame preverted the truth, the opinions of the people at large were inevitably tainted with the impurity of the ſource from which they were derived.

Nor was the agency of rebel emiſſaries the only cauſe of popular error. Where ſo much uneaſineſs prevailed againſt government, they could not be perſuaded that all was right. The ſufferers, many ſuppoſed, were the beſt able to decide upon the reality of their grievances; and ſo many honeſt men would not combine to deceive them. The general court, in their laſt ſeſſion, had given ſome colour to their preſumptions, and no ſmall conſequence to the party, by the minute attention which they paid to their complaints, before they adopted meaſures to ſuppreſs the rebellion; and by the laws of an unprecedented nature, enacted for their relief Great numbers took their fears for their counſellors, and tho't it raſhneſs to contend againſt the invincible hoſt of inſurgents. Another ſtate tax, was more dreaded by many, than the ſubverſion of goverment.—Some ſaid, very gravely, Shays himſelf is for goverment; while others, as abſurdly, in the zeal of their philanthrophy againſt ſhedding blood, ſeemed wholly to forget that the right of ſelf-defence belongs to rulers as plainly as to private men. In matters of etiquette and punctillio, the apoſtles of miſchief ſeemed agreed, that it was more proper for the rulers of a great commonwealth, than for the leaders of a ragged banditti, to make conceſſions. Diſappointed men have hoped to gratify their ambition or their revenge. The abolition of public and private debts has been a favorite object with ſome: Others (ſuch has been the extreme of phrenzy) have contended for an equal diſtribution of property. While the giddy multitude have enjoyed the buſtle of parties, and have found amuſement in deſtruction.

With what impreſſions will the impartial world peruſe the record of theſe facts? They will be ready to affirm, with the lunatic, that all the world had gone mad, except a few, who for their ſobriety, were confined in Bedlam.

CAMILLUS.

* * *

From the Connecticut Magazine.

The MAMMOTH or BIG BUFFALO.

[From JEFFERSON's Notes of Virginia, a work not yet publiſhed.]

OUR quadrupeds have been moſtly deſcribed by Linnæus and Mon. de Buffon. Of theſe the Mammoth, or Big Buffalo, as called by the Indians, muſt certainly have been the largeſt. Their tradition is, that he was carnivorous and ſtill exiſts in the northern parts of America. A delegation of warriors from the Delaware tribe having viſited the governor of Virginia, during the preſent revolution, on matters of buſineſs, after theſe had been diſcuſſed and ſettled in council, the governor aſked them ſome queſtions relative to their country, and among others, what they knew or had heard of the animal whoſe bones were found at the Saltlick, on the Ohio. The chief ſpeaker immediately put himſelf into an attitude of oratory, and with a pomp ſuited to what he conceived the elevation of the ſubject, informed him that it was a tradition handed down from their fathers—"That in ancient times a herd of theſe tremenduous animals came to the big-bone licks, and began an univerſal deſtruction of the bear, deer, elks, buffaloes and other animals which had been created for the Indians: That the great man above, looking down and ſeeing this, was ſo enraged, that he ſeized his lightning, deſcended on earth, ſeated himſelf on a neighbouring mountain, on a rock of which his ſeat and the print of his feet are ſtill to be ſeen, and hurled his bolts among them until the whole were ſlaughtered, except the big bull, who preſenting his forehead to the ſhafts, ſhook them off as they fell; but miſſing one at length, it wounded him in the ſide; whereupon, ſpringing round, he bounded over the the Ohio, over the Wabache, the Illinois, and finally over the great lakes, where he is living at this day." It is well known, that on the Ohio and in many parts of America farther north, tuſks, grinders and ſkeletons of unparalleled magnitude, are found in great numbers, ſome lying on the ſurface of the earth, and ſome a little below it. A Mr. Stanley, taken priſoner by the Indians, near the mouth of the Taniſſee, relates, that after being transferred through ſeveral tribes, from one to another, he was at length carried over the mountains weſt of the Miſſouri, to a river which runs weſtwardly, that theſe bones abounded there; and that the natives deſcribed to him the animal to which they belonged, as ſtill exiſting in the northern parts of their country; from which deſcription he judged it to be an elephant. Bones of the ſame kind have been lately found, ſome feet below the ſurface of the earth, in ſalines opened on the north Holſton, a branch of the Taniſſee, about the latitude of 36d. 30m north. From the accounts publiſhed in Europe, I ſuppoſe it to be decided, that theſe are of the ſame kind with thoſe found in Siberia. Inſtances are mentioned of like animal remains found in the more ſouthern climates of both hemiſpheres; but they are either ſo looſely mentioned as to leave a doubt of the fact, or ſo inaccurately deſcribed as not to authoriſe the claſſing of them with the great northern bones, or ſo rare as to found a ſuſpicion that they have been carried thither from more northern regions. So that on the whole, there ſeems to be no certain veſtiges of the exiſtence of this animal further ſouth than the ſalines laſt mentioned. It is remarkable that the tuſks and ſkeletons have been aſcribed by the naturaliſts of Europe to the elephant, while the grinders have been given to the hippopotamus, or river horſe. Yet it is acknowledged that the tuſks and ſkeletons are much larger than thoſe of the elephant, and the grinders many times greater than thoſe of the hippopotamus, and eſſentially different in form.—Wherever theſe grinders are found, there alſo we find the tuſks and ſkeleton; but no ſkeleton of the hippopotamus, nor grinders of the elephant. It will not be ſaid that the hippopotamus and the elephant came always to the ſame ſpot, the former to depoſit his grinders, and the latter his tuſks and ſkeleton. For what became of the parts not depoſited there? We muſt agree then that theſe remains belong to each other, that they are of one and the ſame animal, that this was not a hippopotamus, becauſe the hippopotamus had no tuſks nor ſuch a frame, and becauſe the grinders differ in their ſize, as well as in the number and form of their points. That it was not an elephant I think aſcertained by proofs equally deciſive. I will not avail myſelf of the authority of the celebrated anatomiſt*, who, from an examination of the form and ſtructure of the tuſks, has declared they were eſſentially different from thoſe of the elephant; becauſe another anatomiſt†, equally celebrated, has declared, on a like examination, that they are preciſely the ſame. 1ſt, The ſkeleton of the Mammoth, (for ſo the incognitum has been called) beſpeaks an animal of five or ſix times the cubick volume of the elephant, as Mon. de Buffon has admitted. 2d, The grinders are five times as large, are ſquare, and the grinding ſurface ſtubbed with four or five rows of blunt points; whereas thoſe of the elephant are broad and thin, and their grinding ſurface flat. 3d, I have never heard an inſtance, and ſuppoſe there has been none, of the grinder of an elephant being found in America. From the known temperature and conſtitution of the elephant, he could never have exiſted in thoſe regions where the remains of the Mammoth have been found. The elephant is a native only of the torrid zone and its vicinities. If with the aſſiſtance of warm apartments and warm cloathing, he has been preſerved in life, in the temperate climates of Europe, it has only been for a ſmall portion of what would have been his natural period, and no inſtance of his multiplication in them has ever been known. But no bones of the Mammoth, as I have before obſerved, have been ever found further ſouth than the ſalines of the Holſton, and they have been found as far north as the Artick circle. Thoſe therefore who are of opinion that the elephant and Mammoth are the ſame muſt believe, 1. That the elephant known to us can exiſt and multiply in the frozen zone; or, 2d. That an internal fire may once have warmed thoſe regions, and ſince abandoned them, of which however the globe exhibits no unequivocal indications; or, 3. That the obliquity of the ecliptick, when theſe elephants lived, was ſo great as to include within the tropicks all thoſe regions in which the bones are found; the trophicks being, as it is before obſerved, the natural limits of habitation for the elephant. But if it be admitted that this obliquity has really decreaſed, and we adopt the higheſt rate of decreaſe yet pretended, that is, of one minute in a century, to tranſfer the northern trophick to the artick circle, would carry the exiſtence of theſe ſuppoſed elephants 250,000 years back; a period far beyond our conception of the duration of animal bones left expoſed to the open air, as theſe are in many inſtances. Beſides, though theſe regions would then be ſuppoſed within the trophicks, yet their winters would have been too ſevere for the ſenſibility of the elephant. They would have had too but one day and one night in the year, a circumſtance to which we have no reaſon to ſuppoſe the nature of the elephant fitted.

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* Hunter.

† D'Aubenton.

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FROM THE WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

SENTENCE of DEATH againſt John Wheeler, Henry M'Cullock, Jaſon Parmiter, Daniel Luddington, Alpheus Colten, and James White, for TREASON, paſſed at the Supreme Judicial Court at Northampton, the 21ſt of April, 1787. Pronounced by the Honorable WILLIAM CUSHING, eſquire, Chief Juſtice, viz.

Priſoners at the Bar!

YOU have been ſeverally indicted, fairly tried, and found guilty upon the fulleſt evidence, of the heinous, all deſtructive crime of treaſon, of renouncing your allegiance to the community and its laws, from which you received protection to your perſons and eſtates, of conſpiring to levy and actually levying a public cruel war againſt your fellow countrymen, to overthrow the whole adminiſtration of public juſtice, to ſubvert all rule and government, and to reduce the people to lawleſs power, anarchy and confuſion, and for theſe horrid purpoſes, of frequently and traiterouſly aſſembling in arms and warlike array, plundering, captivating, killing and murdering divers good and peaceable citizens of the commonwealth.

Standing convicted of theſe horrid treaſons, the attorney general has been obliged, by the duty of his office, to move for the judgment of law, which is DEATH, to be awarded againſt each of you for your offence. It becomes you now to arouſe ſpeedily to a ſenſe of the nature and aggravation of your crimes, and of that heavy weight of guilt which is brought upon you, by raiſing in arms againſt government, which is the only mean that heaven hath put into our hands to ſecure the bleſſings of ſociety againſt the violence of wicked, paſſionate and reſtleſs men; your guilt by riſing up in rebellion againſt that free and excellent conſtitution, which has been the admiration of the world, which but a few years ſince, was expreſsly and ſolemnly eſtabliſhed by the great body of the people throughout the whole ſtate, for themſelves and their poſterity, and adapted as much as human wiſdom could deviſe, to guard all the civil and ſacred rights of every ſubject, to ſecure their peace and every thing that is held dear in ſociety. You have with an inveterate ſpirit conſpired and riſen up in arms from time to time, againſt the adminiſtration of public juſtice, with threats and violence, and with a high hand ſtopping or endeavouring to ſtop the whole courſe and execution of the laws, the only regular means that can be inſtituted to redreſs all private injuries, the only dread of and ſecurity againſt the midnight burglar and the highway robber and aſſaſſin.

Inſtead of obeying that ſacred law of charity, of kindneſs, of mutual good will, of following peace with all men, and as much as poſſible, promoting one another's happineſs, ſo ſtrictly commanded by the Saviour of the world, have you not been ſtirring up rage and tumult, war and bloodſhed, and as much as in you lay, endeavouring to ſpread univerſal miſery and diſtreſs among your brethren, fellow citizens of the ſame community? Inſtead of a due reverence to authority, and ſubmiſſion to government, enjoined in the holy ſcriptures as indiſpenſable duties upon all Chriſtians, have you not endeavoured with all your might, to overturn all government and order, to ſhake of all reſtraints, human and divine, to give up yourſelves wholly to the power of the moſt reſtleſs, malevolent, deſtructive, tormenting paſſions? To introduce wild anarchy and confuſion through the whole country, with all the horrors, cruelties, and carnage of civil war, which ſome of your impious leaders have actually threatened, tending to involve numerous families, men, women, and children, melancholy helpleſs widows and tender orphans, in anxiety and ruin inconceivable? Civil war! that foreſt of all calamities, the moſt dreadful curſe that can befal a guilty people, devoted by God to deſtruction!

You have enliſted into ſuch an impious conſpiracy againſt your country, its government and all its laws, into ſuch a hardy, dangerous courſe of conduct, naturally tending to every ſpecies of miſchief and criminality, as muſt make you partakers in the horrid guilt of all the conſequent evils.—Evils and miſchiefs to your country, which a long life of repentance and regular virtuous conduct could never fully atone for. You have abuſed the reaſon which God has given you, rejected the kind advice of your friends, neighbours and relations, deſpiſed the unparalleled mercy of government, which freely offered pardon for paſt offences, upon the mild condition alone of ceaſing your outrages and engaging to be faithful citizens for the future.

Ridiculing this mercy you have gone on obſtinately hardening your hearts more and more, ſhewing yourſelves irreclaimable, and that your lives are inconſiſtent with the peace and preſervation of ſociety. You have trampled upon the moſt ſacred laws of your Maker, violating all thoſe ſacred ties which bind man to man in friendly happy connexion, and which hold ſociety together. You and your accomplices have ſeized and carried about as priſoners, good and peaceable citizens, for no other cauſe than being faithful to their oaths and to the government, from which they and we all receive protection; bayoneting, plundering and firing upon innocent people, without provocation. Add to all the heinous crime of murder, which lieth at the door of every one of you unhappy priſoners at the bar. The innocent blood of Walker, to whom you, Parmenter, gave the malicious, cruel deadly blow, cries aloud againſt you for vengeance, which ſuffereth not murderers to live.

What but a heart void of the fear of God, regardleſs of the life of man, and hardened againſt all ſenſe of ſocial duties, could inſtigate you? How dared you lift a murderous hand againſt a faithful citizen, in the execution of his duty, only to apprehend you to anſwer to lawful authority for your treaſonable practices. And although the rest were not preſent at the horrid, fatal deed, yet that vicious union which linked you all together in rebellion againſt government, againſt peace, order, public juſtice, againſt your virtuous fellow ſubjects, naturally producing the moſt dreadful effects of every kind, muſt make you all in each others guilt ſharers. The blood of innocents from Berkſhire is in by your traiterous accomplices, join in the call for juſtice and for ſatisfaction.

And where are thoſe your companions, who fell victims to their own folly and your's in the deſperate attempt upon the Arſenal? God forbid! But may not their ſouls, in the dark abodes below, where hope never comes, be now complaining in torment, that your enticement, your influence or your orders, under Shays, were the cauſe which plunged them into eternity, thoughtleſs and unprepared? Your own conſciences, upon reflection on theſe things muſt ſtrongly dictate, that you have forfeited your lives to your abuſed, offended, injured country. And by thoſe only, by the laws of God and man, can your numerous injuries be atoned for, or your guilt be done away.

It becomes you then ſeriouſly to turn your thoughts inward, to ſummon up all the powers of your ſouls, to prepare for the ſolemn ſcenes which lie before you. Man has but one life, and that a ſhort one, to prepare for eternity. Your's is almoſt run out, being hurried on by crimes to an untimely fate; crimes, which require that you ſhould ſuffer as malefactors and public examples of terror to the world, to deter from ſuch dangerous all deſtructive inroads upon ſociety. You muſt therefore ſoon appear for another, and infinitely more ſolemn trial, at the tremendous bar of Almighty God, the final and ſupreme judge of all mankind, to anſwer for all the wrongs and violences you have committed againſt your fellow men, and for every ſecret, vicious thought and action of your lives, which will then be brought into judgment. Can thine heart endure, and thine hands be ſtrong, when the Lord thy God ſhall deal with thee.

Think not to avoid the juſtice of human laws, but prepare to eſcape the righteous judgment of Heaven, which will fall heavy upon all impenitent, preſumptuous, hard hearted offenders. Far be it from us, to wiſh to aggravate your unhappineſs.—From our ſouls we pity, exhort and pray for you, that you may ſo improve the precious moments of life that remain to you, in tears of bitter repentance and contrition, in unceaſing prayer, and fervent application, to the mercy of Almighty God, thro' the merits of the Great Redeemer of the world, as that you may obtain his pardon and everlaſting favour.

And now the ſolemn ſentence and judgment of the law, and of your country, which the court have awarded for your offence, and muſt be pronounced againſt each of you—painful to us, but fatal to you, as to this world—is this:

"You ſhall go from hence to priſon, from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, and there be each of you hanged by the neck, until you are dead."

And God Almighty have mercy on each of your ſouls!

* * *

AMERICA.

SALEM, June 5.

On Wedneſday laſt, a two maſt boat from Boſton, with two men on board, ſtruck and grounded on Lobſter Rocks, in Lynn Bay, (the wind blowing high from the ſouth weſt) and ſoon filled; and, before any aſſiſtance could be afforded, the men unhappily drowned.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

On Monday 1ſt June inſt. the ancient and honorable artillery company of Boſton, agreeably to their charter, and according to ancient cuſtom, appeared under arms, and at twelve o'clock attended divine ſervice at the firſt church, where the Rev. Mr. Clarke preached an excellent ſermon on the occaſion.

The ſervice being ended, the company eſcorting his excellency the Governor, his honor the Lieutenant Governor, and many other gentlemen of diſtinction, and accompanied by the officers of the troop of horſe guards, thoſe of the ſeveral independent companies, and of the regiment of militia, marched to Faneuil hall, where the whole were regaled with a very elegant entertainment, provided at the expence of the gentlemen of the artillery.

After dinner they marched into the Common, where they elected their officers for the year enſuing, viz.

The hon. Major General Brooks—Captain,
Colonel Joſiah Waters—Lieutenant,
Mr. Ebenezer Torry—Enſign.

His excellency the Governor, accompanied by his honor the Lieutenant Governor, and other gentlemen of diſtinction, honored the company in the Common, with his preſence, and according to ancient uſage, received from the old, and delivered to the new officers, the badges of their reſpective offices.

This being the firſt artillery election which has been held ſince the commencement of the late war, a vaſt concourſe aſſembled as ſpectators; and very agreeable ſenſations, we doubt not, were excited in the breaſts of all thoſe who entertain a due reſpect for the laudable inſtitutions of our venerable fathers.

The following is a liſt of votes given in from the ſeveral towns of the ſtate of New Hampſhire, for a Preſident:

His Excellency Preſident Sullivan,	2850
Honorable John Langdon, Eſq;	3619
——— Judge Livermore,	583
——— Judge Bartlet,	457
——— George Atkinſon, Eſq;	100
——— General Stark,	45

In juſtice to Preſident Sullivan, the public ought to be informed that he has loſt a great number of votes by his adherence to the true principles of the conſtitution, and his patriotic efforts in ſupport of the government of that ſtate, when attacked by a lawleſs and inſulting rabble. All the towns from whence the mob came, which attacked the general court at Exeter, having generally voted for another candidate.

A letter from Vermont mentions, that general Shays greivouſly complains of having been very greatly plundered during his late peregrination;—and that too, as he ſuppoſes, by ſome pretended friends and well wiſhers to his intended reform of government: for that he had in a ſmall portable wooden box, ſix hundred and ſeventy two ducats in gold, 1329 guilders, and ſome ſtivers in ſilver; all which, together with the box itſelf, and ſome of his moſt important letters (of foreign and domeſtic correſpondence) were taken from under his bed in the night between the 24th and 25th ultimo! That he had not been able to get any the leaſt intelligence of the vile robbers that took them away; but that, from ſome circumſtances, he apprehends that the money hath, before this time found its way into the treaſury of Rogues Iſland. The gold, he ſays, was tied up in a leather bag, and marked PETER THE GREAT, in capitals.

The general propoſes to iſſue a proclamation, offering a reward for either the recovery of the money, or apprehending the ſcoundrels who robbed him.

The convention lately held at Shafteſbury, we are credibly told, was adjourned to meet again at Grandeal, an iſland on Lake Champlain.

A letter from an officer in colonel Bedlam's regiment, dated Northfield, May 27, ſays, 'I am in good ſpirits, though little weary, having juſt returned from a circuitous march of near 100 miles, which was performed in 2 days, in a ſevere ſtorm. We lodged at Northampton one night, and returned here the next day; I was then immediately ordered, with a ſmall party of our troops, into Swanzey, Vermont, about ſixteen or ſeventeen miles from this place, where we made priſoner 1 of Shays's liuetenants, who had with him a conſiderable number of geineas, and enliſting orders, copy of which I encloſe verbatim et literatim.'

Copy of enliſting orders.

We do each of us acnolege our Selves to be Inliſten into a compay Commanded by capt. ——— & Lieut Iſaac Bullard & in Col Hazletons Rig"mt of Regulators in order for the ſuppeſen of tyranikle governmint in the Maſſachuſetts State and we do Ingage to Abbay Such orders we ſhall receive from time to ——— to time from our Superor Officers and to faithfully Sarve for the tarme of three months from the Date in Witneſs Hereof we have hereunto Set our names———

The condition of will be for a Sarj 60ſ. pr month to a Corp'l 50ſ. a month to a Privet 40ſ. a month and if Git the Day their will Be a Concer dreble Bounty Ither Forty or Sixty pounds

Zacheus Haſtings Sergt
John Holding

The anecdote of the execution of Charles the firſt (inſerted in our paper of the 28th of March laſt) induces a correſpondent to ſend us the following, extracted from "William Lilly's hiſtory of his life and times.

Many (ſays this author) have curiouſly enquired who it was that cut off the king's head: I have no permiſſion to ſpeak of ſuch things; only thus much I ſay, he that did it is as valiant and reſolute a man as lives, and one of a competent fortune." To clear up this paſſage, our correſpondent begs leave to preſent our readers with Lilly's examination, (as related by himſelf) before the firſt parliament of king Charles the ſecond, in June, 1660

"At my firſt appearance, many of the young members affronted me highly, and demanded ſeveral ſcurrilous queſtions. Mr. Weſton held a paper before his mouth; bade me anſwer nobody but Mr. Prynn. I obeyed his command, and ſaved myſelf much trouble thereby, and when Mr. Prynn put any difficult or doubtful queſtion to me, Mr. Weſton prompted me with a fit anſwer. At laſt, after almoſt one hour's tugging, I deſired to be fully heard what I could ſay as to the perſon that cut Charles the firſt's head off; liberty being given me to ſpeak I related what follows:

"That next Sunday but one after Charles the firſt was beheaded, Robert Spavin, ſecretary to lieutenant general Cromwell at that time, invited himſelf to dine with me, and brought Anthony Peirſon and ſeveral other perſons along with him to dinner: that their principal diſcourſe all dinner time was, only, who it was that beheaded the king? one ſaid it was the common hangman; another, Hugh Peters; others alſo were named, but none concluded. Robert Spavin, ſo ſoon as dinner was done, took me by the hand, and carried me to the ſouth window: ſaith he, theſe are all miſtaken, they have not named the man that did the fact; it was lieutenant-colonel Joyce; I was in the room when he fitted himſelf for the work; ſtood behind him when he did it; when done, went in with him again. There is no man knows this but my maſter, viz. Cromwell, together with commiſſary Ireton and myſelf. Doth not Mr. Ruſhworth know it ſaith I? No, he doth not know it ſaith Spavin. The ſame thing, (continues Lilly) Spavin ſince hath often related to me when we were alone."

* * *

Philadelphia, *June* 13.

Doctor Schmidt, of the cathedral of Berlin, wrote a letter to the king of Pruſſia, couched in the following terms: Sire, I acquaint your majeſty, 1ſt. That there are books of pſalms wanting for the royal family. I acquaint your majeſty, 2d. That there wants wood to warm the royal ſeats. I acquaint your majeſty, 3d. That the baluſtrade next the river, behind the church, is become ruinous.

SCHMIDT, Sacriſt of the Cathedral."

The king, who was much amuſed by the above, wrote the following anſwer:—"I acquaint Mr. Sacriſt Schmidt, 1ſt. That thoſe who want to ſing may buy books. 2d. I acquaint Mr. Sacriſt Schmidt that thoſe who want to be kept warm muſt buy wood. 3d. I acquaint Mr. Sacriſt Schmidt, that I ſhall not truſt any longer to the baluſtrade next the river; and I acquaint Mr. Sacriſt Schmidt. 4th. That I will not have any more correſpondence with him."

A remarkable fine Steer was killed yeſterday, and is this day ſelling in the Old Market, at Mr. Leſkey's ſtall, No. 8.

LANCASTER, June 8.

Tueſday laſt being appointed by the charter of Franklin or the German College for the firſt meeting of the truſtees, they aſſembled at three o'clock at the Court-houſe, and unanimouſly elected the Rev. Mr. Henry Mughlenburg Principal of the College,

The Rev. Mr. William Handell, Vice-Principal,

The Rev. Mr. Frederick Valentine Miltzeimer, Profeſſor of the Latin, Greek and German languages,

Mr. William Reichenbach, Profeſſor of Mathematics,—and the

Rev. Mr. Joſeph Hutchins, Profeſſor of the Engliſh language and of the Belles Lettres.

The next day, the Faculty of the College, followed by the truſtees, the clergy of the German reformed Cœtus and Lutheran ſynod, the officers of all the religious ſocieties in the town, and many other reſpectable citizns, proceeded in proceſſion from the Court-houſe to the Lutheran church, where the Rev. Mr. Weiberg opened divine ſervice with an excellent prayer, ſuited to the occaſion: afterwards the Rev. Mr. Mughlenburg delivered an elegant diſcourſe in German, in which he recommended in ſtrong terms the neceſſity of human learning to his German fellow-citizens, and ſhewed its influence upon religion, government, manners, and the various profeſſions and occupations of men. This diſcourſe was followed by one in Engliſh, in which the ſame ſubjects were handled with great ingenuity by the Rev. Mr. Hutchins. Several odes compoſed, and hymns choſen for the occaſion, in German and Engliſh, were ſung (accompanied with the organ) in a manner that pleaſed and affected every body. The whole was concluded with a well adapted prayer by the Rev. Mr. Herbts, miniſter of the Moravian church in this town, to the great ſatisfaction and entertainment of a very crouded audience.

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter, June 7.

"We were yeſterday gratified with a ſcene to this part of Pennſylvania entirely new, and which was both grand and important; I mean the conſecration and dedication of a Seminary of Learning. On this occaſion the people aſſembled from all parts of the adjacent country, to the amount of ſome thouſands. The ceremony was calculated to excite in the minds of that very crouded audience the moſt agreeable emotions. The whole was conducted with a degree of decorum and ſplendor which I cannot find words to deſcribe; but a circumſtance which muſt be truly grateful to the mind of every good man, juſtly deſerves to be mentioned; it was a ſpectacle beautiful in itſelf, and which we may venture with certainty to pronounce no age, or country, nor any ſet of people ever beheld before. On the *ſame* day, in the *ſame* church, and to the *ſame* ſet of chriſtians, the miniſters of *four different* religious perſuaſions ſucceſſively joined in the worſhip and adoration of the Supreme Being! A type, however ſmall, of the glorious reign of the Meſſiah, which we are promiſed will one day come!

"The muſic was well adapted to the ſolemn occaſion, and was performed in a maſterly manner. The Principal, who, I am told, (for I have not a perſonal acquaintance with him) is a man of extenſive learning and great liberality of ſentiment, and who is univerſally beloved, delivered a judicious and elegant ſermon in the German language, and, after ſome interruption by muſic, a ſenſible diſcourſe in Engliſh was delivered by one of the Profeſſors. The ſubject of this laſt ſermon was the general utility of learning, and was calculated to impreſs upon every heart the principles of true benevolence.

"All the teachers in the college are equally qualified with the Principal for the branches of literature aſſigned to them. Mr. Handell, the Vice-Principal, is a man of profound learning, and of a moſt exemplary character. The Profeſſor of the Latin, Greek and German languages is a ſtranger in this place, but comes recommended to us as a man of critical knowledge and taſte in polite literature. Mr. Hutchins, who was educated in the college of Philadelphia, under Dr. Smith and Dr. Alliſon, is greatly eſteemed among us, and has taught a ſchool here for ſome time paſt with great reputation. The Profeſſor of mathematics is ſaid to be an able man in his way. In ſhort, a cluſter of more learned and better qualified maſters I believe have ſeldom met in any univerſity.

"I am informed, that in the proſecution of the buſineſs relative to the inſtitution, the greateſt unanimity and harmony ſubſiſted amongſt the truſtees, though compoſed of gentlemen of a variety of different denominations, and even of different countries; a ſtriking mark of the powerful effects of a liberal education, which, (with perhaps a few inſtances to the contrary) will enlarge the mind, and fill it with the pureſt ſentiments of patriotiſm and public ſpirit! And it may not be unjuſtly remarked, that men of ſcience will never ſuffer ſorm to impede the proſecution of any undertaking which may tend to the general welfare.

"From the eſtabliſhment of this college, a new æra will commence in Pennſylvania. The introduction of the Engliſh language among our Germans (who conſtitute at leaſt one fourth of the inhabitants of the ſtate) cannot fail of being attended with the happieſt conſequences both to themſelves and to the public, while their own language will hereby be preſerved from extinction and corruption, by being grammatically taught in the college—a circumſtance this which will enable them to become the vehicles, to our country, of all the diſcoveries of one of the moſt learned nations in Europe."

The county courts for Luzerne were held the laſt week in May, in perfect quiet and good order. Four gentlemen were admitted as attornies to practiſe in the county, two of whom are young gentlemen from Connecticut, who took the oath of allegiance to the ſtate of Pennſylvania in open court. They had appointments from the Suſquehanna Company, as ſecretaries to their Board of Commiſſioners. In regard to the Company's claims, and the ſtate of the ſettlement, they were deceived by the lies which have been raiſed and propagated to ſupport their cauſe.

On Sunday the 10th inſtant departed this life, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH WITHY, the amiable conſort of Mr *James Withy*, hatter, of this city; who, for five years paſt, has really been the daughter of affliction, which ſhe bore with amazing patience and chriſtian fortitude: ſhe humbled herſelf before her Creator, and in her heart adored the God of Nature. ſhe was a tender mother, a faithful friend, a kind, indulgent miſtreſs, and the beſt of wives. Her afflictions in life were compenſated to her in death; for it may be truly ſaid of her—ſhe fell aſleep in the Lord—as ſhe departed without a viſible pang, and Heaven painted in her countenance: her remains were on Monday laſt interred in Chriſt Church burial ground, attended by a very reſpectable number of friends and citizens

Congratulate the dead, and crown their tomb
With wreaths triumphant: death is victory;
It binds in chains the raging ills of life:
Her day of diſſolution, name it right;
'Twas her great pay-day—her harviſt rich.

YOUNG.

On Friday laſt departed this life, after a ſhort illneſs, in the 32d year of his age, Captain Samuel Talbot. This worthy character was a native of Pennſylvania; he entered into the Continental army at the commencement of the late war, and continued in it till it was diſbanded, ſerving with reputation and honor, having been four times wounded, once through the body, which in the event was the principal cauſe of his diſſolution. At the cloſe of the war, he experienced the fate of "many a war-worn ſoldier," and was obliged to return for a ſubſiſtence for himſelf and family, to his occupation, which was that of a houſe carpenter. His remains were decently interred in the Friends burial ground, attended by ſeveral Members of the Convention, and a numerous train of very reſpectable citizens. He has left a diſconſolate widow, and one child, to bemoan the loſs of an affectionate huſband and tender parent. As he lived eſteemed and reſpected, his death is regretted by all who knew him.

A correſpondent remarks, that nothing effects the health of cities more than the heaps of dirt that are frequently thrown in the ſtreets by careleſs ſervants. Theſe, however, he ſays, are in a great degree remedied by the vigilance of our ſtreet commiſſioners; unfortunately, he adds, our wardens are not equally attentive to their duty, as ſome of the public grounds in this city can witneſs. The ſquare which terminates Dock-ſtreet has become unſupportable to the inhabitants in its vicinity——it is at this moment a nuiſance of an alarming nature; and unleſs carters are prevented from laying down every kind of filth, even dead animals, the conſequences may be fatal to the citizens in general. The dirt has long been ſuffered to lay in heaps, which confine the waters, and render the whole air infectious. The wardens, know it, he adds, they daily ſee it, and daily ſmell it, but why they do not prevent the nuiſance, is left to them to anſwer to the public.

On the Uſe of OXEN *in* HUSBANDRY.

THE uſe of horſes in huſbandry could not be ſo generally here, if the farmers would think for themſelves. That oxen would be of equal utility (beaſt for beaſt) in point of working, is a fact decided by the experience of old countries. This being granted, the four following proofs of the ſuperior convenience and profit of cattle, muſt give an undoubted preference to them.

1ſt. To a new ſettler, the coſt of ſtocking his farm with oxen is much leſs than with horſes.

2d. The facility of feeding oxen, alſo gives them the preference—although clean, they will eat a coarſer food than horſes, and leſs in quantity.

3d. They are more hardy, and leſs ſubject to diſeaſe, and they can better endure labour, inclemency of weather, and the unavoidable expoſure in new ſettlements.

4th. With loſs of ſight, old age, or a broken limb, they will command, if fat, a price equal to their original value.

As the ſtrength of your cattle and their value to the butcher, depend entirely on their ſhape, ſtrict attention muſt be obſerved in the choice of your breeding ſtock. The form which ſhould be the criterion of a cow, bull, or ox, is that of a hogſhead, truly circular, with ſmall and as ſhort legs as poſſible: the ſmaller the bones, the truer will be the make of the beaſt——the quicker it will fatten—and the weight we may eaſily conceive, will have a larger proportion of valuable meat. Fleſh, not bone, is the butcher's object; and ſtrength, not ſize, is the farmer's.

To make the ox moſt ſerviceable, you muſt begin with him when a calf; handle it frequently, treat it gently, and feed it well. If you have room, it ſhould be houſed with your cows, and ſhould have a ſeparate ſtall, early. It muſt be broken to labour by degrees, and early put into harneſs *; but only uſed as leader to a light load for a year, before it ſhares the labour of a farm. The ſlowneſs of an ox appears to be the only objection; and this will be effectually removed by the above treatment and care, in breaking them.

Should the above induce only a few to adopt the uſe of cattle, experience of their ſuperior utility muſt make it general.

* *By this means, their ſtrength is entirely applied to the draft of the load, and not divided as with yokes.*

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Old *Coffee-Houſe*, on *Saturday* the 16th Inſtant, at 12 o'clock.

A Valuable Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Spruce ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 21 feet on Spruce ſtreet, and in length or depth 102 feet, 6 feet taken off for an alley, with the privilege of building over and under ſaid alley. There are erected on ſaid lot, a two ſtory brick building and a frame building, new; ſubject to a ground rent of £.1 16 0, lawful money of Pennſylvania, per annum, with a pump of excellent water at the door. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN GRAY,
In Second ſtreet, corner of Spruce ſtreet, ſign of the Leopard. *June* 12. 4ſp

MR. LLOYD having nearly compleated his Subſcription, propoſes on *Monday* next to begin Teaching his Method of Writing

SHORT-HAND.

Thoſe of his ſubſcribers who omitted leaving with him their addreſs, will be ſo obliging as to inform him where they are to be waited on, and other Gentlemen who are deſirous of being enabled to *uſe* this Art, will be pleaſed to call at his houſe in Cherry ſtreet, above Fifth ſtreet.

The ſimplicity of his method renders the acquiſition ſo eaſy, that perſons of but common capacity will write it with facility enough to follow a deliberate ſpeaker after one week's application at an hour each day. *June* 14. 4ſp

Imported, and for Sale on the loweſt Terms, by

Wooddrop & Joſeph Sims,

PRIME Muſcovado ſugars, in hogſheads & barrels, high proof, well flavoured rum landing from on board the brigantine Minerva, captain M'Keever, from St. Croix.—They have alſo for ſale, lately imported, Cork canvas Nº 1 8, brandy in hogſheads and caſes, Bourdeaux claret in hogſheads and caſes, ratifia in caſes, &c &c.

The MINERVA will ſail for *St. Euſtatius* and *St. Croix* with all poſſible expedition. For freight or paſſage apply as above, or to the Maſter on board.

June 13. eptf

Juſt ARRIVED, and for SALE by

Ephraim Clark,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
Oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia,

EIGHT-DAY, moon, and plain arched clocks
Elegant enamelled and other gold watches
A large aſſortment of warranted ſilver watches
Japanned clock faces
General aſſortment of files
Large and ſmall ſcrew plates
Turkey oil ſtones
Sliding tongs
Blow pipes
Catgut and 30 hour clock lines
Large and ſmall ſtakes and hammers
Steel, iron and braſs wire
Large and ſmall plyers
Cutting nippers
Chains, ſeals, keys and ſtrings of the neweſt faſhion, by the dozen or ſingle
And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, where city and country workmen may be conſtantly ſupplied. *June* 12. 3ſmd

A QUANTITY OF
SILK STOCKINGS
FOR SALE BY
Mordecai Lewis & Co.
June 5. 3awIm

SPRING.

WHEN ſnows deſcend, and robe the fields
In Winter's bright array;
Touch'd by the ſun, the luſtre fades,
And weeps itſelf away.

When Spring appears—when violets blow,
And ſhed a rich perfume;
How ſoon the fragrance breathes its laſt,
How ſhort-liv'd is the bloom!

Freſh in the morn, the ſummer roſe
Hangs wither'd ere 'tis noon;
We ſcarce enjoy the balmy gift,
But mourn the pleaſure gone.

With gliding fire, an evening ſtar,
Streaks the autumnal ſkies;
Shook from its ſeat, it darts away,
And, in an inſtant, dies!

Such are the charms that fluſh the face,
And ſparkle in the eye;
So, from the lovely finiſh'd form,
The tranſient graces fly.

To this the ſeaſons as they roll
Their atteſtation bring:
Then warn the fair; their every round
Confirms the truth I ſing.

* * *

Smart REPARTEE *of a Lady of Quality.*

A LADY of diſtinction in Scotland, and one of the greateſt beauties in that part of the kingdom, incurred the diſpleaſure of the Earl her huſband, for no other cauſe than that of having brought him ſeven daughters, and no ſon. His lordſhip even aſſured her that he was determined to ſue for a divorce. The lady replied, that he ſhould not be under the neceſſity to do that, for ſhe would readily agree to a ſeparation, provided he would give her back what he had with her. He, ſuppoſing ſhe meant only pecuniary affairs, aſſured her ſhe ſhould have her fortune to the laſt penny.

"Naw, naw, my Lord," ſaid ſhe, "that wonnaw do; return me my youth, my beauty, and my virginity, and diſmiſs me as ſoon as you pleaſe."

His lordſhip, being unable to comply with this demand, ſpoke no more of parting with his lady; and before the year expired, ſhe was delivered of a ſon, who eſtabliſhed the content of his parents, and their affection for each other.

* * *

Sales at the City Auction-Store,

TO-MORROW

At 9 o'clock in the morning, will be Sold—A large and general aſſortment of freſh goods juſt opened

AMONG which are a caſe and hhd. of mens and boys hats, chintz furniture, printed cottons, linens and jeans, muſlins, ſilks, hoſiery, handkerchiefs, linens, ribbons, brown rolls, &c &c.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

June 13, 1787. 2ſp

FOR
Sale or Charter,

The Brigantine FREEMASON,

ABOUT 120 tons burthen; now laying at Walnut ſtreet wharf: ſhe is an entire new veſſel, compleatly found in every neceſſary, and ready for ſea immediately. For terms apply to *JOHN GARDEN*, in Front, near Arch ſtreets. June 12. eptf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price a Quarter Dollar)
THE
Columbian Magazine,
OR
Monthly Miſcellany,
FOR MAY, 1787:
EMBELLISHED WITH,

I. A Plan of a new invented Candle-Caſe—II. A Plan of ſome ancient Works on the Muſkingum.

CONTAINING,

1. TREATISE on religion (continued)—2. Comparative view of the animals of America, with thoſe of Europe, by Mr Jefferſon—3. Dr. Beatie's diſſertation on dreaming (concluded)—4. Deſcription of a candle caſe invented by F. H. eſq.—5. Deſcription of an improved method of tongning a harpſichord or ſpinnet, by F. H. eſq.—6. New method of expelling damps from wells, by Ebenezer Robinſon—7. Deſcription and plan of ſome remains of ancient works on the Muſkingum, by Capt. J. Hart—8. An enquiry into the methods of preventing the painful and fatal effects of cold—9. Experiments in agriculture—10. Extract from Doctor Franklin's maritime obſervations—11. Uſeful articles ſelected from Mr. Cutler's account of the vegetable productions of America—12. Anecdotes—13. The danger of ſporting with credulity, a tale—14. Anecdote.

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

15. Extract from the viſion of Columbus, a poem, by Joel Barlow, eſq. juſt publiſhed—16. The choice of a huſband, by a lady—17. Supplication before marriage, by the ſame—18. The hypocrite's hope—19. Courtſhip inverted—20. On Miſs K—— H—— recovering from ſickneſs—21. An evening at ſea—22 Verſes on the concluſion of a voyage—23. Mathematical queſtion—24. Intelligence.

To which is prefixed, a METEOROLOGICAL TABLE *for the Month of* April, 1787.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 16th inſt. an Apprentice BOY, named *Michael Good*, by trade a Currier, about 5 feet one inch high, between 18 and 19 years of age, freckled in the face and ſandy hair: had on when he went away, a brown cloth jacket, ſtriped trowſers and check ſhirt; alſo took with him, a fuſtian coat, a blue jacket, a pair of boots and ſundry other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid Apprentice, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

WENELLE ZERBAN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. Philadelphia, May 29.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 24th inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Deptford, county of Glouceſter, ſtate of New-Jerſey, an Apprentice Negro Lad, named JOHN FARMER, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, has loſt one joint from his little finger on his left hand, has not had the ſmall pox, reads well, and writes a good hand. Had on and took with him a wool hat, over-jacket coarſe homeſpun cloth, ſtriped woollen under ditto, two coarſe ſhirts, one pair ticklenburg trowſers, one pair cotton ſtriped ditto, and ſhoes with hob nails. Any perſon who ſecures ſaid lad in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, if in the county aforeſaid, four dollars, if out of it, the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

AMOS COOPER.

5th mo. 30th, 1787.

Wants a Place as Houſe-keeper, a Woman who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. May 31.

Knox *and* Henderſon,

Have juſt received by the ſhip Alexander, from London, via New York, a beautiful aſſortment of

CHINESE RIBBONS,

Black Modes, White Sarſenets, Gauzes, &c, &c which they will ſell low for caſh. etf

Philadelphia 7th June.

Francis & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs, dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and whetſtones, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco. eptf

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The Cargo of the ſnow Eſpirito Santo, captain Viveiros, from Terceira, juſt arrived:

CONSISTING OF

Choice Fayal Wine,

four years old;

Sweet Oranges & Lemons,

For *SALE* on the moſt reaſonable *Terms* by

Joyce Brothers & J. Palyart.

May 9 4ſp.eotf

Knox & Henderſon,

—Front ſtreet, three Doors above Market ſtreet—

Have Imported in the ſhips, *Harmony* from *London*, and *Grange* from *Liverpool*,

A General ASSORTMENT of

European and Eaſt-India Goods,

Which they are now OPENING for SALE, *viz.*

IRISH linens and ſheetings
Brown and white Ruſſia ditto
German and Scotch dowlas
Brown ſileſias and oznaburgs
Calicoes and printed cottons
Furniture ditto
A beautiful aſſortment of chintzes
Printed linen handkerchiefs
Check and blue paſte dit.
Tablecloths of all ſizes
Plain, chequered and corded muſlins
Plain, figured and ſtriped lawns
Striped and flowered bordered lawn handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto aprons
A compleat aſſortment of Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs
Ditto china and faſhionable gauze ribbons
Green, black and crimſon perſian taffities
Flowered and ſpotted bandanoes
4-4 and 6-4 book muſlins
Jeans, Jeanets and fuſtians
Dutch cords and India dimities
Printed dit. for waiſtcoats
Velverets, corduroys and thickſetts
7 8, 4-4 and apron width checks
7 8, 4-4 bedticks
Black and coloured ſewing ſilks
Tammies and durants
Sattinets and laſtings
Black ſquare modes
Womens thread and cotton ſtockings
Mens plein and ribbed dit.
Ladies jean and linen gloves
Ditto habit ditto
Mens thread ditto
Round and cock'd hats
Quality and ſhoe bindings
Threads and twiſts
Needle wrought buttons
Pins, needles and tapes, &c &c. &c.

—Likewiſe, in aſſorted Packages—

Iriſh Linens, Calicoes & Chintzes,

Jeans and Fuſtians, Ounce Threads, Checks, Hats, &c.

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony; from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures, Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cottoncounterpanes
7 8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit,
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & chequered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Mair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateems
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt

GAUSES,

French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chamberry lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf

Thomas Micklethwaite,

In Front, near Walnut ſtreet, Has received by the Harmony and other late European Veſſels,

An Aſſortment of Merchandize;

In which are,

RUSSIA ſheetings,
Fine and low priced Iriſh linens
Printed cottons
Calicoes and chintzes
Fuſtians, jeans, jeanets & royal ribs
Coloured threads
Black and blond laces
Silk handkerchiefs
Thread and cotton hoſe
Nankeens
Mens and boys hats
Tin in boxes, No 1 and 2
10d and 12d nails
Engliſh & American wool and cotton cards, &c. &c.

Alſo, ironmongery and cutlery; beaver ſkins, tar, Spirits of turpentine, and Saltpetre in barrels of 100 weight each.

LIKEWISE,

Juſt arrived from China per the Canton, capt. *Truxtun*,

Bohea
Congo
Souchong
Imperial
and Tonkay
TEAS
} In whole, half & quarter cheſts

Nankeens
China cups & ſaucers
Ditto plates & baſons
} in ſmall packages

Samples of which may be ſeen. mwſ1m

Amos Wickerſham,

At the corner of Coombs's alley, in Second ſtreet,

HAS FOR SALE,

OLD Madeira
Liſbon, Port,
Malaga, Teneriffe,
And Fayal wines,
} By the pipe, quarter caſk or gallon

Olk hock Burgundy
Claret and red Port in bottles, Geneva in caſes
Brandy, Jamaica ſpirit and Weſt India rum
Loaf, lump, and Muſcovado ſugar
Rice, indigo, pepper, ſpices,

And various other Articles in the Grocery Way, which may be had on the moſt reaſonable terms; a conſtant Supply kept, and good Goods. w&ſ

William & John Sitgreaves

Have imported in the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, And are now SELLING, At their Store in Front-ſtreet, three doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, a very extenſive & compleat Aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS.

PILLOW and beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honeycombs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and raveiduck, Ruſſia toweling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlas, brown hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes joans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, men, women and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard-wide and 6-4 muſlins, cambrics and clear lawns, calicoes, cottons and chintz; an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes and ſarſnets, ell wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves cutlery and ſmall hardware, ſewing ſilk, thread, pins, men's felt and caſtor hats, &c.

ALSO

Women's ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying-pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be Sold on good Terms,

Twenty-five acres of marſh meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey; and a few lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be Let on Ground-rent. w&ſ6w

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JUST ARRIVED

In the Ship Empreſs of China, Capt. Green, from CANTON,

BOHEA Tea, freſh and of excellent quality, and India Nankeens, to be ſold by

Iſaac Hazlehurſt & Co.

Who have alſo for ſale a quantity of Cow Hides of St. Domingo——Tire drawn at Delaware works, for phæton and chair wheels.——Ruſſia matts—Together with a large aſſortment of European goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold by the package or ſmaller quantity. May 16. mwftf

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Joſhua Byron

Has for ſale at his Store in Second, near to Race ſtreet,

THree quarter, 7-8 and 4-4 wide Iriſh linens
Brown & white Iriſh ſheetings
White and brown buckrams
3 4 and 7-8 Britiſh dowlas
Brown hollands & ſileſias
Red and fancy pocket handkerchiefs
Malabar and Bandannie handkerchiefs
7-8 and yard and 3-4 wide cotton checks
Totton hollands & ſtriped linens
9-8 wide ſtripe cottons
3-4 and 7 8 wide ſtripe tickings
Ten and women's thread and cotton hoſe
Mens black and grey hats
Superfine Marſeilles quiltings
Mock quiltings and drawt boys
Velverets and corduroys
Talimancoes, moreens and durants
3-4 wide white perſians & ſarſnets
Ell wide green and black perſians
Black and blond lace and edgings
Silk gauzes & gauze handkerehiefs
Womens black ſattinet pumps
Scotch threads and bobbing tapes
Holland tapes and ſhirt buttons
Men's thread and habit gloves
Warrington ſail cloth, No. 1 to 6, &c. &c.
May 14. mwſ4w

N. B. The above goods are from the beſt markets, of late importations, and are to be ſold on very reaſonable terms for ready money. Credit cannot be given.

William Compton,

In Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, has for SALE, on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

LONDON pewter, in caſks, well aſſorted
Engliſh ſail cloth
An invoice of cutlery, hard ware and watches
A caſe of boys hats, of various colours
A ſmall invoice of beſt London plated buckles
Camblets, durants, ſhalloons, tammies and wildbores
Log lines, roping twine, &c.

ALSO,

Garden ſeeds of different kinds, rape and canary ſeeds, &c. May 11. mwftf

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CAME to the Plantation of Geo. Webſter, in Abington, near Jenkintown, laſt January, a ſmall Brown BULL. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. June 2.

Rundle & Murgatroyd,

(Water ſtreet, juſt above Market ſtreet)

Have received for Sale, by the Commerce from Ireland, and Ruby from London,

IRISH linens and ſheetings in boxes, from 7d½ to 22d ſterling per yard
Ruſſia ſheetings, dowlas, ticklenburgs
Allum, black pepper, elegant pier glaſſes
Whiting, chalk, Liverpool ſalt, and
Excellent Lodon bottled porter,

Alſo, an INVOICE—Conſiſting of,

Luſtereens, moreens, durants, poplins, camblets, &c.

To be ſold at a very low advance.

WANTED.

A Parcel of very good, well ſeaſoned, Inch and quarter and inch Pine Boards, and inch Cedar Boards. *May* 14 mwſtf

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FOR SALE BY

Leonard Jacoby,

At his Store in Second ſtreet, the fifth door above Race ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with ſuitable Whetſtones,

Alſo, a few elegant finiſhed

Light-Horſemens' SWORDS.

Likewiſe, a general Aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, midling and coarſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs. The superfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof; therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others or return the money. *May* 21 mw1m

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Juſt Imported, and now ſelling by

Joſeph Stanſbury,

At his ſtore in Front ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, near the City Auction-Room,

A General Aſſortment of

China, Glaſs, and Earthen Wares,

Plain and Ornamental—Among which are, Teatable ſets of enamelled china, rich Egyptian and cane ware, fine cut glaſs, and a few watch ſeals and chains.—Orders from the country carefully attended to and executed, as uſual, with fidelity and diſpatch.

City-Tavern and Coffee-Houſe.

Edward Moyſton

TAKES this method of returning his *ſincere thanks* to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have been pleaſed to honor his houſe with their cuſtom, and hopes for a continuance of their favours, and the public in general. Having provided himſelf with *cooks* of experience, both in the French and Engliſh taſte, he flatters himſelf that he will be able to give ſatiſfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to uſe his houſe, and careful attendance ſhall never be wanting to render their accommodation agreeable. Ladies and gentlemen travellers can be commodiouſly lodged at the tavern, as he hath fitted up chambers in a more convenient manner than they have heretofore been, for the reception of his gueſts. Horſes and carriages ſhall be taken the greateſt care of, and every exertion of his uſed to render their accommodation complete. He has laid in a freſh ſupply of liquors of the very firſt quality.

As many of the ſubſcriber's cuſtomers have often mentioned their deſire of taking proper ſtabling to accommodate their horſes, and coach-houſes to keep their carriages: this is therefore to inform them, that he hath taken the Livery-Stables at the back of the City Tavern, where his cuſtomers may aſſure themſelves of the greateſt care being taken of both their horſes and carriages, at as moderate a rate as at any other livery ſtables in the city.

w&ſ3m. E. MOYSTON.

To be Sold or Let,

A Good Brick HOUSE about 24 feet front, ſituate in Front ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the City Vendue Store: it is three ſtories in Front and five in Water ſtreet, with a cellar under it, and a large vault: both fronts are excellent ſtands for buſineſs. Any ſpecies of money, bank ſtock or public ſecurities will be taken in payment for the whole or part.

Alſo, to be Let—A Houſe in Third ſtreet, below Cheſnut ſtreet, in the tenure of Mrs. Carter; late the property of Mr Iſrael Pemberton. Apply to

Mrch 24. ſ&wtf COXE & FRAZIER.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Houſe and Lot in Dock,

near Second ſtreet, now in the tenure of William M'Clure: the lot is 28 feet front on Dock ſtreet, and extends back to the middle of a brick wall about 28 or 29 feet: there is on ſaid lot a brick houſe in front, two ſtories high, and a frame in the rear alſo two ſtories high, part of the roof newly covered; the whole would, it is expected, with a little repair, let for 40 or 45l. pounds per annum.

A pleaſant Country Seat, ſituate on the banks of Schuylkill, next to George Gray's ferry, containing about 36 acres of good land, with the improvements: conſiſting of a well finiſhed brick houſe, a tenant's houſe, alſo of brick, a good ſtore, barn and ſtables, a good orchard, a garden with fruit trees, ſpring houſe, pump of good water, &c. &c.

A Piece of good Meadow on Greenwich iſland, adjoining meadows of William Shipley, and William Craig, eſq; containing about 7 or 7 and a half acres.

Two Lots of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Third, between Spruce and Union ſtreets, 41 feet front on Third ſtreet and 160 feet in depth. For terms apply to *THOMAS FRANKLIN*, in Third ſtreet.

March 5 w&ſtf

TO BE SOLD,
(And entered on immediately)

AN agreeable Country Seat;

ſituate between the Wiſſahickon or Falls road, and the road to Germantown, in Turner's lane, with 18 acres of land in high cultivation. A large garden in good order, and a young orchard of the beſt apple trees, &c.

The terms of ſale are, one third ready money, and the remainder in yearly payments; an undoubted title will be given, free from all claims whatſoever.

This Seat is in poſſeſſion of JOHN HOLKER, eſq. to whom application may be made for further particulars.

Philadelphia, March 22. eptf

Land-Office Buſineſs,

And Buſineſs in other Public Offices, tranſacted with Diſpatch and Punctuality, by

George Tudor,

At his Office, the North ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, five doors above Fourth ſtreet.

Certificates, State and Dollar Money, for patenting, warranting and diſmortgaging Land, furniſhed upon as reaſonable terms as can be afforded, and no charge made for doing the buſineſs to thoſe who purchaſe their Certificates of him.

Procures Money on Loan, Upon Depoſits, to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

Every Kind of Transferable Property diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very moderate commiſſion.

The higheſt Price given for all Kinds of Public Securities.

Pennſylvania Donation-Land Bought and Sold. w&ſtf

Thomas Vowell

Has removed to *Second ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch ſtreets*, next Door but one to the *Baptiſt* Meeting houſe, *Where he has for Sale—A General* ASSORTMENT *of*

DRY GOODS.

At ſaid Place he continues to Buy, Sell or Exchange all Kinds of

Public Securities.

He tranſacts Buſineſs at the Land-Office, furniſhes Certificates and procures Patents without any extra Charge.

*** His Stock of ready made Clothes ſelling off very cheap, at the Corner of Market and Water ſtreets.

†*† Wanted, a Quantity of GINSENG—Apply as above. mwſtf

Patrick Duffey, Broker,

At the OFFICE lately occupied by *Tudor & Duffey*, oppoſite the Indian Queen, Fourth ſtreet, *Where the higheſt Price in*

Caſh is given, or an accommodating exchange made 'twixt every kind of Public Securities.

Dollar Money of the Emiſſion of 1780, guaranteed by Congreſs, of either of the States.

Pennſylvania State Money of the emiſſion of 1781.

Final Settlements iſſued by John Pierce or any the commiſſioners appointed by Congreſs, or auditors of the individual ſtates.

Certificates receivable in the Pennſylvania Land office, furniſhed on moderate terms, and the buſineſs executed therein with all poſſible diſpatch, and without gratuity.

Money procured on Loan at the ſhorteſt notice, on a depoſit or approved notes.

Pennſylvania Donation Lands BOUGHT and SOLD.

The higheſt Price given for, and a moderate profit required on every ſpecies of Public Securities now in circulation. *March* 7 w&ſf

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Pennſbury Farm,

CONTAINING 300 acres of good land, with an advantageous front on the Delaware—Will be diſpoſed of on moderate terms. Part of the old proprietor's buildings are ſtill remaining. Enquire of Mr. GOODAL, oppoſite the Bank, in Cheſnut ſtreet.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK*, containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—

Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe*,
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young*,
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh*; Alſo,
One loan-office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. etf

SAMUEL YOUNG.

WHEREAS JOHN SCOTT, of the city of Philadelphia, left his wife and family in the month of September, 1786, for the purpoſe of having ſome land ſurveyed in Northumberland county, and has not ſince been heard of; and whereas it has been reported that he has been murdered by ſome perſon or perſons unknown; any perſon who can give information relative to him, dead or alive, will confer a laſting obligation on the diſconſolate partner of his bed.

MARGARET SCOTT.

Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

N. B. Said *J. Scott* was about 5 feet 5 inches; round ſhouldered; ſomewhat near-ſighted: he took with him two warrants for land laying in Northumberland county, for which, if returned by any perſon who may have found the ſame, ſaid *Margaret Scott* will pay a reward of *Four Dollars*.

*** Any intelligence conveyed to *Mary M'Kenny*, in Sunbury, will be gratefully received. *May* 5

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 3d inſtant, from the ſubſcriber in Middletown townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh Servant LAD, named *Peter Taylor*, about 19 years of age, a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, brown hair, grey eyes, and has a rock in his walk: had on when he went away, a linſey coat, corduroy veſt, black velvet breeches, thread ſtockings, black grain ſhoes, and a half worn felt hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that he may be got by the owner, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

June 8. ANN BOGGS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1787. [No. 2607.]

Sales at Auction.

Sales at the City Auction-Store,

THIS DAY,

At 9 o'clock in the morning, will be Sold—A large and general aſſortment of freſh goods juſt opened

AMONG which are a caſe and hhd. of mens and boys hats, chintz furniture, printed cottons, linens and jeans, muſlins, ſilks, hoſiery, handkerchiefs, linens, ribbons, brown rolls, &c. &c.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

June 14, 1787. 2ſp

TO-MORROW

The 15th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,

At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore,

Will begin the Sale of a large and freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon, as uſual. June 14

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

TO-MORROW,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the

Southwark Auction-Store,

Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Alſo, a QUANTITY of

Mahogany Chairs, dining, card & tea Tables.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Old *Coffee-Houſe*, on *Saturday* the 16th Inſtant, at 12 o'clock,

A Valuable Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Spruce ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 21 feet on Spruce ſtreet, and in length or depth 102 feet, 6 feet taken off for an alley, with the privilege of building over and under ſaid alley. There are erected on ſaid lot, a two ſtory brick building and a frame building, new; ſubject to a ground rent of £.1 16 0, lawful money of Pennſylvania, per annum, with a pump of excellent water at the door. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN GRAY,

In Second ſtreet, corner of Spruce ſtreet, ſign of the Leopard. *June* 12. 4ſp

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The Truſtees of the Univerſity propoſe to ſell by *Public Sale*, on *Saturday* the 16th of June, Inſt. for Funded Certificates, at the *Coffee Houſe*, at 12 o'clock—

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, about midway between Front and Second ſtreets from the river Delaware; now in the tenure of James Culbertſon; in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

Another HOUSE and LOT on the ſame ſide of Walnut ſtreet aforeſaid, between Front and Second ſtreets, from the river Delaware, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryant; in breadth 16 feet, and in depth 50 feet and an half.

They alſo notify all perſons who are tenants to them for rent charges payable in wheat, whoſe annual rents do not amount to twenty buſhels of wheat ſeverally per annum, that they are willing to treat with them for the purchaſe of their reſpective ground-rents, if they apply within two months from this date, after which their rents will be diſpoſed of to the higheſt purchaſer. Applications may be made to *George Bryan* and *James Irwin*, eſquires, attornies in fact of the board of truſtees, at their dwellings in the city of Philadelphia. June 9. eoptf

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Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſagathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long lawn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.
24 1-2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained. As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges, paid by.

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F. & Co.

Notbern-Liberty Auction Store, June 9, 1787.

A QUANTITY OF

Live Oak and Red Cedar,

About 600 lb. of Beaver,

And a Parcel of

Raccoon and Foxes Skins,

FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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THE Creditors of *Metzger* and *Getting*, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the 15th inſtant, to one of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN MELBECK, } Aſſignees,
FREDERICK HEISZ, }

Philadelphia, June 7. eptf

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, *May* 30, 1787.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1787.

GRAND-LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Videll's alley, on *Monday* the 18th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges under their Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend

eptd *ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.*

MR. LLOYD having nearly compleated his Subſcription, propoſes on *Monday* next to begin Teaching his Method of Writing

SHORT-HAND.

Thoſe of his ſubſcribers who omitted leaving with him their addreſs, will be ſo obliging as to inform him where they are to be waited on, and other Gentlemen who are deſirous of being enabled to *uſe* this Art, will be pleaſed to call at his houſe in Cherry ſtreet, above Fifth ſtreet.

The ſimplicity of his method renders the acquiſition ſo eaſy, that perſons of but common capacity will write it with facility enough to follow a deliberate ſpeaker after one week's application at an hour each day. *June* 14. 4ſp

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THE Subſcriber has lately executed, and now offers for ſale, Metzotinto PRINTS of His Excellency Benjamin Franklin and the Marquis de la Fayette, being the beginning of a ſeries of Prints to be taken from his collection of portraits of illuſtrious perſonages.—Theſe prints are neatly framed in double oval frames: the inner frame (which is under the glaſs) is gilt. Price 15s. each.

Mr. PEALE wiſhes to have a few gentlemen of each ſtate ſubſcribers for this work, the abovementioned prints being ſpecimens of the ſize and form intended. A ſmall number of ſubſcribers will be ſufficient to ſecure to themſelves the moſt valuable impreſſions. Every exertion will be uſed to make the likeneſs faithful, and the work excellent, and every attention paid to thoſe who are willing to encourage this undertaking, by C. W. PEALE.

Philadelphia, May 28.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Richard Tarbet*, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment of their balances as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe who have demands upon ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them to

Iſabella Tarbet, Executrix.
Francis Gurney, } Executors.
Hugh Ferguſon, junr. }

N. B. Mrs. TARBET has for ſale, a variety of Scotch GOODS of Mr. *Tarbet*'s importation; in part conſiſting of, ſtriped and plain kentings of ſundry widths, plain and needle lawns, needle aprons and handkerchiefs, gauzes and catguts, a variety of buckles and other merchandize, which will be ſold wholeſale at prime coſt for caſh.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1787. ff. m&thtm

Knox *and* Henderſon,

Have juſt received by the ſhip Alexander, from London, via New York, a beautiful aſſortment of

CHINESE RIBBONS,

Black Modes, White Sarſenets, Gauzes, &c. &c which they will ſell low for caſh. ef

Philadelphia 7th June.

For Port-Royal, *Virginia*,

The SHIP MERCURY,

Phillip Howland, Maſter;

WILL ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to

June 8. eptf. *Duncan Ingraham, junior.*

For CORK,

The Ship MARY,

Robert Wilſon, Maſter;

WILL ſail in about 3 weeks. For Paſſage only apply to

May 25 eptf

Willing, Morris & Swanwick.

For Madeira,

The Brig MISSOURI,

FLORENCE DONOVAN, Maſter;

NOW lying at Turnbull's wharf. For freight or paſſage apply to

BARCLAY, BROWN & Co.

Who have for ſale, imported in ſaid veſſel from Dublin, 7-8 and yard-wide linens, women's everlaſting ſhoes in trunks; Antigua Rum for Sale.

May 29. eptf

FOR

Sale or Charter,

The Sloop WINTHROP,

MATHEW HILLMAN, Maſter;

A Staunch, good veſſel: a prime ſailer, and will carry about 750 barrels. For terms apply to

HEWES & ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, June 12 eptf.

For Charter,

The Ship REBECCA,

CORNELIUS GRINNELL;

A Good veſſel, two years old, will carry about 1600 barrels, and is ready for ſea. For terms enquire of

JAMES & SHOEMAKER,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A

LONG BOAT.

May 30 eptf

FOR

Sale or Charter,

The Brigantine FREE-MASON,

ABOUT 120 tons burthen; now laying at Walnut ſtreet wharf: ſhe is an entire new veſſel, compleatly found in every neceſſary, and ready for ſea immediately. For terms apply to *JOHN GARDEN*, in Front, near Arch ſtreets. June 12. eptf

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A QUANTITY OF

Spaniſh Hides,

Weighing from 35 to 40lb. each, imported and for SALE by

John Rheiner,

In Race ſtreet, the ſecond Door eaſt of Third ſtreet.

June 11. eop3t.

FOR SALE AT

Jeremiah Warder, Parker, & Co's

STORE,

In Third ſtreet, oppoſite Church alley——A freſh Aſſortment of

Muſlins, Teas, Pepper and

TURKY COFFEE;

A Great Variety of DRY GOODS & HARDWARE;

Copper in Sheets and Bottoms;

China, Glaſs, and Queen Ware; Madeira, Liſbon, Port, Calcavella and Weſtern Iſland Wines; Pickles, Matts, Corks, Salt, Coal, Gunpowder, Burr and Cologn Mill-Stones, Chalk, Whiting, Painters' Colours, &c. &c. May 28. 3tawtf.

Imported, and for Sale on the loweſt Terms, by

Wooddrop & Joſeph Sims,

PRIME Muſcovado ſugars, in hogſheads & barrels, high proof, well flavoured rum landing from on board the brigantine Minerva, captain M'Keever, from St. Croix.—They have alſo for ſale, lately imported, Cork canvas No. 1 8, brandy in hogſheads and caſes, Bourdeaux claret in hogſheads and caſes, ratifia in caſes, &c. &c.

The MINERVA will ſail for *St. Euſtatius* and *St. Croix* with all poſſible expedition. For freight or paſſage apply as above, or to the Maſter on board.

June 13. eptf

Pragers, Liebaert & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING

From on board the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, captain Sollet, from Amſterdam, and Opening for Sale at their Store in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry,

A General ASSORTMENT of Genuine

DRUGS:

ALSO,

Oznabrigs, ticklenburgs, Ruſſia ſheetings, German dowlaſs, heſſens and Rolls, gunpowder, ſaltpetre, &c.—*They have alſo for SALE,*

BLACK pepper, low priced printed linens, chintzes cottons and calicoes, Bandano, Barcelona and other ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton furniture checks, fine book muſlins, threads of all ſorts, tapes and bindings and twiſt buttons, coarſe and fine cloths, coatings, bearſkins, frizes, Lubeck duck, Marſeilles quilting, dimities plain and figured, Holland and Flanders linen and ſheetings, millinary, writing and poſt paper, ſnuff, tobacco, china, delph and earthen ware, jewellery, carpenters, joiners and coopers tools, Hermitage wine, breakfaſt and other teas, beſt Holland gin in caſes, ſnakeroot, Carolina indigo, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Dutch Scythes and German Straw Knives, with ſuitable WHETSTONES, and alſo a general and beſt Aſſortment of BOULTING CLOTHS. *May* 17. ſſ3tawtf

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Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe.

Vincent M. Peloſi,

At his *WINE CELLAR* under the *Coffee-Houſe*, Sells *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
PARTICULAR London Madeira wine, 7 years old, at (per gallon)	1	0	0
Ditto ditto in bottles (per dozen)	2	10	0
New York ditto, dit. 5 years old (per gal.)	0	18	0
Ditto Sherry in bottles, thirteen years old (per dozen)	2	10	0
Old London Port ditto (per doz.)	1	10	0
Bourdeaux claret of the firſt quality, dit.	2	5	0
Ditto ſecond ditto, dit.	1	17	6
Still white Champaigne dit.	3	0	0
Muſcat of Fontinuac, dit.	1	10	0
Genuiac Liſbon, 5 years old (per gal.)	0	10	0
Teneriffe ditto, ditto	0	6	0
Genuiac Coniac brandy, 9 yrs old, dit.	0	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto, dit.	0	6	0
Old Jamaica ſpirits dit.	0	7	6
Antigua rum dit.	0	6	0
Holland geneva in caſes of 12 bottles each,	1	12	0
Beſt London porter (per dozen)	1	0	0

Syrups and Liquers of every ſort.

42 caſks Bourdeaux Claret of 50 gallons each,

N. B. Bottles always to be returned tuthſtf

For SALE at the STORE of

Stephen and John Girard,

In Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

COFFEE in tierces, barrels and bags
Sugar, cocoa and molaſſes
French brandy, four years old, in half and quarter butts
Port wine, in pipes and half pipes
Zant currants, in half barrels
Brimſtone, in boxes
Verdigreaſe
Holland Gin in caſes eoptf

Coxe & Frazier

HAVE REMOVED

To the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Iſrael Pemberton oppoſite the Bank—Where they have for *SALE*,

BOHEA, tonkay, and ſouchong teas
Nankeens
China ware
Japan wares
Chineſe gauzes, mitts and gartering
Iriſh ſheetings
Mancheſter fuſtians and jeans
Calimancoes, durants and tammies
Shalloons and anteloons
Georgia and Carolina indigo
Jamaica ſpirit
Windward Iſland rum
Muſcovado ſugars
Beſt claret in bottles.
Common ditto in bottles and caſks.
Chipt logwood
Brazil wood
Mahogany
Nails, Cordage
A ſhip's LONG-BOAT, and
A BRIG of 140 tons.

June 5. eop6t

Francis & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs, dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and whetſtones, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco. eptf

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Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Are now LANDING

From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork,

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags
New heavy cargo beef in barrels
Cork ſailcloth No 1 to 8
Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed
Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods,

Suitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf.

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures, Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7 8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & checquered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Mair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateems
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt
GAUSES,
French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chamberry lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs

May 1 eptf

Knox & Henderſon,

—Front ſtreet, three Doors above Market ſtreet—

Have Imported in the ſhips, *Harmony* from *London*, and *Grange* from *Liverpool*,

A General ASSORTMENT of

European and Eaſt-India Goods,

Which they are now OPENING for SALE, *viz.*

IRISH linens and ſheetings
Brown and white Ruſſia ditto
German and Scotch dowlas
Brown ſileſias and oznaburgs
Calicoes and printed cottons
Furniture ditto
A beautiful aſſortment of chintzes
Printed linen handkerchiefs
Check and blue paſte dit.
Tablecloths of all ſizes
Plain, checquered and corded muſlins
Plain, figured and ſtriped lawns
Striped and flowered bordered lawn handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto aprons
A compleat aſſortment of Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs
Ditto china and faſhionable gauze ribbons
Green, black and crimſon perſian taffities
Flowered and ſpotted bandanoes
4-4 and 6-4 book muſlins
Jeans, Jeanets and fuſtians
Dutch cords and India dimities
Printed dit. for waiſtcoats
Velverets, corduroys and thickſetts
7 8, 4-4 and apron width checks
7 8, 4-4 bedticks
Black and coloured ſewing ſilks
Tammies and durants
Sattinets and laſtings
Black ſquare modes
Womens thread and cotton ſtockings
Mens plain and ribbed dit.
Ladies jean and linen gloves
Ditto habit ditto
Mens thread ditto
Round and cock'd hats
Quality and ſhoe bindings
Threads and twiſts
Needle wrought buttons
Pins, needles and tapes, &c &c. &c.

——Likewiſe, in aſſorted Packages——

Iriſh Linens, Calicoes & Chintzes,

Jeans and Fuſtians, Ounce Threads, Checks, Hats, &c.

From the NORTHAMPTON MERCURY.

YOUR paper has ever been ſo eaſily acceſſible to every remonſtrance which does not contain abuſe or immorality, that I need make no apology for the preſent intruſion; nor will it be neceſſary to apologize to the public when I inform them, that the ground of all my diſtreſſes is *wealth*, an univerſal favourite, but which to me has proved complete deſtruction.

You are to know, ſir, that I am—I mean to ſay—I *was* a tallow-chandler in Whitechapel, and carried on for many years a pretty ſnug trade; beſides chance cuſtomers, I furniſhed two hoſpitals with candles, and frequently had the honor to throw light on the many ſubjects of political ſpeculation, which are agitated in a neighbouring public houſe. Things went on then, ſir, juſt as they ſhould do. My profits, if not great, were certain, and upon the word of a tallow-chandler, I declare they were honeſt, for I made it a rule to ſtick to the trade price, and never refuſed a farthing candle or two to the maids of my cuſtomers at Chriſtmas, in order to ſhew them how to play at *cribbage* with the other ſervants. My wife aſſiſted me in my buſineſs, and if any thing called me from home, there was ſhe behind the counter, and as attentive as myſelf. I kept one maid-ſervant, and a boy to carry out the candles, and

"*Who was ſo happy, ſo happy as I?*"

My two Children (for I never had more) were decently provided for, and I intended my ſon to ſucceed me in buſineſs; and as for my daughter, ſhe would have made an excellent houſewife, which all tradeſmen's daughters, in my opinion, ought to be. I paid all the pariſh rates with pleaſure, and ſerved pariſh offices as honeſtly as poſſible, and never *eat* above two children in my life, which is more than moſt pariſh-officers can ſay. Now and then I treated ſelf and family to Sadlers-Wells, or *Barnaby-Spa*, or Hughes's, or Aſtley's, and always about Chriſtmas time I took the run of a play at ſome of the theatres. I paid all debts as ſoon as called for, and never kept a ſcore at any public-houſe. Nay, ſo exact was I, that I paid for even a farthing's worth of milk and water for our tea with as much pleaſure as I paid a pound for my breeches.

In this happy train things went on for ſome years. All was ſhun-ſhine and broad day-light with me. But, Sir, you who print a newſpaper cannot but know there are many ups and downs in life, and that the devil is never tired of his pranks and tricks with poor folks, and I am a woeful inſtance of it. As he would have it, ſir, (I mean the devil)—it happened one day that my wife was ſeduced by a hand bill about the lottery, and nothing would ſerve her but ſhe would have a ticket, or a ſhare. I had not been uſed to contradict her, and bought a whole ticket, which came up an hundred pound prize! O that it had been a blank! how many miſchiefs might I have eſcaped? Another ticket was now to be bought—and another; the ſucceſs of which was ſuch, that before the drawing was over, I found myſelf maſter of a ſum no leſs than *five thouſand pounds*. A ſum, ſir, which my progenitors had no idea of.

The conſequence of this was, that my wife declared war with all buſineſs, induſtry and frugality; and as it was by her advice that I bought the tickets, ſhe inſiſted on laying out the money as became people of faſhion. Only think of that, ſir, *people of faſhion!* Theſe were her very words—and moreover he inſiſted on ſeeing a little of the world, and metamorphoſing me and the children as ſhe pleaſed.

I cannot ſay, that I was wholly againſt all this; but I declare, if it had not been for the money, I never ſhould have thought of becoming a *man of faſhion*. The firſt ſtep my wife took was to diſpoſe of our ſtock in trade. This was eaſily done, at the loſs of about three hundred pounds; for the buyers finding that we were reſolved to diſpoſe of it, reſolved in their turn to give as little as poſſible for it, and I may literally ſay, my candles were burnt at both ends. This being over, my wife diſcovered ſomething ſo pernicious to health in the air of Whitechapel, that ſhe determined to leave the place. My leaſe had fifteen years to run, and I ſoon got a tenant, who paid me ten pounds a year leſs than I was obliged to pay the landlord—but what was this to a man of five thouſand pounds, and a *man of faſhion* too?

But where to remove was the queſtion. And after much deliberation we hired a houſe in one of the ſtreets near Palace-Yard, becauſe it was only 140l. yearly rent, and was ſo centrical to the playhouſes, the palace, and other places of amuſement. But my wife having alſo diſcovered that the furniture of our old houſe was not good enough for the kitchen of the new one, employed an honeſt broker, who furniſhed us completely from top to bottom with every article in the neweſt taſte. We had carpets which nobody was allowed to walk upon, chairs on which *I* dared not ſit down, and tables which it was treaſon to put one's hat on, much leſs reſt my wig on while I wiped my head after a walk. It was about the ſame time diſcovered, that tea was beſt from a ſilver tea pot, and ſome how or other the milk and the ſugar taſted moſt pleaſantly, when ſilver was the metal of which the pot and diſh were compoſed. In ſhort, ſir, a ſervice of plate was ordered, and I aſſure you made a very fine appearance—on the ſide-board; for they were never allowed to come on the table, unleſs when we had faſhionable company, and where they were to come from I never could conceive—But you ſhall hear all.

I had ſaved ſeveral pounds of candles from my ſale, as I thought I could uſe my own goods cheaper than by buying them from a ſtranger—But a-lack-a-day, my wife's lungs were immediately affected by the ſmell of tallow, ſo that I was obliged to forbid any ſuch from being brought into the room, and wax was ſubſtituted in their place. Indeed my wife always coughed on the ſight of a tallow candle.

To proceed, ſir—You have now ſeen me removed from Whitechapel to near Palace-Yard, my new houſe furniſhed—not with the furniture of the old, but with every thing new, fine and faſhionable—I had hopes I might now be at reſt, and enabled to purſue my old plans, and was one night ſtepping out in ſearch of ſome friendly public-houſe, where I might ſmoke my pipe as uſual, and enjoy the luxury of talking politicks, and eating a welch rabbit—But no ſuch thing could be permitted—Smoking was a vulgar, beaſtly, unfaſhionable, clumſy thing—it might do very well for Whitechapel or the Tower-hamlets, but would not be ſuffered in any genteel part of the world—And, as for cheeſe, no cheeſe was fit to be eaten but Parmeſan, or perhaps a little ſtewed in claret.—"Fie, huſband! how could you think of ſmoking, and Welch rabbits, I am abſolutely aſhamed of you; at this rate we might as well have been living ſtill in Whitechapel."

To do my wife juſtice, however, as ſhe deprived me of the pleaſure of ſeeing company out of doors, ſhe took care to provide me with a number of viſitors. There were Mrs. and Miſtreſſes, Miſſes and Maſters, from all parts of St. Margaret's and St. John's pariſh, none of whom I had the ſmalleſt acquaintance with, but my wife always maintained that ſeeing company was the mark of faſhionable life, and things had proceeded now too far for me to ſay any thing againſt all this. In fact, I became reconciled to faſhionable life. I thought it mighty pleaſant to have furniture too good for uſe, and acquaintances too dull to be uſeful—to drink wines which do not agree with one's ſtomach, and eat of diſhes which one does not know the name of.

My two children, you may ſuppoſe, did not eſcape the general metamorphoſis—The boy was diſpatched to Eton School, to be brought up with the children of *other* people of quality—but the girl was kept at home to *ſee life*, and a precious life we led—The morning was the moſt innocent part of our lives, for then we were faſt aſleep; yet, Mr. Printer, you cannot think how difficult it was to throw off old cuſtoms, for I frequently awoke at ſix or ſeven o'clock, but as I knew it was unfaſhionable, I went to ſleep again as faſt as poſſible—Even my wife, with all her new quality, would ſometimes diſcover the old Leaven of Whitechapel, for one night, when a lady ſaid ſhe believed it would rain, my wife anſwered that it *mought*, or it *mought* not—Another time on ſeeing a great man going to the houſe of peers, ſhe exclaimed, '*There's a go!*'—But what was worſt of all, our old profeſſion was ſometimes uppermoſt, for one night at the play, ſhe aſked me with a loud voice, whether the candles they uſed were *fixes or fours?*

But, alas! Sir, all this ſtate of grandeur was incomplete. My wife was ſeized with a very ſtrange diſorder, the nature of which I cannot better explain than by ſaying, that ſhe loſt the uſe of both her feet and legs, and could not go out unleſs in a carriage. This was the more extraordinary, becauſe when at home, or even on a viſit, ſhe never could ſit a minute in one place, but was perpetually running up or down; ſhe threw out broad hints, therefore, that a carriage muſt be had; it was a matter of no great conſequence to me, whether we had a carriage of our own, or uſed a hackney-coach, for the expences of the latter per day, had amounted to 20s. ever ſince we began to be faſhionable, beſides the extra expences of poſt chaiſes—poſt chaiſes and four, glaſs coaches—glaſs coaches and four, &c. &c. A carriage, therefore, was procured; but mark the conſequences; two more ſervants were added to the number before; to be ſure every body muſt have a coachman and footman; and I think ſhe once hinted that it would be proper if ſhe had a valet for her own uſe entirely, a fellow to dreſs her hair, and do every little thing about her; but I don't know how it was, I never could be brought to allow this, and perhaps it was as well for us both. It is ſufficient a man expoſes his wife to be ſeduced by his acquaintances, without hiring a fellow for that purpoſe.

About this time alſo, what with ſeeing plays, reading romances, and keeping company with ſome young ladies of faſhion, my daughter became ſo hyſterical that I was obliged to engage the attendance of a Doctor, at a guinea per viſit for three months. This was followed by a journey to Bath, another to Margate, Tunbridge, and Brighthelmſtone, all of which you may ſuppoſe coſt a pretty penny.

But to make a ſhort ſtory of it, 5000l. cannot always laſt, and out of it the following expences were to be paid:

EXPENCES *of* Mr. *and* Mrs. J—— *for two years.*

Money in Hand	£.
By a ticket	5000
By the ſale of goods, &c. in Whitechapel	700
	5700
Per Contra.	
To a houſe in Palace-yard, two years	280
To repairs to ditto—making a room for a rout, dance, &c.	300
To cabinet-maker's bill	190
To jeweller's	2500
To furniſhing with pictures, moſtly originals	1952
Servants, per annum	127
To upholſterer	268
To a coach	300
A pair of horſes	60
An extra horſe, in caſe of accident	30
A horſe for the ſaddle	55
To erecting a ſtable, waſh-houſe, and out-houſes	572
Wine merchant's bill for the two years	160
Cards, viſits, &c. &c. &c. at leaſt	2000

Confuſion will not let me reckon up the whole ſum. Suffice it to ſay, that every part of the above expence was paid, except what belonged to tradeſmen. My money, I found, had gone in extra expences of faſhion and folly, while the very bread I eat, and the raiment I put on, were unpaid. The conſequence was, my creditors ſeized my perſon and effects, as many as could get hold of them.—The effects, I ſuppoſe, were ſold, but here am I waiting for an inſolvent act. As for my family, they are ſtarving; and all this we have brought on ourſelves, by being ſo much intoxicated by a little money, as to forget our duty and our ſtation.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient,
H—— Y J——S.
King's-Bench, St. George's Fields,
Feb. 6, 1786.

ANCIENT *and* MODERN EDUCATION CONTRASTED.

SO weak and unhappy is human nature, that it is ever ready to run into extremes; and when we would recover ourſelves from an exceſs on the right hand, we know not where to ſtop, till we are got to an exceſs on the left. Inſtances of this kind are innumerable in all the affairs of human life; but it is hardly more remarkable in any thing, than in the ſtrict and ſevere education of our fathers a century ago, and in the moſt profuſe and unlimited liberty that is indulged to children in our age.

In thoſe days the ſons were bred up to learning by terrible diſcipline; every Greek and Latin author they converſed with, was attended with one or many new ſcourges, to drive them into acquaintance with him; and not the leaſt miſdemeanor in life could eſcape the laſh: as though the father would prove his daily 'love to his ſon,' by never 'ſparing his rod,' *Prov.* iii. 24. Now a days young maſter muſt be treated with a fooliſh fondneſs, till he is grown to the ſize of man; and let his faults be never ſo heinous, and his obſtinacy never ſo great, yet the preceptor muſt not let him hear the name of the rod, leſt the child ſhould be frightened or hurt; the advice of the wiſeſt of men is utterly forgotten, when he tells us, that due, 'correction ſhall drive out the folly that is bound up in the heart of a child,' *Prov.* xxii. 15. Or elſe they boldly reverſe his divine counſel, *Prov.* xiii. 24. as though they would make the rule of their practice a direct contradiction to the words of Solomon, namely, that 'he that ſpareth the rod loveth his ſon; but he that hateth him, chaſtens him betimes.'

In that day many children were kept in a moſt ſervile ſubjection, and not ſuffered to ſit down, or to ſpeak in the preſence of their father, till they were come to the age of one and twenty. The leaſt degree of freedom was eſteemed a bold preſumption, and incurred a ſharp reproof: now they are made familiar companions to their parents, almoſt from the very nurſery; and therefore they will hardly bear a check or rebuke at their hand.

In the beginning of the laſt century, and ſo onward to the middle of it, the children were uſually obliged to believe what their parents and their maſters taught them, whether they were principles of ſcience, or articles of faith and practice: they were tied down almoſt to every punctilio, as though it were neceſſary to ſalvation; they were not ſuffered to examine or enquire whether their teachers were in the right, and ſcarce knew upon what grounds they were to aſſent to the things that were taught them; for it was a maxim of all teachers, that the learner muſt believe: *Diſcentem operte credere.* Then an *ipſe dixet*, or, ******* ſaid ſo, was a ſufficient proof of any propoſition in the colleges; and for man of five and twenty to be a Chriſtian and a Proteſtant, a diſſenter or a churchman, it was almoſt reaſon enough to ſay that his father was ſo. But in this century, when the doctrine of a juſt and reaſonable liberty is better known, too many of the preſent youth break all the bounds of nature and duty, and run to the wildeſt degrees of looſeneſs, both in belief and practice. They ſlight the religion which their parents have taught them, that they may appear to have choſen a religion for themſelves: and when they have made a creed or belief of their own, or rather borrowed ſome ſcraps of infidelity from their vain companions and equals, they find pretences enough to caſt off all other creeds at once, as well as the counſels and cuſtoms of their religious predeceſſors.

'The practices of our fathers (ſay they) were preciſe and fooliſh, and ſhall be no rule for our conduct; the articles of their faith were abſurd and myſterious, but we will believe nothing of myſtery, leſt our faith ſhould be as ridiculous as there's.' In their young years, and before their reaſon is half grown, they pretend to examine the ſublimeſt doctrines of Chriſtianity; and a raw and half-witted boy ſhall commence infidel, becauſe he cannot comprehend ſome of the glorious truths of the goſpel, and laughs at his elders and his anceſtors, for believing what they could not comprehend.

The child now a days forgets that his parent is obliged, by all the laws of God and nature, to train him up in his own religion, till he is come to the proper age of diſcretion to judge for himſelf, he forgets, or he will not know, that the parent is intruſted with the care of the ſouls of his young offſpring by the very laws of nature, as well as by the revealed covenants of innocency and of grace. The ſon now a days forgets the obligations he is under to honor and obey the perſons that gave him birth—he pays no regard to the doctrines which led on his anceſtors to the love of God and man: whereas doctrines that have ſuch influence, claim at leaſt ſome degrees of attention, and eſpecially from a ſon who has been trained up in them, and beheld the effect of them in the piety of his parents; nor will the very light of nature ſuffer him to depart from them, but upon the cleareſt judgment of his own mature reaſon, a thorough and impartial ſearch into the ſubject, the loud inward dictates of his conſcience, and the full evidence of his parents miſtake.

So wanton and licentious a ſpirit has poſſeſſed ſome of the youths of this country, that they never think they have freed themſelves from the prejudices of their education, till they have thrown off almoſt all the yokes of reſtraint that are laid upon them by God or man. Some take a petulent pride in laying aſide the holy ſcriptures, for the ſame reaſon that Timothy was adviſed to 'continue in them,' and that is, becauſe 'they had learned and known them from their childhood,' 2 *Tim.* iii. 15. And ſome, perhaps, have been laughed out of their chriſtianity, leſt it ſhould be ſaid, their mothers and their nurſes have made them Chriſtians.

Heretofore the ſons were ſcarce ſuffered to be abſent from home an hour without expreſs leave, till they were arrived at the age of man, nor daughters till they were married: now both ſexes take an unbounded licence of roving where they pleaſe, and from a dozen years old, they forget to aſk leave to wander or to viſit where their fancies lead them: at firſt the parent gives a looſe and winks at it, and then the child claims it as his due forever.

In ſhort, the laſt age taught mankind to believe that they were mere children, and treated them as ſuch, till they were near thirty years old; but the preſent gives them leave to fancy themſelves complete men and women at twelve or fifteen; and they accordingly judge and manage for themſelves entirely, and too often deſpiſe all advice of their elders.

Now, though it be ſufficiently evident that both theſe are extremes of liberty or reſtraint, yet if we judge by the reaſon of things, or by experience and ſucceſs, ſurely the ancient education is to be preferred before the preſent, and of the two ſhould rather be choſen.

But after all, is there no medium between theſe two extremes, exceſs of confinement, and exceſs of liberty? May not young underſtandings be allowed to ſhoot and ſpread themſelves a little without growing rank and rampant? May not children be kept in due and gentle ſubjection to their parents, without putting yokes of bondage upon them? Is the renoreaſonable reſtraint of the wild opinions and violent inclinations of youth, without making chains for the underſtanding, and throwing fetters on the ſoul? May not the young gentleman begin to act like a man, without forgetting that he is a ſon? And maintain the full liberty of his own judgement, without inſolence and contempt of the opinions of his elders? May not he who is bred up a Proteſtant and a Chriſtian, judge freely of himſelf, without the prejudices of his education, and yet continue a Chriſtian and a Proteſtant ſtill? Is it not poſſible for the parent to indulge, and the child to enjoy, a juſt liberty, and yet neither encourage nor practiſe a wild licentiouſneſs?

Yes, ſurely; and there have been happy inſtances in the laſt age, and there are ſome in this, both of parents and children, that have learned to tread this middle path, and found wiſdom and virtue in it, piety and peace. **** has bred his ſons up under ſuch diſcipline as renders them both proper examples to the world.

An Addreſs of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in Virginia, to the members of that Church.

WE your paſtors and lay deputies, in Convention aſſembled, have by the favour of Divine Providence, and according to the privilege ſecured by the laws of our country to every ſociety of Chriſtians of managing its own temporal concerns, and of regulating its diſcipline and worſhip, inſtituted certain fundamental canons, made neceſſary by the repeal of the incorporating act, and have framed rules for the order, diſcipline and worſhip of our church. We think, however, that to diſcharge fully the duty we owe on this occaſion to God and to you, it is incumbent on us briefly to put you in mind of ſome things which remain for you to do, and to which if you do not attend, all our labours here muſt be ineffectual, to render our church truly reſpectable, and our inſtitutions of ſervice to the cauſe of chriſtianity, a general and regular attendance on public worſhip, and the conſtant practice of piety and morality in all times and in all places are indiſpenſible. This is ſo obvious that we truſt, we need only mention it to you. A moderate but adequate proviſion for your paſtors is another thing which muſt claim your attention and exertions.—Both Scripture and Common Senſe point out this to be your duty, and the omiſſion of it involves conſequences, which no real chriſtian can think of without horror. The want of proper teachers muſt be the effect of this omiſſion; and ignorance and error with all their train of evils will follow. The very idea of being the authors of ſo great an injury to the temporal and eternal concerns of mankind muſt rouſe, and alarm you, and we truſt will excite your moſt ſerious endeavours to provide for the preſervation of the pure doctrines of religion. The general affairs of our church alſo require from you a ſmall contribution. We have been careful to frame our inſtitutions of a nature as ſimple and unexpenſive as poſſible, but we could not conſtitute a church, which would call for no ſupport from its members. Recommending theſe things to your attention, and you to the Almighty guidance and protection, we are your affectionate brethren in Chriſt.

THE MAN FOND OF LAW.

1. TELL me, what has made thee ſo melancholy?
2. Why, going to law.
1. Why, will that make a man look melancholy?
2. Yes, to look long upon ink and black
Buckram——I went to law *in anno*
Quadrigeſimo ſecundo; and I
Waded out of it, *in anno ſexageſimo tertio*.
1. What! three and twenty years in law?
2. I have known thoſe that have been five and fifty,
And all about pullen and pigs.
1. May it be poſſible ſuch men ſhould breathe,
To vex the terms ſo much?
2. 'Tis food to ſome.
——There are old men at the preſent,
That are ſo poiſon'd with th'affectation
Of law-words, having had many ſuits canvaſs'd;
That their common talk is nothing but barb'rous
Latin: they cannot ſo much as pray, but
In law, that their ſins may be remov'd, with
A *writ of error*, and their ſouls fetch'd up
To heaven with a *certiorari*.
This wretch, that lov'd, before his food, his ſtrife.
This puniſhment falls even with his life;
His pleaſure was vexation, all his bliſs
The torment of another:
Their hurt his health, their ſtarved hope his ſtore;
Who ſo loves law, dies either mad or poor.
1. Still in law?
2. I had not breath'd elſe now; 'tis very marrow,
Very marrow to me to be in law:
I had been dead ere this elſe. I have found
Such ſweet pleaſure in the vexations of others,
That I could wiſh me years over and over again,
To ſee that fellow a beggar; that bawling knave a gentleman:
A matter brought ev'n t'a judgment to-day,
As far as e'er it was, to begin again to-morrow,
O raptures! here a writ of *demur*,
There a *procedendo*; here a *certiorari*,
There a *capiendo*; tricks, delays, money-laws!
I have been a term-trotter myſelf theſe five
And forty years; a goodly time, and a gracious!
In which ſpace, I have been at leaſt ſixteen times
Beggar'd, and got up again; and in the mire again,
That I have ſunk again, and yet got up again.
Nay more (*in felici hora* be it ſpoken)
You ſee I am old, yet have at this preſent,
Nine and twenty ſuits in law, and all not worth forty ſhillings.
The pleaſure of man is all:
A ſtake pull'd out of my hedge, there's one:
I was well beaten, I remember, that's two:
I took one a-bed with my wife, againſt her will; that's three;
Was call'd cuckold for my labour, that's four;
I took another a bed with her, that's five:
And then one call'd me wittal, that's the ſixth;
He kill'd my dog for barking, that's ſeven;
My maid-ſervant was kiſs'd at that time, eight;
My wife miſcarry'd with a puſh, nine:
Et ſic de cæteris.
I have ſo vex'd and beggar'd the whole pariſh
With proceſſes, ſubpœna's, and ſuch like moleſtations;
They are not able to ſpare ſo much ready money
From a term, as would ſet up a new weather-cock.

Philadelphia, *June* 14.

Among the various modes, adopted by wiſe and civilized nations, to raiſe a revenue adequate to the expences of government, very few, ſays a correſpondent, have neglected the ſource of profit ariſing from Eſcheats. When property is forfeited by the criminality of its owner, or no relation of the laſt owner is to be found, the community with great juſtice lays claim to that which ceaſes to be under the dominion of any individual. A bill to diſcover and ſecure real and perſonal eſtates in this predicament, is ſaid to have been for ſome time paſt under the conſideration of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania. In a ſtate ſo extended and ſo populous as this, it is an object too important to be neglected; particularly at a period, when every juſtifiable means of giving vigour and energy to the hands of government, ought to be adopted. Every gentleman who has heard of the incomes derived from it in the province of Maryland by the late Lord Baltimore, may form ſome eſtimate of what would be its probable value in this ſtate. Our correſpondent is acquainted with two valuable eſtates in the city of Philadelphia, which are unqueſtionably the property of the Commonwealth, for want of legal heirs, but through the inattention of government are permitted to remain in the hands and enjoyment of individuals, who have not the colour of legal claim to them. This muſt probably be the caſe in a greater or leſſer degree throughout the Commonwealth, and there is reaſon to believe that a clear revenue of three thouſand pounds per year might be drawn into the ſtate treaſury from this ſource. He therefore begs leave to recommend it to the legiſlature to paſs the bill into a law at their next ſeſſion.

The meeting at Eaſton, and the tendency of the reſolutions formed there, are ſubjects of ſerious regret to every well diſpoſed citizen, and indicate a latent ſpark of that pernicious ſpirit, which has introduced anarchy and civil war into a ſiſter ſtate. What muſt be their idea of government, who conceive, that becauſe a partial advantage is ſacrificed to the general welfare, the people are juſtified in the oppoſition to eſtabliſhed laws, and in the attempt to defeat that authority, which they have voluntarily delegated to their repreſentatives? Is there a public meaſure that does not in ſome degree infringe the peculiar intereſts of individuals; for, the very condition of ſociety ariſes from the aggregate of natural rights, which are reſigned in favour of the common weal? But the wickedneſs of ſuch meaſures is equal to their folly, as what originates in idle diſcontent, may terminate in the ineffectual, but dreadful ſtruggles of rebellion. The exertions of the eaſtern inſurgents prove indeed, how much miſchief may be done by a factious attack upon a regular government, but the event has ſhewn likewiſe, that every hope of ſucceſs muſt neceſſarily be diſappointed.

The unbecoming altercation which has taken place amongſt the ſchoolmaſters of this city, has at length, a correſpondent informs us, engaged the attention of the principals and truſtees of the public ſeminaries, as well as that of the parents and guardians who have entruſted the education of children to private inſtitutions: and there is reaſon to hope, that ſuch meaſures will ſpeedily be adopted, as muſt either effectually put a ſtop to the licentiouſneſs of perſonal abuſe, or remove the parties from a ſtation, in which their conduct has an influence upon the manners and ſentiments of youth. At this moment, the pupils of theſe diſputants are divided into little factions, and the firſt paſſions excited in their infant minds are jealouſy and revenge. The evil ceaſes not (as was hinted in a former paper) with the triumph of one pedant or the downfall of another; but the baneful impreſſion which is now made, will ſurvive to poſterity, and be diſplayed in low and ſordid artifices to obtain the objects of life, and in groſs and daring deceptions to eſcape from its calamities.——What father would rejoice at the reputation of a child founded upon a *literary quibble*; or would not lament the defence of his conduct, which depended upon a ſolitary aſſertion that his antagoniſt was a *liar*? And yet ſuch is the aim, and ſuch the language of thoſe men, by whom the heads and the hearts of our ſons are to be informed and directed, and with whom the hopes of the preſent age, and the happineſs of the future, are improvidently confided.

There is at Lebanon, a garden in the neighbourhood of this city, a remarkable cherry-tree, loaded with ripe fruit, although the trunk is ſo entirely decayed and hollow, that there is not any thing left beſides a thin and rotten bark to communicate nouriſhment to the branches.

On Tueſday morning, a boy of five years old, playing with ſome children near South-ſtreet wharf, fell into the Delaware, and was unfortunately drowned: amongſt the ſpectators on this lamentable occaſion, was a man on crutches, who nobly plunged into the ſtream after the child, and raiſed him out of the water; but too late, alas! to ſave his life, notwithſtanding the immediate aſſiſtance of ſeveral gentlemen of the faculty.

Extract from the third volume of Medical Tranſactions, publiſhed by the College of Phyſicians in London. The method of preparing the Ginſeng Root in China,

communicated by Doctor Heberden.

THE following account was communicated to John Burrow, Eſquire, by a Mandarin, who had preſided, by the Emperor of China's order, in that part of Tartary where the Ginſeng is gathered and cured. He allowed ours to be the ſame with theirs, and that they differed only in the curing, which, in the opinion of the Chineſe, makes a very great difference in the virtue of this root. They ſuppoſe it to be a ſovereign analeptic, and uſeful in almoſt all diſorders; their manner of infuſing it is to ſlice it into a veſſel of cold water, which veſſel is covered, and put into boiling water, where it ſoon becomes fit for uſe.

To cure the Ginſeng Root.

Gather the root ſound and good (not in the ſeaſon when the plant is in flower) and gently waſh it from the earth, being careful not to break the ſkin. Then take an iron torch (that is, a very flat kind of ſtewpan, uſed in China over a charcoal fire) boil therein water; put in the root, and let it lie three or four minutes, but not ſo long as to injure or break off the ſkin, when, on cutting the root, the inſide will appear of a light ſtraw colour. Then take a clean linen cloth, and, having wiped the Ginſeng clean and dry, place the torch over the gentleſt fire, and lay in it a row of Ginſeng. Here let it dry gradually, turning it leiſurely till it is ſomething elaſtic, but not too dry; afterwards take a damp clean cloth, in which roll up the longeſt pieces in parallel lines, and wrap them up very tight, binding them hard round with thread; after being dried a day or two by a very ſlow fire, unpack the ſame, and repeat the package of the inſide and moiſt part, until it is all like the outſide, and the whole dry enough to ſound like a piece of wood when dropped upon a table. The heavieſt pieces of a ſtraw or light brown colour are much the beſt.

To preſerve the ſame.

Take a box well lined with lead, and put it into a larger one with quick-lime (to prevent vermin) and cloſe the whole againſt air and weather.

PIRACY!

(On board the Spaniſh brig La Santiſſima Trinadad, captain Don Joſef Zacarias de Ugarte, at anchor in Lynhaven Bay, 27th May, 1787.)

AT eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon, 26th May, the pilot left us without Cape-Henry, with a light air from the ſouthward; in about an hour afterwards the wind chopt round to the eaſtward, and we were obliged to let go the ſmall anchor in 13 fathoms water to prevent the veſſel going aſhore, the current ſetting very ſtrong that way. We remained there about two hours, and then got under weigh for a good road ſtead for the enſuing night, which we effected in Lynhaven-Bay, Cape-Henry bearing E. S. E. diſtance 3 leagues. At 10 o'clock P. M. we were favoured with a fair wind from the S. W. when the maſter called all hands. Juſt as we had got ſhort a-peak, going to ſheet home the fore top ſail, the boatſwain went down to the cabin, and pointing a piſtol to the breaſt of Moſes Young, a paſſenger, then alone, ſtripped and going to bed, threatened to kill him if he attempted to make any reſiſtance. In the mean time ſix others of the ſeamen armed with piſtols and cutlaſſes, made priſoners of the captain, mate, and Mr. Byrnes, a paſſenger, then on deck, obliged us four to go down forward, and nailed the ſcuttle upon us. They then plundered the veſſel of the articles hereafter recited, hoiſted out the launch and embarked with their ſtores, leaving one man, an old Spaniard, and an American who would not conſent to go with them, together with the cabin boy, on board the brig.

A deſcription of theſe Pirats.

James Thomſon, boatſwain, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, remarkable fair hair, tied behind, well made, tells different ſtories as to the place of his birth, ſpeaks the French language, and a little Spaniſh; ſays he was taken in the contraband trade by the Spaniards, and kept a priſoner for ſome time at Havanna. He has ſores on the back of his hands.

John Harris, cook, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black hair, yellow complexion, with a freſh cut on the top of his head, wants one of his fore-teeth, and has a ſore on his inſtep.——Well acquainted in Rhode Iſland.

John Forteſcue, ſeaman, 6 feet high, 30 years of age, raw-boned, round ſhouldered, born in Wales, chews tobacco, is very talkative; black hair.

William Devere, ſeaman, 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, full and pale faced, ſays he ſerved his time out of Briſtol, England.

John Hall, an Engliſhman, 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall pox, ſlender made, with black hair.

George Heathcote, born in London, 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, ſandy coloured hair, ſlender made, with a letter or letters marked with gun powder on his right hand; ſays he was ſecond mate of a veſſel from London to Jamaica, and arrived at Baltimore in a brig called the Montego-Bay, as ſeaman before the maſt.

John Morgan, ſeaman, about nineteen years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, fair hair, fair complexion, marked with the ſmall pox, born at Graveſend, and ſays his father is a river pilot, that he went from Jamaica to Baltimore in the brig Montego Bay; he is very handy as a carpenter, and acted as ſuch on board the brig La Santiſſima Trinidad.

Upon comparing circumſtances ſince this event, we have reaſon to believe that *two of them at leaſt*, viz. James Thompſon, boatſwain, and John Harris, cook, have made a trade of plundering in different ports for ſeveral years paſt.

The articles taken by the pirates from the brig, are

The launch with two maſtss ſprits and ſpritſails, all new, made by Joſeph Davis; ſix oars and the grapling; coſt 130 dollars.

1 bolt and ſome pieces of canvas.

1 new ſtudding-ſail.

Several piecet of new cordage.

1 amplitude compaſs.

1 hand lead and line.

1 half barrel of Baltimore beer.

1 full caſe of geneva

About 200 wt. ſhip bread.

About three gallons of water.

2 kegs white buiſcuit.

A cheeſe.

Several veniſon hams.

Some bottled porter, rum, loaf ſugar, and two pieces of dried beef.

11 ruffled and 3 check ſhirts, marked J. V.

Several new cambrick handkerchiefs marked Y.

15 fine new ſhirts, 8 of them marked M Y 8.

A quantity of cambrick neckcloths, new, marked Y.

8 pair of ſilk ſtockings.

5 ſtocks of fine cambrick.

1 cloth coat of Paris mud-colour; 1 of London brown, new, with faſhionable metal buttons, and 1 of nankeen.

6 pair of nankeen breeches, 4 of them new, and 2 pair with ſtrings at the knees.

2 pair black ſattin florentine, and a pair of new olive coloured jean breeches.

1 new plaid cotton waiſtcoat.

1 very large blue camblet cloak, lined with ſcarlet coating.

About 15 pair of thread ſtockings, ſome of them marked Y.

2 pair linen and cotton drawers.

2 pair large ſilver ſhoe buckles, and 1 pair plated.

1 gold ſtock buckle, Paris made.

1 gold headed cane.

1 quadrant, maker's name Thomas Ripley, London, 1783, and marked in ivory, *For Don Joſeph Zacarias de Ugarte.*

1 ſpy glaſs, maker's name Dolland, London.

1 cutteau de chaſſe, ſilver mounted and gilt.

1 ditto, Engliſh made ſilver mounted, green handle, ſcabbard and belt much worn.

1 pair pocket piſtols.

2 new round black hats, made in Baltimore.

1 ſilver table ſpoon and a French made fork.

1 pair plain ſilver knee buckles.

28 Engliſh and French guineas, and 85 dollars in ſilver.

JOSEF ZACARIAS DE EUGARTE,
JOHN COUGHLAN, Mate,
MOSES YOUNG, } Paſſengers.
JOSEPH BYRNES, }

* * *

THE Partnerſhip of *Condell Innes & Co.* of Madeira, in which Mr. *William Steinſon* was a Partner, having expired the 31ſt December laſt, the Buſineſs is continued there under the ſame Firm by the other Partners.

CONDELL INNES & CO.

Madeira, April 19, 1787.

WANTED,

A Number of regular bred Nailers, at the Nail Manufactory at Daniel Cooper's Ferry: alſo, boys as apprentices to ſaid buſineſs, from 12 years old and upwards.

JOHN HALL.

June 11.

For SALE,

A Small QUANTITY of the Beſt

Albany PEAS,

In Caſks of Seven Buſhels each, ready for ſhipping.

Apply to WYNKOOP & SIEMEN.

June 14. eop3t

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in Oxford Townſhip, Cheſter County, for treſpaſs, a GREY HORSE, about 14 hands high, nine years old, ſhod all round, paces and trots, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

MOSES CRISWELL.

May 24

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 5th day of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's hundred, Newcaſtle county, Delaware ſtate, a NEGRO MAN, named *CÆSAR*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high: had on when he went away, a half worn fine hat, a light coloured homeſpun cloth coat, lined with linſey ſtriped black and white, a pea green broadcloth jacket, black velvet breeches, a white linen ſhirt, a pair carved ſilver buckles in his ſhoes marked C. V. on the under ſide: he is a down looking fellow, and pretty black, and has a full, round face, and flat noſe; he is a little grey on the chin when his beard is grown, and is about 39 years of age; he came from Guinea when young; ſpeaks midling good Engliſh, yet with ſome broken accents, is a little thick tongued, can read tolerably well, was raiſed at Shrewſbury, in Jerſey, by the Rev. Elihu Spencer, and may probably aim for that part of the country, as he has diſcovered an inclination to go that way for theſe two years paſt. It is ſuppoſed he went away with a certain Negro BOB, belonging to *B. Tuft*, of Jerſey, nearly oppoſite to Newcaſtle; *Bob* is very much pock marked, thin faced, cloaths unknown; it is likely they went off in company, as they attempted to runaway together ſome time ago. It is probable Cæſar may change his name and cloaths, procure a paſs and feign himſelf a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by *CHRISTOPHER VANDEGRIST.*

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. 4w1aw June 10

Juſt imported from China, and to be ſold by

JOHN TELLES & Co.

The following India goods:

SATTINS }
Silk ſerges } of various colours
Luteſtrings }
Peelons
Blue and red nankeens
Spotted ſilks for gentlemens' wear
India fans of different qualities
Pepper Alſo,
Fayal wines of different qualities.

Likewiſe for ſale, a valaable

PLANTATION,

Situated in Eaſt Fellowfield, Cheſter county, containing 220 acres, which he will diſpoſe on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit, or he would exchange it for a good houſe in town.

For SALE,

The BRIG MADEIRA PACKET, Now laying at Sims's Wharf, near Market-ſtreet, burthen one hundred and five tons, three years old, a ſtrong good veſſel, well found, and may be fitted for ſea at a ſmall expence, Apply to DUNCAN INGRAHAM, Jun.

If not diſpoſed of before Monday the 18th inſtant, ſhe will then be ſold by public auction, at the Coffee-Houſe, at 1 o'clock. June 13. ttſm

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For Freight or Charter,

THE BRIG

EAGLE,

ANDREW CHISOLEM, Maſter,
Burthen about 130 tons. For terms apply to

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for Sale,

DRY HIDES.

Philadelphia, 14th June, 1787. eptf

TO BE RENTED,

(And may be entered upon the 1ſt day of October next)

THAT noted and elegant Tavern and Stables, the *Indian Queen*, in Fourth ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. *James Thompſon*. For terms apply to *ROBERT M'GEE*, on the north ſide of Arch, near Sixth ſtreet. June 13.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach-Houſe to be Let. Enquire as above. 2ſmo.

Archiles Parker

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Bottling Cellar, nearly oppoſite the City Tavern, in Second-ſtreet,

BEST bottled cyder
London & Philadelphia porter and beer in bottles
Port wine and claret
Pickling vinegar, &c.

N. B. Merchants, Captains of veſſels, and other gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and have wines, &c. bottled in the beſt manner, by applying as above. wtNI

IN conſequence of a robbery committed on Joſhua Yarnall, of the townſhip of Middletown, county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the night of the 2d of the 5th month laſt, a certain *Joſeph Griffith* was apprehended upon ſuſpicion of being a confederate; and in his cuſtody was found two Horſes, ſuſpected to be ſtolen, as he did not prove how he came by them, but made his eſcape from the conſtable.

The one a large bay horſe, near 15 and a half hands high, a ſtar, ſmall blaze and ſnip, two white feet, a dark mane and tail, lofty carriage, trots and canters well; the other a black horſe, 14 hands and a half high, a likely, good carriaged horſe, trots and canters well; both ſuppoſed to be about ſix or ſeven years old. Any perſons having loſt ſuch horſes, by applying to *Thomas Cheyney*, eſq; proving their property and paying charges, may have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold for coſts, in four weeks from this date, by

ROBERT THOMPSON, Dep. Con.

Middletown, Cheſter county, 6 mo. 8th. 2ſw

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen out of my waggon, ſtanding at the White Horſe Inn, Market-ſtreet—A HAIR TRUNK, containing, viz. 1 ſuperfine light coloured cloth coat with pearl buttons, 1 ditto white cloth jacket and breeches, 1 ſtriped muſlinet jacket (white) 1 ſtriped jean ditto, 2 plain jean ditto, 1 black ſattinet ditto, 1 pair black ſattin breeches, one ditto black ſattinet ditto, one ditto plain jean ditto, one ditto honeycomb ditto, one brown cloth jacket, two ſhirts, 1 pair ſilk ſtockings, 2 ditto thread ditto, 1 grey cloth ſurtout coat, 1 pair ſhoes, 1 ditto boots, 1 large looking glaſs in a plain walnut frame and has a ſmall piece of the quick ſilver rubbed off near the middle of the glaſs, 2 gold rings, the one has a remarkable large yellow ſtone with a ſmall white one on each ſide of it, the other is a tortoiſe ſhell ring ſet in gold. 1 ſilver ſciſſar chain and hart marked M W, 1 ſilver pincuſhion hoop and chain. 1 pair of locket buttons ſet in ſilver, 2 cambrick neck cloths, 1 white hat, 1 bed cord, 1 pair ſet knee buckles, 1 ſhaving box and bruſh, with ſeveral other articles not yet aſcertained. Any perſon diſcovering the ſame, ſo that the goods may be procured, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

June 13. JOHN M'CALL, or
ep2w PETER JANUARY.

Patent Medicines

SOLD BY

WILLIAM POYNTELL,

In Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, the Corner of Black-Horſe alley:

MAREDANT's Antiſcorbutic Drops; a ſovereign remedy for the ſea and land ſcurvy, pimpled faces, ſcorbutic gout, rheumatiſm, inflamation of the eyes, and all diſorders ariſing from the foulneſs of the blood.

DOCTOR NORRIS's celebrated Fever Drops; a certain cure for every ſpecies of fevers, old inveterate coughs, conſumptive habits, complaints of the ſtomach and bowels, nervous head-achs, and intermitting fevers and agues.

The above two medicines are in high reputation in Great-Britain, as affording certain relief in the above diſorders; and it is not doubted but a fair trial of them would afford eſſential relief to the afflicted in this weſtern world—Pamphlets, containing innumerable, but well atteſted extraordinary cures performed by them, may be had of ſaid *Poyntell*, where the diſordered may probably find many caſes ſimilar to their own. A conſtant ſupply of the above two invaluable Medicines will be kept for ſale, and a generous allowance made to Country Apothecaries who buy wholeſale.

At ſame Place may alſo be had—Bateman's drops, Anderſon's Scots pills, Hooper's pills, Britiſh oil, Godfrey's cordial, Turlington's Balſam, Hungary water, Stoughton's elixir, Haerlem oil, Dr. James's fever powders, eſſence of pepper mint, Greenough's tincture for the teeth and gums, Hill's Balſam of honey, Hill's American balſam, ſpirits of ſal volat, Van Helmet's fever and ague pills. 1aw12w

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CONCLUSION of an *Addreſs* of the *Genius* of *Columbia* to the *Delegates* of the FEDERAL CONVENTION.

— FIRST, then, and laſt, the Federal bands entwine;
To this your every aim and effort bend;
Let all your counſels here commence and end.
O'er ſtate concerns let every ſtate preſide,
Its private tax controul, its juſtice guide;
Religion aid, the moral ties ſecure,
And bid each private right thro' time endure.
Columbia's intereſts public ſway demand;
Her commerce, impoſt, unlocated land;
Her war, her peace, her military power;
Treaties to ſeal with every diſtant ſhore;
To bid contending ſtates their diſcord ceaſe,
And ſend thro' all the calumet of peace;
Science to wind thro' every noble flight,
And lift deſponding genius into light.
Thro' every ſtate to ſpread each public law,
Intereſt muſt animate, and force muſt awe.
Perſuaſive dictates realms can ne'er obey,
Sway uncoercive is the ſhade of ſway.
Be then your taſk to alter, aid, amend;
The weak to ſtrengthen, and the rigid bend;
The prurient lop: the lacking to ſupply;
And graft new cyons from each kindly ſky.
Slow, by degrees, politic ſyſtems riſe;
Age ſtill refines them, and experience tries.
This, this alone, conſolidates, improves—
Their ſinews ſtrengthens, their defects removes;
Gives that conſiſtence time alone can give;
Habituates man by law and right to live;
To grey hair'd rules increaſing rev'rence draws,
And wins the ſlave to love even tyrant laws.
But ſhould Columbia, with diſtracted eyes,
See o'er her ruins one proud monarch riſe;
Should vain partitions her fair realms divide,
And rival empires float on faction's tide;
Lo fix'd opinions 'gainſt the fabrick rage!
What wars fierce paſſions with fierce paſſions wage!
"From Cancer's glowing wilds, to Brunſwick's ſhore,
Hark, how the alarms of civil diſcord roar!
"To arms" the trump of kindred envy cries,
And kindred blood ſmokes upward to the ſkies.
As Perſia, Greece, ſo Europe bids her flame,
And ſmiles, with eye malignant, o'er her ſhame."
Seize then, Oh! ſeize Columbia's golden hour;
Perfect her Federal ſyſtem, public power;
For this ſtupendous realm, this choſen race,
With all the improvements of all lands its baſe,
The glorious ſtructure build; its breadth extend;
Its columns lift, its mighty arches bend;
On freedom, ſcience, arts, its ſtories ſhine,
Unſhaken pillars of a frame divine;
Far o'er the Atlantic wild its beams aſpire;
The world approves it, and the Heavens admire;
O'er clouds, and ſun, and ſtars, its ſplendors riſe,
'Till the bright top-ſtone vaniſh in the ſkies."

ANECDOTE.

CHARLES the Eighth dying without heirs male, the crown of France came by ſucceſſion to Lewis duke of Orleans. When ſome of the new king's courtiers put him in mind, that now the time was come to revenge the injuries that had been done him when he was duke; he generouſly anſwered, That it was beneath the dignity of the *king of France* to revenge the quarrels of the *duke of Orleans*.

For CHARTER,

To any Port in *Spain* or *Portugal*, The Venetian Brig EL BUON GENIO, *Captain Joſeph Biſſon*;

SHE is an excellent new veſſel, and a faſt ſailer; will carry two thouſand barrels, and has a *perfectly ſecure Mediterranean paſſport*. For terms enquire of

ANDREW CLOW & CO.

Who have for Sale, imported in the abovementioned veſſel, fine freſh *Muſcadine Raiſins*, unſhelled Almonds, Olives in jars, Capers and Lemon Juice.

June 14. eptf.

The Noted STALLION

ECLIPSE,

HAVING for four years ſucceſſively ſtood at the ſame place as a *COVERING HORSE*, and been frequently ſhewn at the Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and at all times and places where he has been viewed and examined by any gentleman ſportſman, or judge of that noble animal, ſtill allowed to be the moſt complete figure of a horſe they had ever ſeen; and it is as generally acknowledged, "*that for beauty, carriage and ſpeed*," he is not excelled by any on this continent, nor is there any more certain and noted for getting ſuperior elegant colts, many of which are now very valuable, and may be ſeen in the poſſeſſion of ſeveral gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

ECLIPSE having thus ſo juſtly ſupported the higheſt reputation of a *Covering Stallion*, by giving full ſatisfaction to the ſubſcriber's friends, is, for the conveniency of ſuch gentlemen as chooſe to breed elegant horſes from him, ſtill continued at the old place, the late ſeat of Mr. Robert Hopkins, deceaſed, on Point-no-Point, five miles from Philadelphia, to COVER this ſeaſon, at *Three Pounds Five Shillings each Mare.* The horſe is ſo generally known, that it almoſt ſeems ſuperfluous to ſay any thing as to deſcribing him, and only for cuſtom it were entirely unneceſſary: however, he is full blooded, a moſt beautiful bright bay, ſtrong black mane and tail, and well marked, full fifteen hands and an inch high, every way truly proportioned, and of ſuperior figure, riſing eight old of great ſtrength and action, and his pedigree is up to the firſt breed of horſes ever on the continent, a Fearnought, a Herod, &c. The particular deſcent will be given to thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to favour the ſubſcriber with their preference.

Good *Paſture* on reaſonable terms, and every neceſſary care taken of the mares while in the ſubſcriber's charge. The money to be paid before they are taken away,

JACOB BATES.

N. B. For the ſatisfaction of the Public, and obſervation of gentlemen ſportſmen, judges of horſes, ECLIPSE will be ſhewn at the *Coffee-Houſe*, on Market days, when the weather is fine, and will be ſold if a generous price is offered. *Point-no-Point*, April 16. tf

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 1ſt of September, 1785, living in Eaſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſtray Pyed HEIFFER with her left ear cropped; about two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 6. GEORGE PRISE.

Juſt PRINTED and PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD by
Robert Aitken, at *Pope's Head,*
In Market-ſtreet,

An ESSAY on the *Domeſtic Debts* OF THE *United States* of AMERICA.

Giving an account of the various kinds of Public Securities, and generally in what manner the debts aroſe: with the proviſion made and propoſed for payment of the intereſt and principal thereof by fœderal meaſures, and of thoſe adopted by individual ſtates.

To which is ſubjoined,

A Statement of the Foreign Debt,
As ſet forth by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in their addreſs and recommendations of the 18th April, 1783. *Price 2/6.* *March 7* eoptf

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The Exchange - Office,

BY

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In Second ſtreet, about midway between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia:

WHERE

Money is given for all kinds of Paper or PUBLIC SECURITIES; And any of the latter furniſhed for CASH or approved NOTES

ALSO,

Certificates and State Money for the LAND-OFFICE,
And receives *APPLICATIONS* for the Purchaſe and Sale of Houſes, Lots, and LANDS.

FOR SALE,
A few valuable *TRACTS* of
Pennſylvania Donation Lands.

March 13 eoptf

Poultney & Wiſtar

Have imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, a neat aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY,

Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Glaſs,

Which they have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, at the Green Sore in Market-ſtreet, the fourth door above hird-Street, where all ſuch perſons as ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may be ſupplied with the following articles at the very loweſt prices, and of the beſt quality, viz.

SMITH's anvils, vices, beak irons, ſledge and hand hammers & ſcrew plates
Mill, croſs-cut, hand, pannel, tennant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs, key-hole, and wood cutters ſteel plate ſaws
3 to 14 inch flat, half round, three ſquare rough and baſtard cut files and raſps
1 2 inch to 2 1-2 inch ſocket and firmer chiſſels and gouges
Turning chiſſels and gouges, and plane irons ſorted
Raiſing, tooth, rabbit, plow, groving & moulding plane irons
Braſs and iron head ſhovels and tongs, & andirons
Chamber and common bellows
Common & poliſhed ſteel and braſs candleſticks and ſnuffers
Braſs knob and ring handled latches, thumb ditto of various ſizes
3 inch to 12 inch knob & ring handled rimb locks
Double and ſingle ſpring, bright and brown cheſt locks
Cupboard, draw, clock-caſe, proſpect, trunk & writing deſk ditto
Horſe locks, portmanteau, braſs and ſecret, ſteel, common black and double bolt pad ditto
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 inch fine and common plate ſtock locks
Gun locks, worms, and rough & finiſhed mounting
Iron and braſs wire ſorted
Fine wool and cotton card ditto
Caſt braſs clock work, ſlit pinions, forged iron work, japanned faces, bells, &c.
Braſs handles, eſcutcheons, turn buttons, knobs, ſcrew rings, and hooks of various kinds for deſks, drawers, &c.
Venetian & common curtain rings and ſconces
Window ſcrews, bell bolts and cranks, braſs H hinges
Deſk fall, clock caſe, card table, tea-cheſt and proſpect ditto
A variety of plain and figured coffin furniture
Fiſh ſkin, ſand and emery paper for joiners uſe
4 inch to 12 inch H & HL hinges
Rule, joint table, dovetail, writing deſk, cheſt and patent butt ditto
3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30 pence fine drawn nails
2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 pence ſprigs, trunk and clout ditto
Half inch to 2 1-2 inch bright ſcrew augers
Center, ſpool, chair and dowel bitts, ſorted
Beſt Kirby fiſh hooks, aſſorted
Steel ſpring rat, ſnap and wire mouſe traps
Carpenters axes and adzes,
Ditto & ſhoemakers hammers, pincers & nippers
Shoemakers awls & tacks, ſprigging ditto & ſcrew drivers
Steel coffee mills, bricklayers and plaſtering trowels
Round & flat ſpring bolts
Large & ſmall ſcale beams, pocket and other ſteelyards
Scythes and ſickles; Engliſh ripes or rifles for whetting ſcythes with
Drawing & curriers knives and ſteels
Braſs and iron frame and box window pullies and lines
Flat and round head wood ſcrews, from half inch to 3 inches
5 to 12 inch carpenters & coopers bow compaſſes
Spike and nail gimblets
Tap and bung borers
Thick and thin ſheet iron and plate braſs
London & American glue
Spades, ſhovels with and without handles
Buck, ſham buck and bone table knives and forks
Taylors & womens ſhears and ſciſſars
London & American ſteel
Caſt iron bake ovens, tea kettles, pots, ſkillets & ſauce pans
Poliſhed cart and waggon boxes, horſe traces and back bands, &c.
An aſſortment of SADLERY WARE & carriage furniture, amongſt which are
Straining diaper and worſted and twiſt webs and orris aſſorted
A variety of men and women's ſtirrup irons
Coach and chaiſe curb & ſnaffle bits
Coach, phæton and chaiſe furniture
A large aſſortment of coach, chariot, phæton and chair ſprings and head joints
Cock eyes, tug and breaſt-plate buckles and tinned dees
Sadlers ſtraining, pricking and creeſing irons and hammers
4 oz 1 to 6 oz. tacks and prickers, awls, &c &c.

DYE-STUFFS, &c.

Ground red wood
Ditto Braſil
Logwood, crude tartar, Jack Card, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

A large quantity of dry red lead and magnus, for the potters uſe
Ground & dry white lead
Ditto ditto Spaniſh brown
Yellow ochre, lytherage, Pruſſian blue, white vitriol, gold leaf, &c
GLASS of any dimenſions from 8 by 6 to 32 by 28, which will be cut to any pattern, either round, oval, ſquare, or arched for clock faces or ſurveyors compaſſes
Alſo glaziers diamonds for cutting glaſs

2aw

N. B. They keep conſtantly by them a quantity of the beſt RED CLOVER and TIMOTHY Graſs Seeds.

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May 21*

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

FOR SALE BY

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

A choice CARGO of

Jamaica Spirits,

Juſt landed out of the ſhip Mary, from Lucea. eptf

A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens, AND Fayal and Pico Wines,

Juſt arrived, and for Sale by
ROSS & VAUGHAN.

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, brazileto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg. jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag
Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,
And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.
Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th dtf

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil &c. in good order, genſang in caſks. Senneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c. &c.

Wants a Place,

A YOUNG MAN, 28 years of age, who would be glad to ſerve any ſingle gentleman or family. He can dreſs and ſhave, ſpeak French, or act as hither coachman, jutman or groom. Has no objections to go abroad, as he has been uſed to travel in England, France, Germany, Flanders and other foreign parts —— Can have a good recommendation. Any gentleman or family that this may ſuit, will pleaſe to direct a line for R. H. at the City Tavern, which ſhall be duly attended to. 2awtf

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Imported in the ſhip Birmingham, from Briſtol, and to be Sold, Wholeſale and Retail, by

Jacob Parke,

On the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets—A good Aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Sadlery, &c.

Among which are,

SMITHS' anvils, vices and beak irons
Files and raſps of all kinds
Screw plates
Sledge and hand hammers
Sawmill, croſſcut, hand, pannel, tenant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs and wood-cutters ſteel plate ſaws
Carpenters' plains, braces and bitts
Adzes, augurs, compaſſes, rules, ſquares, gimblets, hammers, pincers, plane irons, chiſſels & gouges of all kinds
Centre, chair, ſpool and ſpinning bitts
Saſh cord
Pullies and weights
Glue
Turkey oil ſtones
hoemakers knives, pincers rubſtones, awl blades, awl hafts and tacks
Sheep and taylors' ſhears
Cupboard, trunk, cheſt, drawer and padlocks of various kinds
5, 6, 7, 8 and 12 inch braſs knob locks
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 12 inch iron rim'd ditto
Beſt and common ſtock-locks
H and HL hinges
Table and cheſt ditto
Braſs and iron edge butt ditto
Braſs and iron deſk locks and hinges of various kinds
Round bolts
Flat ſpring ditto
Braſs nob and ring handled latches
Thumb latches
Wood ſcrews
Bedſcrews
20, 24 and 30d nails
3, 4, 6 8, 10 and 12d fine drawing nails
2, 3 and 4d fine and common clout nails
5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 20 oz. tacks
2, 3, 4, 5 and 6d trunk nails
Long and ſhort hob nails
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6d ſprigs,
Steel rat and wire mouſe traps
Curry combs
Braſs furniture for deſks & drawers
Tea table catches
Screw nobs
Cloak pins
Curtain rings
Chimney hooks
Scale beams
Poliſhed waggon boxes
Sheet iron
Iron traces
Bricklayers' trowels
Poliſhed ſteel & common iron candleſticks
Poliſhed ſteel and japanned ſnuffers
Braſs and iron head ſhovels and tongs
Andirons
Braſs and iron piped bellows
Smoothing irons
Warming pans
Coffee mills
Frying pans
Gridirons
Skewers
Chopping knives
Iron potts
Bake ovens
Skellets and ſauce-pans
Morters and peſtles
Braſs cocks
Steelyards
Curriers' knives
Crowley's and American made ſteel
Coopers' adzes
Broad-axes
Drawing knives
Dowel bits and croes irons
Diaper, girth and ſtraining web
Worſted ſirſingling ditto
Mens' and womens ſtirrups of various kinds
Snaffle, curb, chair and other bridle bitts
Staples and plates
Sadlers' buckles
Straining irons
Awls, needles, &c.
Spaniſh brown
Yellow oacre
Pruſſian blue
Dutch pink
King's yellow
Red chalk and white vitriol
16 by 12, 14 by 12, 14 by 10 and 12 by 10 window glaſs, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, 6th Mo. 8. r

A Freſh Importation,

In the ſhips Harmony, Capt. Willet, from London, and the Philadelphia, Capt. Towers, from Amſterdam, by

Mordecai Lewis & Co.

Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge;
WHO HAVE FOR SALE

RUSSIA ſheetings
Ditto ſail-cloth
Ravens duck
Ruſſia diaper & huckaback
German dowlas
Ditto ſtripes
Ticklenburgs & oznabrigs
Platillas
Glazed linens
Striped hollands
Table cloths
Cambrics and lawns
Kentings & handkerchiefs
Gauzes black and white
Plain and white dimities
Iriſh and Ruſſia printed linens
Fine jeans, plain and figured
Stationary
Cutlery aſſorted, in packages
Gold and ſilver watches
Sagathies and duroys
Caſſimers
Calimancoes and durants
Princes ſtuff
Mens thread & cotton hoſe
Womens cotton ditto
A quantity of ſilk ſtockings, very cheap
Ditto Barcelona handkerchiefs
Linen handkerchiefs
Cotton and ſecterſoy romalls
A variety of ſilks
Ribbons in boxes
Ladies fans
Gloves and mitts
A great aſſortment of haberdaſhery
Some ſadlery
Hair-cloth for maltſters
With a great many articles in the dry good way, not enumerated

ALSO

French and Spaniſh brandy
London porter in hampers
Choice Bordeaux claret
Hyſon tea
Dry and ground white lead
Dry red lead, vermillion
Spaniſh brown and other paints
Ground redwood
Salt petre, borax
Whiting, chalk, copperas
Nails, ſteel, ſheet lead
Engliſh and German ſcythes
German cutting knives
Newcaſtle grindſtones
Tin ware in hogſheads
Feathers in bags and beds
Ruſſia matts and oacum
Filberts in bags
And a quantity of GIN in CASES 2aw2m

George Bringhurſt,

COACHMAKER,

HAS removed from Fourth ſtreet, oppoſite the German Lutheran church, to thoſe commodious and long accuſtomed buildings, lately occupied by Mr. George Way, coachmaker, on the ſouth ſide of Arch ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, adjoining the church burying ground.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his former employers, and to requeſt their future favours, as well as thoſe of the Public.

He continues to make and repair all kinds of pleaſurable carriages, and will uſe his endeavours that his work ſhall be his beſt recommendation.

He takes in carriages to ſtand, by the month, quarter or year, having convenient ſheds for the purpoſe; the greateſt care will be taken of them.

Carriages of all ſorts ſold upon commiſſion.

He has at preſent for ſale—A coach, a chariot, a phæton, three coaches very ſuitable to run in the line of ſtages, 2 chairsſ 2 ſulkies, ſeconded hand, and 2 family waggons entirely new, and of the neweſt faſhion.

To be SOLD or LET,

The remainder of his Leaſe of the houſe, ſhop, ſheds, ſmith's ſhop, yard, &c. where he formerly dwelt and carried on his buſineſs. The place is well calculated for a tavern for the entertainment of people from the country, being near the market. The yard is ſpacious, has a pump of good water in it, and can accommodate many waggons. The ſheds are roomy, and can ſhelter a great many horſes. June 4 5t mth

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To be Sold or Let,

(And may be entered upon immediately)

THAT elegant Country Seat, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, in the Northern-Liberties, below the Falls; together with a Coach Houſe, Stables, and a large Garden with excellent fruit trees. For terms apply to

April 16. 3tawtf *PETER MILLER.*

N. B. This Place was formerly occupied by his Excellency the Chevalier *Luzerne.*

Likewiſe, to be Let—A large, commodious HOUSE, the corner of Arch and Fourth ſtreets, with Garden, Stable, and Coach-houſe, in excellent repair, and one of the beſt houſes in this city. Enquire as above.

THAT convenient three ſtory Brick HOUSE, with the STORES belonging to it, late in the tenure of *Peter Wikoff;* ſituate in Water ſtreet, between Race and Arch ſtreets; poſſeſſion of the ſame can be given immediately. Enquire of Mr. *Peter Wikoff,* or *De Heyder Veydt & Co.* in Second ſtreet, between Race and Arch ſtreets April 20.

TO BE LET, A

A large, elegant, and commodious HOUSE,

At the Corner of Vine and Third ſtreets. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL. 3tawtf

Who has alſo ſome *PASTURE GROUND* to Let, nearly adjoining to the South ſtreet of this city.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK,* containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—

Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe,*
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young,*
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh;* Alſo,
One loan-office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUEL YOUNG.* etf

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MEDICINAL WATERS,

For Drinking and Bathing, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankfort Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the abovenamed ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has at a conſiderable expence erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and as juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinner and lodgings may be had at the dwelling houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by *their humble ſervant,*

May 4. GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſixpence. ſtf&1awtf

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TO BE SOLD,
(And entered on immediately)

AN agreeable Country Seat; ſituate between the Wiſſahickon or Falls road, and the road to Germantown, in Turner's lane, with 18 acres of land in high cultivation. A large garden in good order, and a young orchard of the beſt apple trees, &c.

The terms of ſale are, one third ready money, and the remainder in yearly payments; an undoubted title will be given, free from all claims whatſoever.

This Seat is in poſſeſſion of JOHN HOLKER, eſq. to whom application may be made for further particulars. Philadelphia, March 22. eptf

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TO BE SOLD,

FIFTY-SIX acres of good marſh meadow on the iſland of Tinicum, in two different lots, one of which is about 44 acres, divided into four diviſions, chiefly by good drains, lying on the main road leading through the townſhip of Tinicum, and is chiefly in clover, blue graſs and timothy. The bank belonging to theſe meadows is in good order, and eaſy to be maintained. The other lot is upwards of 12 acres bounded on the river Delaware, and near the other lot. It is encloſed all round with good ditches, and in excellent mowing order, and produces large crops.

Or if more agreeable to a purchaſer, the ſubſcriber would ſell the plantation whereon he now dwells, being about ſix miles from Philadelphia, on the main road from thence to the lower counties. This place contains about eighty five acres, upwards of ten acres of orchard of the beſt of grafted fruit, nearly in its prime; a large proportion of it is in clover, and the remainder ſuitable for gardening or any kind of grain. There is on this place about twenty acres of woodland, moſtly encloſed for a paſture. The houſe is large and well ſituate, having an extenſive view of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, &c. The barn is large, and there is ſtabling for upwards of forty creatures; with moſt other neceſſary out buildings. The purchaſer may have any reaſonable time for payment of a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money, for either the meadow or plantation. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, PHILIP PRICE.

Kingſeſs, 5th mo 19, 1787. 1awtf

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at North-Eaſt, Cæcil county, Maryland on the 9th day of April laſt, a *NEGRO FELLOW,* named *DAVE;* about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 21 years of age, a down looking countenance, hath one of his ankles a little crooked, remarkable long legs and thighs and ſmall body, is a little hard of hearing: had on when he went away, a ſcarlet coat with braſs buttons, white waiſtcoat and corduroy breeches, and round hat (but his apparel its more than probable he will alter). Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, if taken up 100 miles diſtance ſhall have the above reward; if 50 miles diſtance *Five Pounds,* and any diſtance under *Six Dollars.*

J. HARFORD MONTGOMERY.

North-Eaſt, May 3.

Three Pounds Reward,

WENT away from the ſubſcriber on the 15th inſtant, May, a *NEGRO LAD,* named *Robert,* about 17 years old, luſty of his age, ſmooth faced, buſhy hair, this country born: had on when he went away, a brown jacket, white linen trowſers or check overalls with a drawing ſtring at the ankles; but may change his cloaths, as he took ſundry others with him. Whoever ſecures and delivers ſaid Negro to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges.

GUNNING BEDFORD.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off upon their peril. *May 26*

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, inn keeper, in Blockley townſhip, a BAY HORSE, ſuppoſed to be 6 years old, about 15 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, and ſome other marks. The horſe came to ſaid place in the following manner; he followed ſome market people from off the common of Philadelphia, at thro' their information was ſtopped. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

May 30. JOHN LEECH, ſenr.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, and *Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1787. [No. 2608.]

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

The 15th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,
At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore,
Will begin the Sale of a large and freſh
Aſſortment of Merchandize.

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon, as uſual. June 15

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

THIS DAY,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the
Southwark Auction-Store,
Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh
Aſſortment of Merchandize.
Alſo, a QUANTITY of
Mahogany Chairs, dining, card & tea Tables.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.
JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Old *Coffee Houſe*, on *Saturday* the 16th Inſtant, at 12 o'clock,

A Valuable Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Spruce ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 21 feet on Spruce ſtreet, and in length or depth 102 feet, 6 feet taken off for an alley, with the privilege of building over and under ſaid alley. There are erected on ſaid lot, a two ſtory brick building and a frame building, new; ſubject to a ground rent of £.1 16 0, lawful money of Pennſylvania, per annum, with a pump of excellent water at the door. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN GRAY,
In Second ſtreet, corner of Spruce ſtreet, ſign of the Leopard. *June 12.* 4ſp

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BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on Wedneſday the 20th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling houſe of Adam Reigart, in the Borough of Lancaſter, one two-ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with two lots of ground thereto belonging, ſituate in ſaid Borough, bounded on the eaſt by Orange-ſtreet, on the north by Cheſnut-ſtreet, on the weſt by Water-ſtreet, and on the ſouth by a lot of Jacob Stall; alſo one moiety of a tract of land, containing ſixty acres, ſituate in Tanheim Townſhip; and one lot or piece of ground, ſituate in ſaid Borough, containing five acres, adjoining lands of John Hubley, Eſquire, Daniel Bart, and others, late the property of William Parr, Eſquire, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by JOHN MILLER, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, May 15. 5t

Lancaſter, June 4, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to *Public Sale*, on *Saturday* the 23d inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the premiſes, ſituate in Carnarvan townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, 180 Acres of Deeded LAND, with a dwelling houſe, barn and ſtables; and 136 Acres of Warranted LAND, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; the above Lands are all in one tract, and in good repair, adjoining lands of Jacob Yotes, John Maxwell, David Jenkins, Joſeph Jenkins, John Jenkins, and others, late the property of Samuel Elliot, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MILLER, ſheriff. 5t

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BY virtue of a writ of Levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Wedneſday* the 20th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, the following houſes and lots of land, viz.

No. 1 A complete well-finiſhed three ſtory brick dwelling houſe, and lot of ground on which the ſame ſtands: between Vine-ſtreet and Race-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, (now occupied by the Honorable George Bryan, Eſquire) containing about 20 feet and 8 inches in front on Third-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and 86 feet deep; bounded to the north by Elm-ſtreet, to the eaſt by a four feet alley (through which it has a right of paſſage) to the ſouth by ground of Eleanor Hockley, widow, and to the weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground rent of £. 15:5:0 lawful money of Pennſylvania per annum.

No. 2. A two ſtory brick ſtore and lot of ground, 17 feet in front on Third ſtreet, and 61 feet deep on Story ſtreet; bounded to the eaſt by Third ſtreet, to the ſouth by Story ſtreet, to the weſt by a three feet and ſix inches alley, in which it has a privilege of paſſing and repaſſing, and to the north by ground of the heirs of Thomas Hockley, deceaſed; appurtinant to which is a two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, and lot of ground, with a brick kitchen, containing in front 15 feet and 6 inches on Story ſtreet, and 51 feet in depth; bounded to the eaſt partly by the ground of the heirs of the late Thomas Hockley, deceaſed, and partly by the above laſt-mentioned alley, to the ſouth by Story ſtreet, to the weſt by ground of Urban Frebley, and to the north by John Virgil's heirs, and the laſt deſcribed lot of ground; each lot being ſubject to £. 3 : 16 : 9 lawful money aforeſaid per annum.

No. 3. A lot of meadow ground, containing 6 acres and 6 perches, more or leſs, ſituate on Poplar lane, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, bounded on the weſt by Jacob Weaver's ground, on the north by ground late of Samuel Garrigues, and on the eaſt by ground late of Oſwald Eve, on which is an orchard of young fruit trees ſubject to the ground rent of 25 ſhillings per acre lawful money aforeſaid per annum.

No. 4 One two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, and kitchen, and lot of ground, on South ſtreet, in Paſſyunk townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, containing one acre and 107 perches, more or leſs, bounded to the north by South ſtreet, to the eaſt by ground of Edward Shippen, Eſquire, to the ſouth by ground of John Nixon, Eſquire, and to the weſt by ground of Chriſtopher Marſhall; taken in execution as the property of Samuel Garrigues and Rebecca his wife, & to be ſold by

June 9. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, ſheriff.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

On *SATURDAY* the 23d of June next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Mr. *Joſeph King*, oppoſite Bordentown,
(If not ſold at private ſale before that time)

A PLANTATION, containing about 330 acres of exceeding rich land, ſituate on the banks of the Delaware, in Bucks county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, oppoſite to the pleaſant ſeat of White Hill, and about two miles below Bordentown. On this farm there is a good log dwelling houſe with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the ſame, a pump in a well of good water at the door, upwards of 140 acres of cleared land in fence, the remainder woodland and rich meadow bottom, which may be improved and made very valuable, at a moderate expence. This land lays very level, and is the beſt for grain or graſs, without exception, in that part of the country: there is alſo a good ſhad fiſhery on the premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to Mr. *William Baly*, on the ſame A leſs quantity of land will be ſold if the whole is thought too much.

The terms of ſale (which ſhall be made as eaſy as poſſible) will be made known at the time aforeſaid, and a good and ſufficient deed made to the purchaſer, by JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE. Bordentown, May 18

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT has been ſuggeſted in the public prints that the *Lectures upon Language, Eloquence, and Poetry*, lately delivered in this city, might be advantageouſly rendered the foundation of a permanent ſchool for cultivating the Belles Lettres. Inſtitutions of this kind are indeed common throughout Europe; and perhaps there is not any vehicle for the communication of knowledge, which is better adapted to accompliſh it's object, or which has been more ſucceſsfully employed. The youthful mind being attracted by the ſemblance of pleaſure, which a mixt aſſembly and an evening meeting generally produce, will inſenſibly imbibe the uſeful with the agreeable, and from the ſame ſource recruit the ſpirits, and ſtrengthen the underſtanding.

If therefore, encouragement, adequate to the trouble of continuing the lectures alluded to, can be obtained, the lady will deem herſelf happy in being inſtrumental to the advancement of rational entertainment, and of enlarging, upon the following plan, the objects of academical ſtudies.

Let it, however, be remembered, that the exertions of a female ſhould, in this inſtance, be conſidered, independent of every other conſideration, as preſenting an example to be imitated and improved upon, by future candidates for literary fame; for the encouragement given to early attempts in ſcience, like the influence of the ſun upon the bloſſom, is neceſſary to their preſervation and maturity; and though we uſually conſult only our feelings in acknowledging the ſatisfaction we have received from the talents and labours of another, yet, to the emulation excited by that acknowledgement, poſterity will probably be indebted, for ſuperior wiſdom, and more exquiſite gratifications.

Plan for eſtabliſhing a School to promote the *Study* of the *Belles Lettres*.

1ſt. It is propoſed that a ſociety be formed under the denomination of *The Society of Belles Lettres*, aſſociated for the purpoſe of cultivating the education of young ladies in the city of Philadelphia.

2d. That this ſociety conſiſt of 13 gentlemen, and as many ladies, who are to meet quarterly, in an academy opened for the inſtruction of young ladies in the French and Engliſh languages.

3d. That all ſubjects connected with ſuch a liberal inſtitution, ſhall be diſcuſſed, determined, and concluded by a majority of this council aſſembled.

4th. That this young ſeminary ſhall forever be governed by a lady capable of reading French and Engliſh; and who will engage herſelf to read the latter once in every fortnight, in ſome Public Hall, capable of holding at leaſt 300 perſons.

5th. That the benefit of this intitution ſhall extend to 100 ſubſcribers, excluſive of the members of the ſociety.

6th. That every ſubſcriber ſhall pay 8 dollars per annum, in four quarterly payments; for which a ticket will be delivered that will introduce ſuch ſubſcriber and two ladies into the public hall every fortnight, and one lady into the academy three times a week, in order to improve in French or Engliſh, at their option.

7th. That theſe weekly pupils ſhall be divided into three claſſes, to attend regularly at ſuch hours as ſhall be appointed by the governeſs.

8th. That examinations ſhall be held quarterly, and premiums be annually diſtributed to thoſe who ſhall diſplay any pre-eminence of merit.

9th. That this ſeminary ſhall be known and diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the French Academy of the city of Philadelphia, in which no lady unacquainted with Engliſh grammar, can be admitted, except the children of members or ſuch as they ſhall particularly elect, at quarterly meetings.

10th. That theſe rules ſhall be enlarged or contracted at the pleaſure of the ſociety, whoſe partiular care is to be exerted, that this ſchool ſhall not interfere with any celebrated inſtitution already eſtabliſhed for the education of ladies. *Philadelphia, June 7.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſagathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long lawn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.
24 1.2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained. As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges, paid by.

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F. & Co.

Nothern-Liberty Auction Store, June 9, 1787.

Wants a Place as Houſe-keeper,

a Woman who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. May 31.

THE Creditors of *Metzger* and *Getting*, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the 15th inſtant, to one of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN MELBECK, } Aſſignees,
FREDERICK HEISZ, }
Philadelphia, June 7. eptf

Philadelphia, June 1, 1787.

GRAND-LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Videll's alley, on *Monday* the 18th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, A M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges under their Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend.

eptd *ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.*

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, *May* 30, 1787.

Juſt imported from China, and to be ſold by

JOHN TELLES & Co.

The following India goods;

SATTINS }
Silk ſerges } of various colours
Luteſtrings }
Peelons
Blue and red nankeens
Spotted ſilks for gentlemens' wear
India fans of different qualities
Pepper Alſo,
Fayal wines of different qualities.

Likewiſe for ſale, a valaable

PLANTATION,

Situated in Eaſt Fellowfield, Cheſter county, containing 220 acres, which he will diſpoſe on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit, or he would exchange it for a good houſe in town.

For CORK,

The Ship MARY,
Robert Wilſon, Maſter;

WILL ſail in about 3 weeks. For Paſſage only apply to *May 25* eptf
Willing, Morris & Swanwick.

For Madeira,

The Brig MISSOURI,
FLORENCE DONOVAN, Maſter;

NOW lying at Turnbull's wharf. For freight or paſſage apply to
BARCLAY, BROWN & Co.

Who have for ſale, imported in ſaid veſſel from Dublin, 7-8 and yard wide linens, women's everlaſting ſhoes in trunks; Antigua Rum for Sale.

May 29. eptf

FOR
Sale or Charter,

The Sloop WINTHROP,
MATHEW HILLMAN, Maſter;

A Staunch, good veſſel; a prime ſailer, and will carry about 750 barrels. For terms apply to
HEWES & ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, June 12 eptf.

For Charter,

The Ship REBECCA,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL;

A Good veſſel, two years old, will carry about 1600 barrels, and is ready for ſea. For terms enquire of JAMES & SHOEMAKER,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE, A
LONG BOAT.

May 30 eptf

FOR
Sale or Charter,

The Brigantine FREE-MASON,

ABOUT 120 tons burthen; now laying at Walnut ſtreet wharf: ſhe is an entire new veſſel, compleatly found in every neceſſary, and ready for ſea immediately. For terms apply to *JOHN GARDEN*, in Front, near Arch ſtreets. June 12. eptf

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For CHARTER,

To any Port in *Spain* or *Portugal*,
The Venetian Brig EL BUON GENIO,
Captain Joſeph Biſſon;

SHE is an excellent new veſſel, and a faſt ſailer; will carry two thouſand barrels, and has a *perfectly ſecure Mediterranean paſſport.* For terms enquire of
ANDREW CLOW & CO.

Who have for Sale, imported in the abovementioned veſſel, fine freſh *Muſcadine Raiſins*, unſhelled Almonds, Olives in jars, Capers and Lemon Juice.

June 14. eptf.

For SALE,

The BRIG MADEIRA PACKET,
Now laying at Sims's Wharf, near Market-ſtreet, burthen one hundred and five tons, three years old, a ſtrong good veſſel, well found, and may be fitted for ſea at a ſmall expence. Apply to DUNCAN INGRAHAM, Jun.

If not diſpoſed of before Monday the 18th inſtant, ſhe will then be ſold by public auction, at the Coffee-Houſe, at 1 o'clock. June 13. tiſm

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For Freight or Charter,

THE BRIG
EAGLE,
ANDREW CHISOLEM, Maſter,
Burthen about 130 tons. For terms apply to
Roſs & Vaughan,
Who have for Sale,
DRY HIDES.

Philadelphia, 14th June, 1787. eptf

For Port-Royal, *Virginia,*

The SHIP MERCURY,
Phillip Howland, Maſter;

WILL ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to
June 8. eptf. *Duncan Ingraham, junior.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen out of my waggon, ſtanding at the White Horſe Inn, Market ſtreet—A HAIR TRUNK, containing, viz. 1 ſuperfine light coloured cloth coat with pearl buttons, 1 ditto white cloth jacket and breeches, 1 ſtriped muſlinet jacket (white) 1 ſtriped jean ditto, 2 plain jean ditto, 1 black ſattinet ditto, 1 pair black ſattin breeches, one ditto black ſattinet ditto, one ditto plain jean ditto, one ditto honeycomb ditto, one brown cloth jacket, two ſhirts, 1 pair ſilk ſtockings, 2 ditto thread ditto, 1 grey cloth ſurtout coat, 1 pair ſhoes, 1 ditto boots; 1 large looking glaſs in a plain walnut frame and has a ſmall piece of the quick ſilver rubbed off near the middle of the glaſs, 2 gold rings, the one has a remarkable large yellow ſtone with a ſmall white one on each ſide of it, the other is a tortoiſe ſhell ring ſet in gold, 1 ſilver ſciſſar chain and hart marked M W, 1 ſilver pincuſhion hoop and chain. 1 pair of locket buttons ſet in ſilver, 2 cambrick neck cloths, 1 white hat, 1 bed cord, 1 pair ſet knee buckles, 1 ſhaving box and bruſh, with ſeveral other articles not yet aſcertained. Any perſon diſcovering the ſame, ſo that the goods may be procured, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

June 13. JOHN M'CALL, or
ep2w PETER JANUARY.

A FEW BOXES
Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,
AND
Fayal and Pico Wines,
Juſt arrived, and for Sale by
ROSS & VAUGHAN.

FOR SALE BY
Willing, Morris & Swanwick,
A choice CARGO of
Jamaica Spirits,
Juſt landed out of the ſhip Mary, from Lucea. eptf

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY
German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May 21*

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

FOR SALE BY
Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe: Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box compleat for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks. Senneca, ſnake root in hhds. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY
James Lockwood & Co.

Between Arch and Race, in Water ſtreet,

TEN penny and 20d nails
Candles
Pork, Beef
Hog's lard
Cotton wool, Flax
Cotton and wool cards
Lynn ſhoes
Boſton iron tea kettles
Cyder in barrels
Braſs kettles
And a number of articles of Dry Goods.

June 1. 3ſp2awtf

FOR SALE BY
Frederick W. Starman,

In Fifth-ſtreet, the firſt door from the corner of Market-ſtreet,

SOAL leather of excellent quality
Poſt paper in quarto
Medium ditto, in folio
Haerlem long lawns
German ſtraw knives
Coffee mills, ſcale beams, &c. &c.
Alſo a quantity of BEEF and PORK. 6t2aw

The Cargo of the ſnow Eſpirito Santo, captain Viveiros, from Terceira, juſt arrived:
CONSISTING OF
Choice Fayal Wine,
four years old;
Sweet Oranges & Lemons,
For *SALE* on the moſt reaſonable *Terms* by
Joyce Brothers & J. Palyart.

May 9 4ſp.cotf

FOR SALE BY
Benjamin Morgan,

At his STORE on Stamper's Wharf, below the Drawbridge,

PEnnſylvania refined bar iron, of the firſt quality, neatly drawn
Dutch ovens, pots, kettles, ſkillets, cart boxes and window weights of different ſizes
American, German and Engliſh ſteel
Frying pans, Engliſh ſcythes
Loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars, by the hogſhead or barrel
Weſt-India and country rum
Molaſſes
Coffee
A quantity of excellent bohea tea, in quarter-cheſts
Flour,——Corn,——Mackarel
56 lb. weights, &c. &c.——All of which he will ſell low, for caſh, or ſhort credit. costf

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BARNABAS M'SHANE,

WHO has for ſometime paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley: is now removed to that old and commodious tavern the *Harp* and *Crown*, in Third ſtreet. He begs leave to ſolicit the favours of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp and Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Philad. May 16. 3awtf.

The *Political State* of the BRITISH NATION, and of EUROPE, for February, 1787.

THE miniſter is making as much haſte to throw us into the arms of France as a good and wiſe miniſter would make to ſnatch us out of the inſatiable devouring jaws of the moſt implacable hereditary enemy we now have, or ever had, or ever can have, in the whole world! ſo much ſo, that he leaves no time or opportunity for the people of Great Britain to examine the matter minutely, to ſee their danger, and to remonſtrate againſt the unprecedented and unparalled meaſure! That a raw unexperienced youth, whoſe head may have been turned with his extraordinary elevation to a dangerous pinnacle of power, ſhould drive on impetuouſly and furiouſly into a new fangled, wild, romantic ſcheme, the child of his own diſtempered brain, we do not much wonder at; but that men of riper age, of good intellects, and ſage experience, can be found to ſhut their eyes and their ears, and cloud their own underſtanding, to exclude all candid reaſoning, and ſound argument, for the purpoſe of taking a leap in the dark, to follow this their juvenile leader, and draw the nation with them, by dint of delegated power, into an unknown, untried, and unexplored gulph, the bottomleſs pit of French chicanery and perfidy, is ſomewhat wonderful indeed! too wonderful for us to comprehend!

We have attended very carefully, and indeed inquiſitively, to all the reaſoning on both ſides of the queſtion, that has reached our ears and our eyes, in private converſation, and public debate upon paper; and we poſitively declare, that we have never yet ſeen or heard any thing like ſolid fair argument in ſupport of this French commercial treaty: on the contrary, we ſay, this French treaty carries on the face of it the broad mark of unfairneſs, inequality, and partiality. Indeed it wants the vital principle of all good commercial treaties, that is, the grand tie of mutual wants and ſuperfluities, which alone can bind civilized nations together in a commercial intercourſe beneficial to both contracting parties.—The firſt four articles out of thirteen of the tariff, are all clearly and indiſputably made for the great advantages of France, and the equally great diſadvantage of Britain.——The wines, brandy, oils, vinegar, are all levelled in the duty to the wiſh of the French, without any equivalent whatſoever.—The remaining nine articles pretend to no more than a reciprocal intercourſe of admitting the ſame articles of manufacture into each country reſpectively, under the ſame duties, regulations, reſtrictions penalties, &c a kind of a ſee-ſaw traffick backwards and forwards, from France to England, and from England to France; the ſame kind of goods meeting the ſame kind of goods in every ſtage, on the high ſeas, in the rivers, in the harbours, on the quays, (going out and coming in) and in the ſhops and warehouſes; promiſing a ſcene of univerſal confuſion and endleſs controverſy; opening a door for innumerable frauds of every kind upon the revenue, upon the fair trader, and the conſumer.

For this very great boon to France we have got nothing! Nothing pretended to be given! The miniſter indeed tells us, that by the tariff our manufacturers have gained an acceſſion of twenty millions of new cuſtomers! What manufacturer can reſiſt this allurement?—But the miniſter has not told them, that by this ſame treaty they will get twenty millions of rivals in trade, who will puſh their goods upon their old cuſtomers at our home market, under the very noſes of our own manufacturers; and that the whim, caprice, and folly of our countrymen and women will throw the great preponderating weight into the French ſcale.——Theſe are ſolid, ſerious, and indiſputable truths, which we defy the whole miniſterial phalanx and the whole Frenchified junto to refute, or even to diſpute.

We could likewiſe ſhew that the treaty gives the French ample opportunity, not only of ſeducing our artizans and manufacturers, with their tools and implements, from their native country into foreign lands, but alſo of ſtealing the arts and myſteries themſelves, and tranſplanting them into their own country, to the utter ruin of the Britiſh manufactories. But we have not room for ſuch copious inveſtigation; we muſt therefore leave this taſk to the more enlightened part of the manufacturers themſelves, contenting ourſelves with barely hinting it thus curſorily in our way; heartily wiſhing they may improve upon it, and make a good uſe of it.

To this ſame tariff of the treaty, lame as it is, we ſacrifice all our old friends, cuſtomers and dependences; the commercial intercourſe with Portugal, whoſe productions ſupply our wants, and whoſe wants employs our manufacturers, which conſtitute the vital principle of all commercial treaties. We do the ſame by Spain and the Italian ſtates. Even our own Weſt India iſlands do not eſcape making a part of the general ſacrifice!—All! all is given up to French intrigue! No: ſo the French with their friends and allies!—They are ſtrengthening and confirming all their old commercial treaties, extending and dilating the ſame!—They are commencing new engagements, alliances and commercial treaties, with the very powers whom we are alienating from our intereſt, and throwing into the French ſcale. In ſhort, they are taking and leaving us nothing, and we are helping forward their ſcheme with all our might! What ſtrong deluſion or infatuation covers our devoted iſland!!!

As to the political part of the treaty, it is enough to ſay, that whenever it takes place, it will be the immediate downfall of the Britiſh empire at the feet of the French king: we ſhall looſe our rank among the powerful maritime nations of Europe—they will no longer conſider us as a firm barrier againſt the favorite French ſcheme——Univerſal monarchy; but will look upon us as the humble tools of French intrigue, fineſſe and treachery. We think we ſee, in ſome of the articles, a tacit or implied ſurrender of the ſovereignty of the ſea, and conſequently of the ſalute ſo ſteadfaſtly inſiſted on by our anceſtors.

Had we time and room, we could fill a whole Magazine with ſolid objections to the treaty, and illuſtrations of the ſame; but muſt for the preſent content ourſelves with expreſſing our hope that the Almighty has not yet, in his wrath, given up our whole nation to ſtrong deluſion, to believe lies and falſe repreſentations, and to ſhut all our eyes and ears againſt truth and ſound reaſon, to our own utter and irretrievable ruin.

The only thing which the impetuoſity of the miniſter in this buſineſs leaves room for, is the progreſs of impeachment, which is, indeed, the only thing in which miniſters and patriots can cordially agree. We live in ſtrange times indeed! Thoſe men who loſt us the Weſtern World, and with it fleets and armies, were never called to account, but have been carreſſed honored, and highly favoured, and ſent out with great and high commands to the Eaſt and to the Weſt; while the man who preſerved the Eaſtern World, and ſupported the dignity of the Britiſh name, is treated as a criminal, under painful diſagreeable circumſtances, which few criminals experience, being perſecuted with more vehemence, malignity and rancour, than moſt criminals are; and ill defended, ſlighted, and even deſerted by ſome of the moſt powerful of his pretended friends! What will the ſurrounding nations and our Indian friends think of all this? What will they ſay of us? What will they do? or rather, what will they not do, in conſequence of this ſtrange procedure? We believe the accuſed party wiſhes with us that that the matter were ſpeedily brought before that tribunal which is competent to try the cauſe: the ſooner the better.

Ireland ſeems to be in a very ſtrange predicament reſpecting her internal government, very far from a ſtate of tranquility. In ſome parts mob-law carries the ſway, and adminiſtration appears to be unwilling to enquire into the cauſe of theſe diſorders, and fearful of ſuppreſſing the ſame. There muſt be ſome ſecret lurking cauſe, which we are yet unacquainted with, to produce theſe ſerious and alarming effects, too ſtubborn even for government to encounter without diſmay and terror. It is a ſad thing that modern governments in general ſhew ſo much reluctance in redreſſing the real grievances of the people, until they are frightened into it by the deſperate efforts of at leaſt a part of the people;—which loſes them much of the merit and credit which would otherwiſe accrue to them from their condeſcenſion and timely compliance with their wiſhes, their prayers, and humble earneſt entreaties.

The withdrawing of the Pruſſian ambaſſador from the court of the ſtadtholder, without going by way of the Hague to make his bow to their high mightineſſes the ſtates general, has ſtruck a damp to the ſpirits of the French high flyers of that divided and diſtracted republic. If it be true, too, that his Pruſſian majeſty has invited the duke of Brunſwick to pay a ſudden viſit to his court, it portends no good to that turbulent party, who cannot expect that the injured, inſulted, and abuſed duke of Brunſwick, will adviſe or aſſiſt in executing any of their furious, deſperate, and unconſtitutional meaſures; or that he will be a mediator between them and the ſtadtholder, who has himſelf been hunted out of their dominions, as the author and procurer of all the miſconduct and miſcarriages they charge their chief governor with.

The empreſs of Ruſſia is reported, at laſt, to have ſet out on her long promiſed journey to Cherſon: whether ſhe will reach it or not, or whether ſhe means only to proſecute her journey ſo far as to give an opportunity of forming a congreſs of northern potentates in *propriis perſonis*, we are not able as yet to determine. Perhaps ſomething may depend on the reſult of their deliberations, either to accelerate or ſet aſide her further purſuit of the long journey. The emperor and the king of Poland are marked out as her principal aſſociates in this convention: probably the king of Pruſſia may make a fourth crowned head in this novel aſſemblage of Imperial and royal perſonages. We cannot think the Ottoman court can look upon this phœnomenon with complacency or indifference; but they have enough to do elſwhere. The czarina has done the French king's buſineſs, by ſigning his treaty, before her departure. It is more than ſhe has done for us, or our miniſter would have boaſted of it before this time.

Report has ſeveral times brought the Grand Signor to death's door, but he has ſtill ſurvived all theſe reports, for what we know. Things ſeem to have taken an aukward turn there, particularly with the Captain Pacha, who ſeems to have ſuffered a reverſe of fortune. Great talents are put to the teſt in adverſity; and if he recovers himſelf out of the preſent difficulties he may ſhine brigher than ever. There ſeems to be a ſet of falſe patriots there as well as here, who hate all ſterling merit and love of their country.

Some Particulars of the LIFE *and* DISCOVERIES *of* KEPLER, *the celebrated* ASTRONOMER.

THE firſt founder of modern aſtronomy was Kepler: and if it be the privilege of genius to change received ideas, and to renounce truths which had never before been diſcovered, he may juſtly be conſidered as one of the greateſt men that had yet appeared in the world. Hyparchus, Ptolemy, Tycho Brahe, and even Copernicus himſelf, were indebted for a great part of their knowledge to the Egyptians, Chaldeans and Indians, who were their maſters in this ſcience; but Kepler, by his own talents and induſtry, made diſcoveries of which no traces are to be found in the annals of antiquity.

This philoſopher was born at Wiel, in the province of Wirtemberg, in Germany, on the 27th of December, 1571, and was one of the moſt zealous partizans for the Copernican ſyſtem that had hitherto appeared.

In 1596, he publiſhed a large work upon the proportions and dimenſions of the orbits of the planets, which coming into the hands of Tycho Brahe, he adviſed him to apply himſelf to obſervation, before he attempted to diſcover the laws of nature; and aſſured him if he would do this, he would find more truth in his hypotheſis than in that of Copernicus. He perceived the genius of Kepler, and wiſhed for nothing more earneſtly, than to have him for his diſciple.

His firſt works were only the amuſement of his leiſure hours; but in contemplating his powers, he found himſelf deſtined for much greater things. He was led by an invincible impulſe in the ſtudy of philoſophy; and no operation of nature ever attracted his notice, but he was immediately deſirous of ſearching into its cauſe, and attempting its explication. His obſervation upon the nature of refraction, parallax, and many other ſubjects of equal importance, are ſufficient proofs of his penetration and judgment; and from his uniting the ſcience of optics with that of aſtronomy, we may eaſily judge of his genius and abilities.

In the true ſyſtem of the world, as reſtored by Copernicus, the aſtronomer, having no longer a ſtationary ſituation upon our globe, is obliged to tranſport himſelf to the centre of the ſun, and to obſerve the celeſtial motions from a point which is only acceſſible by the imagination. It was from this point that Kepler contemplated the ſpectacle of the heavens, and ſaw the fallacy of a doctrine, which all the aſtronomers before his time had conſidered as infallible. The apparent ſimplicity of nature, in all her operations, had ſeduced them to imagine that a circular and uniform motion of the heavenly bodies was a neceſſary conſequence of this law. But this opinion, however reaſonable it may ſeem to others, appeared to him as an idle conjecture; and from the obſervations of Tycho, and his own induſtry, he ſoon proved it to be erroneous and ill-founded.

Kepler was the firſt who perceived that all motion is naturally performed in a ſtraight line; and that when a body moves in a circle, or any other regular curve, it muſt be acted upon by two forces, one that ſets it in motion, and another that oppoſes this motion, and changes its direction. From theſe principles, and a number of calculations equally difficult and laborious, he proved, that the planets muſt revolve in elliptical orbits, the ſun being placed in one of the foci; and that their velocities are ſuch, that a line drawn from the ſun to a planet, and ſuppoſed to move with it, will deſcribe equal areas in equal times.

This excellent aſtronomer, having firmly eſtabliſhed the law before mentioned, proceeded to the conſideration of another of no leſs importance. He had happily conceived, that there might probably be ſome proportion between the times of the revolution of the planets, and their diſtances from the ſun; and by proſecuting the enquiry, which this idea ſuggeſted, his ſucceſs was equal to his moſt ſanguine expectations, by calculation, founded on a ſeries of the moſt accurate obſervations, he diſcovered that the ſquare of the times in which any two planets complete their revolutions in their orbits, are exactly proportioned to the cubes of their mean diſtances from the ſun.

This great man, whoſe whole life was ſo glorioufly employed in cultivating and improving the ſciences, had his laſt days imbittered by all the horrors of poverty and diſtreſs. A ſmall penſion, which was ſcarcely ſufficient for his ſubſiſtence, was frequently with-held or unpaid; and the trouble and vexation this occaſioned him were ſo great, that they obſcured his genius, and ſoon put a period to his exiſtence. He died the 15th of November, 1631, in the 59th year of his age, leaving nothing for his wife and children but the glory of his name, and the fame he had ſo juſtly acquired; but as theſe were inſufficient to relieve his own wants, they could afford but little comfort to a helpleſs widow and her wretched offſpring, whoſe indigence is ſaid to have been ſuch, that they had not even the common neceſſaries of life.

From the DELAWARE GAZETTE.

To the PEOPLE *of* DELAWARE.

My fellow citizens,

WHAT moſt immediately demands your attentoin is the ſubject of our finances. Few people intereſt themſeves in this branch of government ſo as to comprehend it well. Hence it is, that unjuſt and tyrannical rulers never fail to employ the public revenues to ſerve the purpoſes of their own ambition, avarice, and prejudices. And when I ſhall unfold the myſtery of iniquity which pervades the preſent ſcheme of financing in Delaware, all honeſt men will be aſtoniſhed.

It may be neceſſary for me to premiſe here, that the principal debt aſſumed by our ſtate conſiſts of the depreciation certificates: Beſides which, there are conſiderable ſums due to individual citizens, for money lent, articles furniſhed and ſervices done during the war. The civil liſt and requiſitions of Congreſs compoſe our chief annual expences We have hitherto had no revenues but from a direct taxation upon property and a few trifling forfeitures.

Funds have been provided for the payment of moſt of the debts due from the ſtate to inviduals, except the depreciation certificates; and on theſe five years intereſt has been paid.

The citizens of this ſtate hold their proportionable ſhare of loan office certificates and other liquidated debts due from the United States. The intereſt on theſe would be effectually provided for, by the annual requiſition of Congreſs, could our *virtuous* legiſlature only be prevailed on to maintain good faith, and obſerve their own ſolemn treaties, with the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

This ſtatement ſhews we need but a ſmall ſcale of finance; and that it might be eaſily and effectually managed by honeſt men. But mark the ſequel, wherein I ſhall ſelect ſuch recent inſtances of perfidy, injuſtice, and oppreſſion, as muſt ſtrike every intelligent reader with amazement.

The ſtate aſſumed the depreciation debt in Feb. 1782: but no fund has been provided to this day, for the payment of principal or intereſt, except the five years intereſt before ſpecified, by certain reſolutions of the general aſſembly paſſed in April 1784 and June 1785. This continued neglect of government depreciated theſe certificates in a few years, to leſs than two-thirds of their nominal value. Notwithſtanding the depreciation, many of the original holders, ſome through neceſſity, and others from an impatience of the delay of juſtice, paſſed them to other hands, for what they could get for them. This circumſtance, the natural and unavoidable effect of injuſtice in the government, is made an argument for diſcrimination between original holders and others, and all the means of further depreciation.

A bill paſſed the houſe of aſſembly at their laſt ſeſſions, providing for the payment of one year's intereſt on the depreciation certificates, in the hands of original holders, leaving ſuch as had been transferred (otherwiſe than for what they were pleaſed to call a full conſideration) without any proviſion at all: thus impliedly cenſuring as an injurious cauſe of depreciation what all intelligent men know to be the effect of governmental injuſtice. By this affectation of puniſhing ſpeculators, the depreciation of our certificates is doubly increaſed, although council in paſſing the tax bill, ſtruck out the clauſe alluded to, leaving all alike to be provided for hereafter. I call this act of the houſe of aſſembly a mere affectation, becauſe I am well convinced the authors and contrivers of it intended and expected it ſhould have the effects which followed, as a natural conſequence.

Let us next examine how well our government has obſerved good faith, honor, and honeſty, with regard to her continental dues.

Congreſs by their requiſition of September 1785, made proviſion for the payment of intereſt, on all ſorts of continental certificates, up to the end of the year 1784; and our ſtate was at liberty to take advantage of this favorable requiſition, for the benefit of her citizens, by only complying with the terms of it. But the peculiar policy of this ſtate, whereby the holders of public ſecurities are rendered obnoxious, and held up as having a counter intereſt to the reſt of the citizens, rendered it difficult to paſs the law through council, even at a late date, though the houſe of aſſembly were at that time well diſpoſed. Not without repeated meſſages and a conference between committees from the reſpective branches of the legiſlature, the law at length paſſed; it was received by the board of treaſury as a compliance of the requiſition; and according to the treaty thus ſtipulated between this ſtate and the United States, facilities were iſſued by the loan officer, to all the public creditors within the ſtate, who choſe to receive them.

One of the articles of this ſtipulated agreement was as follows: "And for preventing the depreciating of certificates to be iſſued as aforeſaid, the legiſlature of each ſtate is required to provide in the act complying with the requiſition, that if on the firſt day of January 1787, the ſaid ſtates quota of the ſaid certificates ſo to be iſſued ſhall not be in the hands of the ſtate treaſurer or other proper officer, the deficiency ſhall be collected and paid into the Continental treaſury in ſpecie, which when ſo paid is hereby appropriated to the redemption of ſuch ſurplus certificates." This article was expreſsly inſtituted by Congreſs in favour of the public creditors; and in that ſame view recognized by the ſtate as follows: "And be it further enacted, that in caſe this ſtate's quota of ſaid certificates to be iſſued as aforeſaid, ſhall not be in the hands of the ſtate treaſurer, on or before the firſt day of January, which will be in the year 1787, the deficiency ſhall be collected and paid into the Continental treaſury in ſpecie, to be appropriated to the redemption of ſurplus certificates, agreeably to the ſaid act of Congreſs of the 27th day of September laſt."

This was the aſſurance given on the part of Congreſs, ratified and confirmed on the part of the ſtate, that any remaining facilities not paid in taxes ſhould after the 1ſt of January 1787 be diſcounted for ſpecie, as ſoon as the tax was collected; and it cannot be doubted had the government maintained good faith, but the loan-officer would by this time have been inſtructed to change the facilities of our needy public creditors for hard money.

But obſerve the conduct of our legiſlature at their laſt and ever memorable ſeſſions In open violation of their plighted faith, regardleſs of any ſenſe of honor, and as if with deſign to injure and oppreſs that ſuffering claſs of fellow citizens, the public creditors, the treaty with Congreſs, made and ratified with all the ſolemnity of a law is broken, and a law is paſſed for the further extenſion of the collection of facilities. After Congreſs had complied with their contract, by iſſuing the facilities; and the public creditors had gladly accepted them, as the firſt ſtep towards the payment of their intereſt; both are alike deceived by the perfidious conduct of the legiſlature in employing the moſt effectual means in their power, to deſtroy the ſtipulated fund, for the redemption of facilities.

As a further aggravation of their conduct, for whom have they done this violence? Was it to ſerve a more virtuous and deſerving claſs of men than the public creditors? No, my fellow citizens! It was done with a manifeſt deſign to curry favour and gain popularity with thoſe delinquents, who were never diſpoſed to truſt the public with their property, or to render their ſervices to their country, upon the uncertain hope of reward. And as if intentionally to inſult common ſenſe, decorum and decency, it is enacted 'That if Congreſs ſhall not allow the commiſſioner of the continental loan office to receive the indents which may be collected by virtue of this (*extenſion*) act, all loſs or loſſes that may be thereby ſuſtained, ſhall be borne by the reſpective counties, in proportion to the ſums ſo received,' By this rule, thoſe good citizens, who paid their tax by the firſt of January, agreeably to the original compact with Congreſs are to contribute to make up the loſs ſuſtained on the collections from delinquents who paid afterwards Thus zeal and punctuality are to be taxed, and delinquency rewarded, by our wiſe and virtuous lawgivers.

My fellow citizens, by reading the laws (which are at length publiſhed) and examining the minutes of the houſe of aſſembly (thoſe of council being too ſacred for vulgar inſpection) you will find the facts I have ſtated are incontrovertibly true. My reaſoning upon them will not be diſputed by candid and impartial men. Your government then muſt have acted perfidiouſly and forfeited her honor, for the ſole purpoſe of defrauding that part of her own citizens called public creditors. Are theſe the honeſt and virtuous proceedings of a republic? Or do they favour rather of the violence of a tyranny?

TIMOLEON.

AMERICA.

DOMINICA.

ABSTRACT of the proceedings of the Court-Martial held at Kingſtown, in the Iſland of Saint Vincent, on Wedneſday the 14th of February, 1787, and by different adjournments to the 23d of February laſt; on the trial of Enſign PUREFOY, of the 66th regiment, "for the crime of challenging Major ROPER, his commanding officer, and behaving unlike a gentleman, in falſely aſperſing the character of the ſaid Major Roper, commanding the ſaid regiment.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS CANE, Eſquire,
Judge Advocate.

The Priſoner pleaded—NOT GUILTY.

THE proſecutor, major Roper, being ſworn, adverted to ſome of the evidences not appearing, and a Mr. Alexander, who refuſed to attend (though being regularly ſummoned by the judge-advocate) on the grounds of his not being ſubject to martial law, &c. The court on this was cleared, and the matter referred to his majeſty's attorney-general, Michael Kane, eſquire, whoſe opinion was clearly, 'that as a civil perſon he knew of no law that could compel him to appear, nor of any power the court had to puniſh him for not attending.'

Major Roper ſtated to the court, that in November laſt, he being on a viſit to the country, the command of the regiment, during his abſence, devolved on captain Hatton, the eldeſt officer; and on his return to the garriſon, on the 3d of December, captain Hatton informed him, that in his abſence lieutenant Johnſton made a complaint to him, of his being inſulted by ſome officers who were quartered in the ſame gallery with him; and that the priſoner had gone into his room, and behaved very imprudently to his (Johnſton's) daughters, propoſing to take one of them into keeping, or words to that effect.

That he (the major) ſent for and informed the priſoner of the above complaint; but that he would make no anſwer to any queſtion he put to him: but 'that if any perſon had ſaid any thing againſt him, the priſoner, let them be brought face to face.'—That the deponent conceived this a diſreſpectful mode of ſpeaking to him, his commanding officer, and told the priſoner (who had then leave to go to Europe) that he would withdraw his leave till he behaved better. On which the ſaid priſoner turned round and ſaid, 'Sir, do you ſay I don't behave like a gentleman'—The deponent ſaid, that he had not made uſe of that expreſſion, and repeated his former words; on which the priſoner left him. That the deponent ſent for enſign Loyde; and that while he, the ſaid enſign was with him, the priſoner came into his room and returned without ſpeaking. That as ſoon as enſign Loyde had left the deponent, the priſoner came back, ſaying, 'he conceived the deponent had treated him very ill; and begged that he the deponent would accept of his reſignation. The deponent told him, that if he the priſoner would give an official letter for that purpoſe, he would conſider whether he would accept it or not. The priſoner then ſaid, What ſir, will you not accept of my reſignation? then I will give up my commiſſion.' and ſaid he could live without it. That the priſoner next day, reſigned his commiſſion accordingly, and demanded ſatisfaction as a gentleman from the deponent.

That a few days thereafter, the priſoner told the deponent that he underſtood he was going to Grenada, aſked him in an abrupt manner when he was to go there, ſaid he would follow him there, and left his room haſtily.

That toward the end of January laſt, juſt after the proſecutor returned from Grenada, the priſoner called him aſide, and deſired he would go then and give him ſatisfaction before he went up the hill to reſume the command of the regiment.

That thereafter the deponent was informed, by ſome officers and other gentlemen, that the priſoner had called him, "coward, ſcoundrel and paltroon."

After the examination of the proſecutor's evidence the following is in ſubſtance

The PRISONER'S DEFENCE.

Enſign Purefoy denies his ever having been of a turbulent or unmilitary character, impatient of reſtraint, and unſubjected to ſubordination, though he felt ſenſibly when he was injured, and repelled inſult with a modeſt and manly firmneſs.

That having obtained leave to go to Europe, and the proſecutor thereafter withdrawing it in a haughty manner, after he knew the embarraſſment of his circumſtances, was doubly felt, as an inſult added to an injury. The injury was one of thoſe that no law can reach, where the appeal is only to the human heart; but where, from that reaſon alone, the feelings are called forth with increaſed animation.

He denies his having propagated reports to the proſecutor's diſadvantage: he complains of his commanding officer's behaviour while under an arreſt, and during the courſe of the proſecution; and, after a long defence, ſubmits himſelf with chearfulneſs to the determination of the court.

After a reply by the proſecutor, and a rejoinder by the priſoner, the court was cleared, on Friday the 23d ult. in order to paſs ſentence.

No leſs than three duels have been fought in St. Vincent, in conſequence of expeſſions uſed in giving evidence in the courſe of the above trial.

Lieut. U—n—d with lieut. R——r.
Enſign Ll——d and enſign H——y.
Enſign Ll——d with lieut R——r.

Happily, without further miſchief than a ſlight wound in lieut. R——'s thigh and a ſlighter one in Mr H————'s arm.

To prevent the further progreſs of thoſe fatal acts of reſentment, the commanding officer has iſſued in orders, a ſevere ſentence againſt all challengers and their ſeconds in that garriſon.

* * *

KINGSTON, April 18.

Principally through the foul conduct of a certain *great* houſe, and our own unaccountable indifference in matters of the deareſt moment both to the exiſting generation and poſterity, never was the credit of the iſland at ſo low an ebb as it is at the preſent period, and at no antecedent time was there ever known ſuch univerſal miſery and diſtreſs as now preſſes upon all ranks of people, excepting only a few *deſpots* in Spaniſh Town; therefore, the re-eſtabliſhment of the *ſolvency* of the country ſhould be the firſt bleſſed work of a future aſſembly, ſhould we happily obtain one compoſed of able, upright and independent men: for ſuch a deſirable conſumation can never be expected from the preſent. Next, in importance and magnitude to this capital point are two others, viz. a direct *excluſion bill*, that our ſenate may be purged of corruption, and a ſerious enquiry into the *prerogative* of the Ch—ll—r, eſpecially with reſpect to the iſſuing writs of *Ne Exeat Inſula*, when individuals are only concerned.

That the diſſolution of the preſent aſſembly '*involves matter of general concern*' is a *trueiſm* that required no *evil ſpirit* from the COFINES OF THE DAMNED *in and about Spaniſh Town*, to pour into the porches of our auditory nerves, and it is alſo equally true, to ſpeak the better language of a majority of the people, whoſe all is at ſtake in the pending conteſt, that every lover of conſtitutional liberty in this iſland ſhould exert his utmoſt power and influence to effect a meaſure of ſuch infinite importance to the future well-being of his property and civil freedom,——or the immediate conſequences will be *general bankruptcy and general ruin throughout the iſland*

There never was a period, and it is to be hoped there never will be again, that calls more ſtrenuouſly and loudly for the united effors of the people in general that the preſent: Perſeverance, unanimity, and determined firmneſs, ſhould go hand in hand in the attainment of the general object, *a change of men and meaſures*, ortherwiſe we muſt bend under our burthens like aſſes, and tamely ſubmit to the *lordly* wills of our rigid and unfeeling taſk-maſters.

* * *

NEWBURY-PORT, June 6.

A melancholy accident happened laſt Sabbath at the houſe of major William Ballard, who lately removed from Ameſbury in this ſtate, to Warner, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire. A little girl, daughter to major Ballard, who, with other children was left at home, while the reſt of the family went to attend divine ſervice, it is ſuppoſed, carried a coal of fire into a chamber where there was ſome ſhavings, which, taking fire, ſoon communicated the flames to the whole houſe, which was new, and almoſt finiſhed, but that, together with the unhappy girl, was ſoon conſumed. Mrs. Ballard perceived the flames from the meeting houſe, which was about a mile diſtant, and got home as ſpeedily as poſſible, but alas! too late to afford any aſſiſtance or ſave even the ſmalleſt article—ſhe arrived only ſoon enough to behold ſome remains of the head and arms of her only daughter, which the fire had ſeparated from her body, and they had juſt fallen through the floor; the diſtreſſed parents had buried an elder ſiſter to the deceaſed but a few days before, who died while her father was abſent on buſineſs in Ameſbury, whither he had returned again but the day before a meſſenger was ſent with the above diſmal tidings.

* * *

NOTRHAMPTON, May 30.

Yeſterday was committed to gaol in this town, a lieutenant Bullard, of Orange, and two others—Bullard was taken at Swanzy, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, enliſting men for Shays.

Extract of a letter from a Commanding Officer at Northfield, dated 26th May, 1787.

"Laſt Friday I received information from Caleb Frink, eſquire, of Swanzy in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, that had taken up lieutenant Iſaac Bullard, who had engaged forty men, ſome in this ſtate, but chiefly in Vermont and New-Hampſhire. In conſequence of which, I collected ten horſemen, and ſent for him, and immediately ordered a detachment from the troops under my command to follow after and cover their retreat, which proved a favorable circumſtance, for the inhabitants of Wincheſter, on hearing of the movement, immediately beat to arms, and probably would have reſcued Ballard, but the detachment arriving ſeaſonably they diſperſed.

"Laſt Wedneſday night a party came down the river and advanced near this town, but being informed that part of my regiment was here, they concluded it would not be beſt to proceed any further, and returned without doing any miſchief. We have them frequently round our camp, and our centries have fired on them, but none as yet have been either killed or taken."

A correſpondent obſerves, that the friends to the preſent government, who have ſo zealouſly engaged in behalf of thoſe unhappy men under ſentence of death, muſt now have the delightful ſatisfaction of experiencing its benign and diffuſive influence on the whole of Shays's party—and that from the preſent peaceable complexion of our public affairs, if they ſhould a little further indulge the benevolent feelings of their forgiving ſouls, by interceeding for a general indemnity, we might ſoon taſte the ſweets of peace, and ſolace ourſelves under the equal and benign government of thoſe who have riſen up againſt us.

* * *

Philadelphia, *June* 15.

The following is an exact Liſt of the Members of the Convention.

His Excellency General Waſhington
His Excellency Benjamin Franklin, now Preſident of Pennſylvania
His Excellency William Livingſton, now Governor of New-Jerſey
His Excellency Edmund Randolph, now Governor of Virginia
The Honorable Thomas Mifflin, late Preſident of Congreſs, now Speaker of the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania
The Honorable Nathaniel Gorham, late Preſident of Congreſs
The Honorable John Dickinſon, late Preſident of Pennſylvania, and Governor of Delaware
The Honorable John Rutledge, late Governor of South Carolina
The Honorable Alexander Martin, late Governor of North Carolina
The Honorable George Walton, late Governor of Georgia
The Honorable Robert Morris, late Superintendant of the Finances of the United States
The Honorable Rufus King
Elbridge Gerry
W. Samuel Johnſton
Oliver Elſworth
Roger Sherman
Alexander Hamilton
John Lanſing, Junior
Abraham Clark
James Wilſon
George Clymer
Jared Ingerſol
Gouverneur Morris
Thomas Fitz Simmons
George Read
Gunning Bedford
James M'Henry
John F. Mercer
Daniel Carrol
James Madiſon
George Wythe
Richard Dobbs Spaighh
Hugh Williamſon
Charles Pinckney
Purce Butler
William Houſton
William Few
William Pierce
William Churchill Houſton

These Gentlemen have all been Delegates to Congreſs.

With the following reſpectable Characters.

The Honorable George Maſon
Brigadier General C. C. Pinckney
Thomas Brearley, Chief Juſtice of New-Jerſey
William Richardſon Davie
Caleb Strong
James Blair
James M'Clurg
Richard Baſſite
Jacob Broom
Robert Yates, a Judge of the Supreme Council, New-York
William Patterſon
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer
Luther Martin, Attorney-General, Maryland.

Captain Lowrey, of the ſchooner Fox, in his paſſage from Kingſton to Philadelphia, fell in with the boat and crew of the brig Mercury, Captain James Elmſley, belonging to Halifax, in Nova-Scotia; ſhe was bound from Charleſton to Kingſton, but was caſt away on the night of the 19th of May, on Great Heniagua, twenty-five leagues to the northward of Cape Nicholo. Captain Lowrey took three men out of the boat (in which the remainder of the crew meant to go to Kingſton or Hiſpaniola) and put them on board a brig in the Delaware, bound to Halifax.

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Antigua, May 11.

"The ſhip Joſeph Louis, Captain Cherchy L'Aine, bound from Point a Pitre to Bourdeaux, laden with ſugar, coffee, and cotton, ran on ſhore on the weſt end of Barbuda, at a place called the Sand Banks.

"This ſhip left Guadaloupe the laſt day of April, and ſtruck about five o'clock in the morning of the 5th day of this month: In order to lighten her, they cut away her mizen maſt, main and foretop gallant maſts, and threw overboard a conſiderable part of the cargo that was between decks, but did not accompliſh the getting her off till Sunday evening laſt, and as we underſtand with the loſs of the whole ground tier of ſugar, which were waſhed away.

"Thirteen paſſengers, among whom were three ladies and three young children, experienced no other injury than the loſs of part of their baggage, which the crew upon the accident happening proceeded to pillage: the whole of it indeed would have gone, had it not been for the active and generous exertions of Governor Reynolds, who had gone early to their aſſiſtance, and protected it, and for ſeveral days afterwards liberally entertained the paſſengers at his houſe on ſhore, till they had recovered their fatigues, and furniſhed them with a veſſel, which brought them hither on Tueſday laſt.

"The ſhip made an attempt to reach this iſland, but finding it impracticable, bore away for St. Bartholomew's to be repaired."

Yeſterday arrived in this city, from the Cherokee nation, Mr. *Alexander Droomgoole*, with *Sconetoyah*, a War Captain, and ſon to one of the principal chiefs of that nation. They will leave this place in a few days, for New-York, to repreſent to Congreſs ſome grievances, and to demand an obſervance of the treaty of Hopewell, on the Keowee, which they ſay has been violated and infringed by the lawleſs and unruly whites on the frontiers.

We are informed that a Choctow King, and a Chickaſaw Chief, are alſo on their way to New York, to have a *Talk* with Congreſs, and to *brighten the chain of friendſhip*.

We learn from good authority, that ſeveral of the northern tribes of Indians are diſpoſed for war, as well as the Creeks to the ſouthward, who have been furniſhed with arms and ammunition for the bloody purpoſe by our friends the Spaniards of South-America

The following is a correct copy of the paper read by Major Scott, on Tueſdav the 3d of April, in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, as from Mr. Haſtings.

"Though it might be deemed preſumption in me to declare any wiſh or expectation concerning the mode in which the houſe of commons may, in its wiſdom or juſtice, determine to proceed in the proſecution of the enquiry into my conduct, now depending before them; yet as it has been reported, that many gentlemen, members of that honorable aſſembly, who have not choſen to give their conſtant attendance on the committe held on this buſineſs, have expreſſed their determination in oppoſing the general queſtion of impeachment, when it ſhall be brought before the collective body of this houſe; I hope I may, without irregularity, or the imputation of diſreſpect, intimate my ſenſe of ſuch a determination, both as it may reſpect that queſtion, and the claim which I conceive I poſſeſs to attendance on the queſtion upon the report, which in the due order of buſineſs will precede it.

I preſume, that in the preſent examination of my public conduct, there are two leading, and as it appears to me, excluſive objects, of equal and reciprocal obligation; namely, that juſtice may be done to the nation in the redreſs or puniſhment of wrongs, which it may be eventually proved, that it has ſuſtained by my acts; and that juſtice may be done to an individual who may be eventually proved to have been wronged by unfounded accuſations, and who even thinks that he has a claim to the applauſe of his country, for thoſe very acts which have been drawn into crimination againſt him.

"If it ſhall be reſolved by the honorable houſe of commons to agree to the report of committee, that is to ſay, if it ſhall be reſolved that there is good ground for impeaching me for high crimes and miſdemeanors, on the charges on which the committee have already paſſed that deciſion, I preſume that the reſolution for the impeachment ought to follow of courſe, as the only means which can ſatisfy the juſtice of the nation in the ſuppoſition of my guilt, or clear my character in the ſuppoſition of my innocence. With regard to the firſt of theſe concluſions I have no claim; but for the laſt, I may in common with the meaneſt of the ſubjects of this realm, aſſert my right to the benefit and protection of its laws; and I truſt that the honorable houſe of commons, which has ever been conſidered as the guardian and protector of the laws, will not ſuffer my name to be branded with the fouleſt and blackeſt imputations upon their records, without allowing me at the ſame time the only legal means of effacing them, transferring them for trial to the houſe of Peers.

"To this opinion I humbly beg leave to add my requeſt, and it is the only requeſt or application which I have hitherto permitted myſelf to make to any of the individual members of the houſe on the proceſs of this buſineſs, that if it ſhall be reſolved on the report, that there is ground to charge me with high crimes and miſdemeanors, they will afford me the benefit of their votes, though united with thoſe of my proſecutors, that I may be brought to legal trial for the ſame."

NAVAL OFFICE, June 8—14.

INWARDS.

Brig Fanny, Gariſean	St. Euſtatius
Hope, Blight	Jamaica
Eagle, Chiſholm	Ditto
Robert, Aſhmead	Charleſton
Madeira Packet, Haydon	Madeira
Minerva, M'Keever	St. Croix
Sally, Crawford	Cape Francois
Schooner Fox, Lawrey	Jamaica
Elizabeth, Aylward	Charleſton
Free Will, Wilſon	Ditto
Broad Hill, Pat. Hill	North Carolina
Sloop Fryall, Farcet	Ditto
Friendſhip, Eldridge	Ditto
Waſhington, Noram	Georgia
Winthroop, Hillman	Boſton
Colin, Williams	St. Vincents
Hannah, Dunton	Baltimore
Live Oak, Roberts	Providence
Venus, Morgan	St. Euſtatia
Warren, Butler	New York

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Adventure, Juſtice	St. Martin's
Sloop Polly, Cunningham	N. Carolina

CLEARED.

Ship Alliance, Read	Canton
Fanny, Wood	Halifax
Ruby, Smith	London
Flora, Thompſon	Madeira
Brig Mary, Ferguſon	Halifax
Friendſhip, Wade	Barbadoes
Schooner Fanny, Smith	St. Euſtatia
Polly, Clowzer	Martinico
Sally, Spruill	North Carolina
Sloop Betſey, Jones	Jamaica
Friendſhip, Connell	Weſt Indies
Friendſhip, Dagget	New London & Boſton
Induſtry, Hickman	Virginia
Speedwell, Stoteſbury	Ditto
Mermaid, Watſon	New York
New York Packet, Hyde	Ditto
Three Brothers, Johnſon	New Providence

⁂ A ſtated Meeting of the *American Philoſophical Society*, will be held at the *Univerſity*, this Evening at 7 o'Clock. R. PATTERSON, Sec'ry.

* * *

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cranberry, Middleſex county, New-Jerſey, an Apprentice BOY, named *Job Hutch*, about 16 years of age, a likely, well ſet lad: had on and took with him a pair of homeſpun trowſers ſtriped with blue woolen, a ſhort blue coat, a brown lapelled veſt, a felt hat with a tinſel band; alſo, ſtole a new, ſuperfine, olive coloured, broadcloth, lapelled coat, a pair of new neats leather boots, and upwards of three pounds in caſh, chiefly ſilver. He made his eſcape on ſunday the 10th of this month, June. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid boy ſhall have the above reward, paid by

RICHARD HANDLEY.

Cranberry, ſtate of New Jerſey, June 12.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 3d inſt. a *Servant MAN*, named *John Cogens*; about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, ſtraight blackiſh hair, down look, a little pitted with the ſmall pox: had on when he went away, a large felt hat, old coarſe ſhirt, a ſnuff coloured camblet coat, ſtriped worſted jacket, new ſnuff coloured corduroy breeches with metal buttons, grey woolen ſtockings, calfſkin ſhoes, ſquare plated ſhoebuckles and ſilver kneebuckles, a red croſs-barred ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by *THOMAS LANCASTER*, Junior.

Whitemarſh, Montgomery County, 4th of 6th mo

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of John Hays, David Jones, and Eber Taylor, inſolvent debtors confined in the goal of Burlington county for debt, that they be and appear before the Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas for the ſaid county, on Tueſday the twenty-ſixth day of June next, then and there to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtors eſtates ſhould not be made, for the benefit of all their creditors, and the ſaid priſoners be diſcharged from their confinement, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of ſaid ſtate, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors." 3t

New-Jerſey, Burlington County, May 18.

CAME to the Plantation of Geo. Webſter, in Abington, near Jenkintown, laſt January, a ſmall Brown BULL. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. June 2.

REPUTATION. An *ALLEGORY*.

TO travel, far as the wide world extends,
Seeking for objects that deſerv'd their care,
Virtue ſet forth, with two ſelected friends,
Talent refin'd, and *Reputation* fair.

As they went on in their projected round,
Talent ſpoke firſt: 'My gentle comrades, ſay,
'Where each of ye may probably be found,
'Should accident divide us on the way.

'If torn (ſhe added) from my lov'd allies,
'A friendly patronage I hope to find,
'Where the fine arts from cultivation riſe,
'And the ſweet Muſe hath harmoniz'd mankind.

Says *Virtue*, 'Did Sincerity appear,
'Or meek-ey'd Charity, amongſt the great;
'Could I find Courtiers from corruption clear,
''Tis among theſe I'd ſeek for my retreat.

'Could I find Patriots for the public weal
'Aſſiduous, and without their ſelfiſh views;
'Could I find Prieſts of undiſſembled zeal,
''Tis among thoſe my reſidence I'd chuſe.

'In glittering domes let Luxury reſide,
'I muſt be found in ſome ſequeſter'd cell,'
'Far from the paths of Avarice and Pride,
'Where home-bred Happineſs delights to dwell.'

'Ye may be trac'd, my gentle friends, 'tis true,
'But who (ſays *Reputation*) can explore
'My ſlippery ſteps?—Keep, keep me in your view?
'If I'm once loſt, you'll never find me more.'

* * *

ANECDOTE.

THIRTY Mahometan kings, the chief of whom was Smaragdus, invaded the kingdom of Caſtile, intending to drive the Chriſtians out of Spain, which they believed, and which, indeed, conſidering their numbers and power, appeared to be an eaſy conqueſt. Sancho, at that time king of Navarre, oppoſed him with a ſmall but courageous and well diſciplined army, and by his good conduct and valour, entirely defeated them. This action was ſo glorious to him, that the whole chriſtian world reſounded his praiſe; and ſo ſenſible were the ſoldiers and captains of the danger they had been freed from by his means that they came running to him in crouds to kiſs his hands and knees, while the ſhouts of "God ſave the invincible captain and moſt valourous warrior," ſeemed almoſt to rend the ſkies. When they came to ſhare the ſpoils, which were very great, the riches of thirty kings and their followers being laid in one heap, there was no man but confeſſed, that how great a part ſoever Sancho ſhould preſerve to himſelf it would be leſs than his deſerts, ſo vaſt was the quantity of ſilver and gold ready coined, and caſt into ingots. Numerous were the pearls and ſtones of rich value, hangings, veſtures, houſhold ſtuff, arms of all ſorts, forged, wrought, and curiouſly inlaid; for the Moors, like the Perſians, are exceedingly pompous in their wars. Excluſive of all this, the ranſom of the priſoners afforded an enormous ſum. All the Caſtilians, as well as his own ſubjects, beſought Sancho to take as much and whatever he pleaſed out of this vaſt booty, but he replied, "As for me, I deſire nothing but an Iron chain, which I have hewed aſunder in your ſight, and that precious ſtone which I have beaten down with my hands," meaning the king Smaragdus, whom Sancho had himſelf ſlain in battle, and whoſe name ſignified an emerald.——The conqueror ſhewed in this his ſecond and his greateſt action, how little riches were, and how much virtue was eſſential to his happineſs. The arms of Navarre were afterwards, in memory of this victory, chains borne croſſwiſe, forming a ſquare, and thoſe chains ſet with emeralds.

* * *

Lands for Sale,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

At NEW LONDON, in Campbell County, Virginia, viz.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, 1050 acres, in the fork of Otter river and Flat Creek, with two plantations, ſufficient to work 10 or 12 hands, an apple orchard and peach orchard, that never fail of fruit. This land contains about 200 acres of low grounds, of the beſt quality, which lies extremely well, and affords plenty of fine meadow lands The high lands lie generally well, and the ſoil as rich and clear of ſtone as any in this part of the country. It has a mill ſeat, where there might be made a fine fiſhery, as well for white ſhad as for ſalmon and other fiſh, which may be caught at moſt times of the year, and is within eight miles of New London, the ſame diſtance from the county court-houſe, and eighteen from Lynchburg Inſpection, on James River.

Alſo, 3000 acres adjoining New London, on the eaſt, (twelve miles from ſaid town of Lynchburg, on James River) with ſeveral ſmall plantations, a ſaw mill, and merchant mill within half a mile of New London, (which is as well ſituated for buying wheat as any place in this part of the country.) This land affords plenty of oak and pine timber, which is the more valuable, as there is little pine convenient to theſe towns and a large neighbourhood, where much will be wanted. It alſo affords good grain land, and plenty of ſuch as would make fine meadow at the mills.

Alſo, 750 acres in Bedford county, and adjoining the ſaid town of New London on the weſt, with two plantations, apple orchards of excellent fruit, and other fruit trees; a good griſt mill, well built. This farm and mill are on the main road leading from the moſt extended part of this ſtate to Richmond, and the land affords a great quantity of good meadow ground; the remainder of it is well timbered high land, of the firſt claſs: a good dwelling houſe and other neceſſary out-houſes are now building, and will be finiſhed in the courſe of this year. They are ſituated on a height, one mile from the town, in front of the main ſtreet, in full view of that village, and ſeveral other beautiful habitations, which make a delightful proſpect, acroſs the mill pond, toward the eaſt.

Alſo, 1800 acres, ſituate about twenty miles above the laſt-mentioned tract, a great part of it rich, well timbered mountain land, fit for the culture of tobacco, with orchards, &c. Alſo, 1170 acres on Smith's River and Joincrack Creek, in Henry county: both high and low grounds well timbered and watered, and a good mill ſeat.

Alſo, a number of other tracts unimproved, lying in Bedford, Franklin and Henry counties, which may be bought very cheap.

I will take in payment for the above lands, or any part that may be agreed for, caſh, tobacco, or likely young negroes, and will deal on reaſonable terms.

New London, May 1. *JOHN CALLAWAY.*

Taunton Iron-Works

FOR SALE:

CONSISTING of a Furnace, and Forge adjoining, in exceeding good order; Part of a Saw Mill; 3000 Cords of Wood already cut, and every Article neceſſary for carrying on ſaid Works, with the Tract of Woodland which the Works are upon, and a very large Body of good Ore; the Caſtings and Bar Iron are well known to be equal to any at market.

The above Works are ſituate in Burlington county, Weſt-Jerſey, diſtant 17 miles from Philadelphia and 3 miles from a navigable creek leading to the ſame.

Bar or Pig Iron will be received in payment for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe. For further particulars pleaſe apply at ſaid Works, to

Taunton, May 29. 1awtf. GEORGE HASTINGS.

Imported, and for Sale on the loweſt Terms, by

Wooddrop & Joſeph Sims,

PRIME Muſcovado ſugars, in hogſheads & barrels, high proof, well flavoured rum landing from on board the brigantine Minerva, captain M'Keever, from St. Croix.—They have alſo for ſale, lately imported, Cork canvas N°. 1 8, brandy in hogſheads and caſes, Bourdeaux claret in hogſheads and caſes, ratifia in caſes, &c. &c.

The MINERVA will ſail for *St. Euſtatius* and *St Croix* with all poſſible expedition. For freight or paſſage apply as above, or to the Maſter on board.

June 13. eptf

Knox *and* Henderſon,

Have juſt received by the ſhip Alexander, from London, via New York, a beautiful aſſortment of

CHINESE RIBBONS,

Black Modes, White Sarſenets, Gauzes, &c. &c. which they will ſell low for caſh. etf

Philadelphia, 7th June.

Francis & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs, dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and whetſtones, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco. eptf

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Knox & Henderſon,

—Front ſtreet, three Doors above Market ſtreet—
Have Imported in the ſhips, *Harmony* from *London*, and *Grange* from *Liverpool*,
A General ASSORTMENT of

European and Eaſt-India Goods,

Which they are now OPENING for SALE, *viz.*

IRISH linens and ſheetings
Brown and white Ruſſia ditto
German and Scotch dowlas
Brown ſileſias and oznaburgs
Calicoes and printed cottons
Furniture ditto
A beautiful aſſortment of chintzes
Printed linen handkerchiefs
Check and blue paſte dit.
Tablecloths of all ſizes
Plain, chequered and corded muſlins
Plain, figured and ſtriped lawns
Striped and flowered bordered lawn handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto aprons
A compleat aſſortment of Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs
Ditto china and faſhionable gauze ribbons
Green, black and crimſon perſian taffities
Flowered and ſpotted bandanoes
4-4 and 6-4 book muſlins
Jeans, Jeanets and fuſtians
Dutch cords and India dimities
Printed dit. for waiſtcoats
Velverets, corduroys and thickſetts
7 8, 4 4 and apron width checks
7 8, 4-4 bedticks
Black and coloured ſewing ſilks
Tammies and durants
Sattinets and laſtings
Black ſquare modes
Womens thread and cotton ſtockings
Mens plein and ribbed dit.
Ladies jean and linen gloves
Ditto habit ditto
Mens thread ditto
Round and cock'd hats
Quality and ſhoe bindings
Threads and twiſts
Needle wrought buttons
Pins, needles and tapes, &c &c. &c.

——Likewiſe, in aſſorted Packages——

Iriſh Linens, Calicoes & Chintzes,

Jeans and Fuſtians, Ounce Threads, Checks, Hats, &c.

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures,
Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7 8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4 4 ſuperfine French dit.
11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & chequered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Mair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11 8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets, and lorateens
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt
GAUSES,
French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chambery lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs

May 1 eptf

A QUANTITY OF

Live Oak and Red Cedar,

About 600 lb. of Beaver,

And a Parcel of

Raccoon and Foxes Skins,

FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Are now LANDING

From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork.

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags
New heavy cargo beef in barrels
Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8
Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed
Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods,

Suitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf.

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag

Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

Paul Beck, junr.

Has for Sale at his Store on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, next the Wharf—For *Paper Money* of the late Emiſſion,

LOAF SUGAR by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity
Madeira, Liſbon, Malaga and Teneriffe wines, by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk
Cinnamon, cloves
A quantity of Boſton mackrel of the firſt quality
Shad in barrels
Two thouſand weight of excellent flax.

TO BE SOLD,

The Stock on Hand of a Retail Dry Good Store, for which payment will be received in funded certificates, paper money of the late emiſſion, New-Jerſey money, or country produce. Enquire at the Store of PAUL BECK, junr. May 16 2awtf

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Jackſon & Smith,

DRUGGISTS,

In Second, midway between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, have juſt imported from different parts of Europe

A freſh and general Aſſortment of all the various

Drugs and Medicines

Now in uſe; which are of the very firſt quality, and will be diſpoſed of at a moderate advance, either wholeſale or retail.——Among them are

Camphor
Jeſuits Bark
Iſinglaſs
Magneſia
Opium
Quickſilver
Red Bark
Rhubarb
Senna
Salt Petre

Alſo all kinds of the moſt eſteemed Patent Medicines, a variety of Shop Furniture, and Mudge's Inhalers, celebrated in the cure of diſeaſes ſeated in the lungs.

N. B. The articles Camphor, Bark and Salt Petre will be placed at very Reduced Prices to country ſtore-keepers, or others purchaſing in quantities. May tf

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Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK*, containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—
Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe*,
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young*,
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh*; Alſo,
One loan office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale.

SAMUEL YOUNG. etf

TO BE SOLD,
(And entered on immediately)

AN agreeable Country Seat; ſituate between the Wiſſahickon or Falls road, and the road to Germantown, in Turner's lane, with 18 acres of land in high cultivation. A large garden in good order, and a young orchard of the beſt apple trees, &c.

The terms of ſale are, one third ready money, and the remainder in yearly payments; an undoubted title will be given, free from all claims whatſoever.

This Seat is in poſſeſſion of JOHN HOLKER, eſq. to whom application may be made for further particulars. Philadelphia, March 22. eptf

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State Lottery-Office,

MAY, 31, 1787.

THE Drawing of the Lottery being finiſhed, it is abſolutely neceſſary that immediate Payment be made by thoſe to whom Tickets have been entruſted, that the Managers may be enabled to ſettle their Accounts. 2aw3w

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Notice is hereby Given,

THAT complaint having been made by the inhabitants to the ſtreet commiſſioners, of the daily abuſes committed by carters and draymen, making a practice of ſtanding on the footways with their carts, drays, waggons, and horſes, particularly on the eaſt ſide of the Drawbridge, and along Front ſtreet, northward, as alſo in the interſections of the ſtreets of this city, to the annoyance of the inhabitants, which has become a very great nuiſance: For remedy whereof, the offenders are hereby enjoined and required, to remove ſaid nuiſances from off the foot paſſage.

And whereas it has become notorious, that carters and others who haul wood from the wharves of this city, make a practice of uſing cord wood for ſtandards to their carts and waggons, in open violation of the law in ſuch caſe made and provided; and as it is the duty of the commiſſioners to check ſuch abuſes, they hereby notify ſaid carters, and others employed in carting of wood, that they provide themſelves with hewn ſtandards, branded on the outſide with the initial letters of their chriſtian and ſurnames, as by law directed, on or before the 20th day of June next. On failure thereof, they may expect the law will be put in force againſt every ſuch offender.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, junr. Clerk.
Philadelphia, May 29, 1787. 2aw3w

Board of Treaſury of the United States,

MAY 17th, 1787.

The United States in Congreſs having directed the Commiſſioners of this Board to take the moſt effectual meaſures for ſettling the accounts of the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the ſaid Committees, having been arranged, as far as the materials furniſhed by the reſpective parties, will enable them to proceed in that buſineſs; it has become neceſſary to adopt immediate meaſures for cloſing theſe tranſactions. All perſons therefore, who have received public money from the general Treaſury, in purſuance of engagements entered into with the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs, and who have not accounted for the ſame, are hereby required to render and adjuſt their reſpective accounts within three months, computed from the preſent date; at the expiration of which time, proceſs will be commenced againſt ſuch as neglect this notice.

Samuel Oſgood
Walter Livingſton } Commiſſioners.
Arthur Lee

17A

MR. LLOYD having nearly compleated his Subſcription, propoſes on *Monday* next to begin Teaching his Method of Writing

SHORT-HAND.

Thoſe of his ſubſcribers who omitted leaving with him their addreſs, will be ſo obliging as to inform him where they are to be waited on, and other Gentlemen who are deſirous of being enabled to *uſe* this Art, will be pleaſed to call at his houſe in Cherry ſtreet, above Fifth ſtreet.

The ſimplicity of his method renders the acquiſition ſo eaſy, that perſons of but common capacity will write it with facility enough to follow a deliberate ſpeaker after one week's application at an hour each day. *June* 14. 4ſp

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FOR SALE,
A Genteel, Three Story

Brick Houſe,

In excellent repair, and in a central part of the city. For particulars apply to 2awtf
Feb. 22 BACHE & SHEE.

For SALE very Cheap,
An Elegant New

PHÆTON,

With *HARNESS* compleat for two Horſes. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. 2awtf

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In addition to Mr. Peale's Exhibition of Pictures, is a collection of

Italian Paintings,

Which are ſent into this country for ſale; a catalogue of the ſeveral paintings, and the prices put on them, may be ſeen at the rooms.

One ſhilling for attendance as uſual to ſee the paintings *and Muſeum*, or one dollar for a ticket, which admits the perſon as often as he chuſes to viſit the rooms for one year.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and for SALE,

A Metzzotinto Print

of the Rev'd Mr. JOSEPH PILMORE,
Corner of Lombard and Third ſtreets,

Signs, Fire Buckets, &c.

painted in the beſt manner; old Paintings cleaned and varniſhed, and copal and japan varniſhes ſold in large or ſmall quantities by

Chriſtopher Wiſpart,

in Watkins's-Alley, between Third-ſtreet and Moravian-Alley.

N. B. For ſale, two Riding Chairs; one entirely new with iron axle-tree and braſs caps; the other ſecond hand and in good repair. 4tm.

Charles C. Polk,

(At the Corner of Almond and Front ſtreets)
Intends Carrying on,

Houſe, Ship and Sign Painting,

and GLAIZING—On very moderate terms.

Six Pence Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 24th ult. a Servant Girl, named ELIZABETH GEORGE, about 21 years old, five feet ſeven inches high, or thereabout, large boned, ſandy hair, ſwarthy complexion, black eyes, much freckled on the face and arms. Had on and took away, a black bonnet, green baize ſhort gown, light blue moreen and brown ſkirts, ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever ſecures ſaid girl, and lodges her in the Workhouſe, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JOSEPH PLOWMAN,
In Cheſnut, near Front-ſtreet.

All perſons are forbid to harbour her, at their peril.
June 7. tſtutf

Bourdeaux Claret

Of a ſuperior quality, in bottles and in the wood:
Alſo, a few Hampers of

Fine light Iriſh Claret,

TO BE SOLD BY

ISAAC JONES,

In Cheſnut ſtreet, one door from the corner of Third ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Croſs-Keys;
Of whom may be had, as uſual,

A general Aſſortment of Liquors,

Both in bottles and on draught. Philad. June 6. 2w7

Doctor *Gardette*, Dentiſt,

HAS the honor of informing his Friends, and the Public, that he has returned from his tour, and that he practices, as uſual, the different branches of his profeſſion. His place of abode is, as formerly, the firſt door from the corner of Third, in Pear ſtreet, next door to the Young Ladies Academy, where he may be ſpoke with from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

N. B. His Dentrifice, &c. may be had at all times at the above place. May 28. eoptf

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Iſaac Connoly,

WHO has for ſeveral years paſt kept the well known inn at the ſign of the Black Horſe, in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia, begs leave to inform the Public, that he has removed to the town of Harriſburg, where he continues in his former line of buſineſs; and hopes that the reaſonable terms on which he furniſhes the beſt accommodations for travellers and their horſes, will enſure him a continuance of that favour and encouragement with which they have hitherto been pleaſed to honor him.

Philadelphia, June 7. ſtuf

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE with or without the ſtores up the alley, now in the tenure of Robertſon and Smith, ſix doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Spruce-ſtreet. WM. MOORE eoptf

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TO BE SOLD,

A New PHÆTON,

With Harneſs compleat, cheap for Caſh.
Enquire at the Harp and Crown, Third ſtreet.

James Glentworth,

At his *Office* the Corner of Third and Market ſtreets,

Procures Money on Loan,

To any amount, on depoſits or ſatisfactory ſecurity.

LIKEWISE.

Buys and Sells on Commiſſion,

Bank Stock, Nicholſon's Loan Office funded and unfunded Depreciation, Stelle's, Story's, and Pierce's Certificates, and every other kind of Paper iſſued by Pennſylvania or the United States. March 26 2aw

FOR SALE,

A valuable Plantation 19 miles from the city, in high cultivation, ſuitable for a country ſeat, or a perſon wiſhing to attend the market—Likewiſe, a *LOT* in Market ſtreet, a good ſtand for buſineſs

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Thomas Vowell

Has removed to *Second ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch ſtreets*, next Door but one to the *Baptiſt* Meeting houſe, *Where he has for Sale—A General* ASSORTMENT *of*

DRY GOODS.

At ſaid Place he continues to Buy, Sell or Exchange all Kinds of

Public Securities.

He tranſacts Buſineſs at the Land-Office, furniſhes Certificates and procures Patents without any extra Charge.

, His Stock of ready made Clothes ſelling off very cheap, at the Corner of Market and Water ſtreets.

†,† Wanted, a Quantity of GINSENG—Apply as above. mwftf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints the Public, that he has commenced the Buſineſs of a

Notary Public, Conveyancer & Broker,

And has alſo opened an *Office* for the purchaſe and ſale of *Real Eſtates*. He flatters himſelf, that the utility of uniting thoſe ſeveral branches is obvious, and will render his endeavours uſeful.

As the buſineſs of a *Broker* has in a great meaſure been hitherto confined to that particular part of its duties which more immediately relates to the purchaſing and ſelling of *Stock*, the ſubſcriber has ſeen the inconveniencies which both citizens and ſtrangers experience from the want of a *Broker* in the particular line of *Commerce*: to remedy this as much as in him lies, it is a conſiderable part of his preſent plan to pay particular attention to the duties of a *Mercantile Broker*, in which line he flatters himſelf he ſhall prove a uſeful inſtrument to the merchants of this city, as well as to ſuch foreigners and ſtrangers as may have occaſion for his ſervices. He has therefore prepared himſelf for the receiving, buying and ſelling every kind of *Merchandize* on commiſſion, for procuring freight for veſſels, and hiring veſſels on charter. He will alſo purchaſe and ſell, on commiſſion, bills of exchange, bank ſtock, and all kinds of public ſecurities; in which ſeveral tranſactions his employers may implicitly rely on his beſt endeavours for their intereſts, on the moſt inviolable ſecrecy, and every poſſible diſpatch.

Third-ſtreet, below } EDWARD FOX.
Market-ſtreet, June 2. } tutſ1mttf

Edward Fox,

NOTARY-PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER & BROKER,
Weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the firſt Houſe below Market-ſtreet,
BUYS and SELLS on Commiſſion, every Kind of

Merchandize, Bills of Exchange,

Public Securities, Bank Stock,
And all the different Species of PAPER MONEY of this or of any of the United States.

He procures Freight for Veſſels,

And hires Veſſels on Charter:
Lets out and procures MONEY on Loan:

Diſcounts Bills and Notes:

Purchaſes and Sells REAL ESTATES:
Draws all Kinds of Deeds, Proteſts, Charter Parties, and other Inſtruments of Writing.

By a punctual attendance on the ſeveral duties which he undertakes, and a ſcrupulous regard to the intereſts of his employers, he expects to merit the confidence of thoſe gentlemen who may from time to time have occaſion for his ſervices, in any or all of the above branches.

☞ Excellent Stores are provided for the reception of either Wet or Dry Goods.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1787. [No. 2609.]

Sales at Auction.

The Truſtees of the Univerſity propoſe to ſell by *Public Sale, THIS DAY*, the 16th of June, Inſt. for Funded Certificates, at the *Coffee Houſe*, at 12 o'clock—

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, about midway between Front and Second ſtreets from the river Delaware; now in the tenure of James Culbertſon; in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

Another HOUSE and LOT on the ſame ſide of Walnut ſtreet aforeſaid, between Front and Second ſtreets, from the river Delaware, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryant; in breadth 16 feet, and in depth 50 feet and an half.

They alſo notify all perſons who are tenants to them for rent charges payable in wheat, whoſe annual rents do not amount to twenty buſhels of wheat ſeverally per annum, that they are willing to treat with them for the purchaſe of their reſpective ground-rents, if they apply within two months from this date, after which their rents will be diſpoſed of to the higheſt purchaſer. Applications may be made to *George Bryan* and *James Irwin*, eſquires, attornies in fact of the board of truſtees, at their dwellings in the city of Philadelphia. June 16. eop3f

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TO BE SOLD,

This Day, the 16th Inſtant,

At the *Coffee-Houſe*, at *One* o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 24 acres, part of which is woodland; ſituate in Blockly townſhip, Philadelphia county, the eſtate of Lydia Morris, deceaſed. Any perſon inclined to view the premiſes, are requeſted to apply to *Iſaac Warner*, of Blockly, or *Nathan Gibſon*, of Kingſeſſing townſhip, who will ſhew the ſame, and make an indiſputable title when ſold. Philadelphia, June 16.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Old *Coffee-Houſe*, THIS DAY, the 16th Inſt. at 12 o'clock,

A Valuable Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Spruce ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 21 feet on Spruce ſtreet, and in length or depth 102 feet, 6 feet taken off for an alley, with the privilege of building over and under ſaid alley. There are erected on ſaid lot, a two ſtory brick building and a frame building, new; ſubject to a ground rent of £.1 16 0, lawful money of Pennſylvania, per annum, with a pump of excellent water at the door. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN GRAY,
In Second ſtreet, corner of Spruce ſtreet, ſign of the Leopard. *June* 16. 4ſp

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On Tueſday Next,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the *Southwark Auction-Store*, Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.
JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

On Monday Next,

The 15th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning, *At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore*, Will begin the Sale of a large and freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon as uſual. June 15

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1787.

GRAND-LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Videll's alley, on *Monday* the 18th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges under their Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend.

eptd *ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.*

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, *May* 30, 1787.

Sellers's American made Trunks,

ARE SOLD ONLY BY

John & James Oldden,

In Second, between Cheſnut and Market ſtreets, directly oppoſite Black-Horſe alley,

WHERE, at all times, a capital aſſortment of the moſt elegant ſealſkin, hair, and black leather portmantua and other travelling trunks, of all dimenſions, may be obtained for the complete accommodation of the Public—Poſſeſſing every advantage in procuring materials and conducting their factory, they flatter themſelves with being able to vend the various preceding articles on terms more favourable than ny other perſon in this country. eſtf

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Juſt imported from China, and to be ſold by

JOHN TELLES & Co.

The following India goods;

SATTINS } of various colours
Silk ſerges }
Luteſtrings
Peelons
Blue and red nankeens
Spotted ſilks for gentlemens' wear
India fans of different qualities
Pepper Alſo,
Fayal wines of different qualities.

Likewiſe for ſale, a valuable

PLANTATION,

Situated in Eaſt Fellowfield, Cheſter county, containing 220 acres, which he will diſpoſe on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit, or he would exchange it for a good houſe in town.

Knox *and* Henderſon,

Have juſt received by the ſhip Alexander, from London, via New York, a beautiful aſſortment of

CHINESE RIBBONS,

Black Modes, White Sarſenets, Gauzes, &c. &c. which they will ſell low for caſh. ətf

Philadelphia, 7th June.

Imported, and for Sale on the loweſt Terms, by

Wooddrop & Joſeph Sims,

PRIME Muſcovado ſugars, in hogſheads & barrels, high proof, well flavoured rum landing from on board the brigantine Minerva, captain M'Keever, from St. Croix.—They have alſo for ſale, lately imported, Cork canvas No. 1 8, brandy in hogſheads and caſes, Bourdeaux claret in hogſheads and caſes, ratifia in caſes, &c. &c.

The MINERVA will ſail for *St. Euſtatius* and *St. Croix* with all poſſible expedition. For freight or paſſage apply as above, or to the Maſter on board.

June 13. eptf

MR. LLOYD having nearly compleated his Subſcription, propoſes on *Monday* next to begin Teaching his Method of Writing

SHORT-HAND.

Thoſe of his ſubſcribers who omitted leaving with him their addreſs, will be ſo obliging as to inform him where they are to be waited on, and other Gentlemen who are deſirous of being enabled to *uſe* this Art, will be pleaſed to call at his houſe in Cherry ſtreet, above Fifth ſtreet.

The ſimplicity of his method renders the acquiſition ſo eaſy, that perſons of but common capacity will write it with facility enough to follow a deliberate ſpeaker after one week's application at an hour each day. *June* 14. 4ſp

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For Madeira,

The Brig MISSOURI,
FLORENCE DONOVAN, Maſter;

NOW lying at Turnbull's wharf. For freight or paſſage apply to

BARCLAY, BROWN & Co.

Who have for ſale, imported in ſaid veſſel from Dublin, 7-8 and yard-wide linens, women's everlaſting ſhoes in trunks; Antigua Rum for Sale.

May 29. eptf

FOR

Sale or Charter,

The Sloop WINTHROP,
MATHEW HILLMAN, Maſter;

A Staunch, good veſſel; a prime ſailer, and will carry about 750 barrels. For terms apply to

HEWES & ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, June 12 eptf.

FOR

Sale or Charter,

The Brigantine FREE-MASON,

ABOUT 120 tons burthen; now laying at Walnut ſtreet wharf: ſhe is an entire new veſſel, completely found in every neceſſary, and ready for ſea immediately. For terms apply to *JOHN GARDEN*, in Front near Arch ſtreets. June 12. eptf

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For CHARTER,

To any Port in *Spain* or *Portugal*,
The Venetian Brig EL BUON GENIO,
Captain Joſeph Biſſon;

SHE is an excellent new veſſel, and a faſt ſailer; will carry two thouſand barrels, and has a *perfectly ſecure Mediterranean paſſport*. For terms enquire of

ANDREW CLOW & CO.

Who have for Sale, imported in the abovementioned veſſel, fine freſh *Muſcadine Raiſins*, unſhelled Almonds, Olives in jars, Capers and Lemon Juice.

June 14. eptf.

For SALE,

The BRIG MADEIRA PACKET,

Now laying at Sims's Wharf, near Market-ſtreet, burthen one hundred and five tons, three years old, a ſtrong good veſſel, well found, and may be fitted for ſea at a ſmall expence, Apply to DUNCAN INGRAHAM, Jun.

If not diſpoſed of before Monday the 18th inſtant, ſhe will then be ſold by public auction, at the Coffee-Houſe, at 1 o'clock. June 13. tſfm

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For Freight or Charter,

THE BRIG

EAGLE,

ANDREW CHISOLEM, Maſter,

Burthen about 130 tons. For terms apply to

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for Sale,

DRY HIDES.

Philadelphia, 14th June, 1787. eptf

For Port-Royal, *Virginia*,

The SHIP MERCURY,
Phillip Howland, Maſter;

WILL ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to

June 8. eptf. *Duncan Ingraham, junior.*

For CORK,

The Ship MARY,
Robert Wilſon, Maſter;

WILL ſail in about 3 weeks. For Paſſage only apply to *May* 25 eptf

Willing, Morris & Swanwick.

Francis & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs, dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and wheſtones, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco. eptf

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ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag
Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo 15th. dtf

Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Are now LANDING

From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork,

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags
New heavy cargo beef in barrels
Cork ſailcloth No 1 to 8
Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed
Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods,

Suitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf.

A QUANTITY OF

Live Oak and Red Cedar,

About 600 lb. of Beaver,

And a Parcel of

Raccoon and Foxes Skins,

FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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A QUANTITY OF

Spaniſh Hides,

Weighing from 35 to 40lb. each, imported and for SALE by

John Rheiner,

In Race ſtreet, the ſecond Door eaſt of Third ſtreet.

June 11. eop3t.

FOR SALE AT

Jeremiah Warder, Parker, & Co's STORE,

In Third ſtreet, oppoſite Church alley——A freſh Aſſortment of

Muſlins, Teas, Pepper and TURKY COFFEE;

A Great Variety of DRY GOODS & HARDWARE;

Copper in Sheets and Bottoms;

China, Glaſs, and Queen Ware; Madeira, Liſbon, Port, Calcavella and Weſtern Iſland Wines; Pickles, Matts, Corks, Salt, Coal, Gunpowder, Burr and Cologn Mill-Stones, Chalk, Whiting, Painters' Colours, &c. &c. May 28. 3tawtf,

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For SALE,

A Small QUANTITY of the Beſt

Albany PEAS,

In Caſks of Seven Buſhels each, ready for ſhipping.

Apply to WYNKOOP & SIEMEN.

June 14. eop3t

Rundle & Murgatroyd,

(Water ſtreet, juſt above Market ſtreet)

Have received for Sale, by the Commerce from Ireland, and Ruby from London,

IRISH linens and ſheetings in boxes, from 7d½ to 22d ſterling per yard
Ruſſia ſheetings, dowlas, ticklenburgs
Allum, black pepper, elegant pier glaſſes
Whiting, chalk, Liverpool ſalt, and
Excellent Lodon bottled porter.

Alſo, an INVOICE—Conſiſting of,

Luſtereens, moreens, durants, poplins, camblets, &c.

To be ſold at a very low advance.

WANTED.

A Parcel of very good, well ſeaſoned, Inch and quarter and inch Pine Boards, and inch Cedar Boards. *May* 14 mwſtf

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Juſt Imported and now ſelling by

Joſeph Stanſbury,

At his ſtore in Front ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, near the City Auction-Room,

A General Aſſortment of

China, Glaſs, and Earthen Wares,

Plain and Ornamental—Among which are, Teatable ſets of enamelled china, rich Egyptian and cane ware, fine cut glaſs, and a few watch ſeals and chains.—Orders from the country carefully attended to and executed, as uſual, with fidelity and diſpatch.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſagathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long lawn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.
24 1-2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained. As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges, paid by

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F. & Co.

Nothern-Liberty Auction Store, June 9. 1787.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen out of my waggon, ſtanding at the White Horſe Inn, Market-ſtreet—A HAIR TRUNK, containing, viz. 1 ſuperfine light coloured cloth coat with pearl buttons, 1 ditto white cloth jacket and breeches, 1 ſtriped muſlinet jacket (white) 1 ſtriped jean ditto, 2 plain jean ditto, 1 black ſattinet ditto, 1 pair black ſattin breeches, one ditto black ſattinet ditto, one ditto plain jean ditto, one ditto honeycomb ditto, one brown cloth jacket, two ſhirts, 1 pair ſilk ſtockings, 2 ditto thread ditto, 1 grey cloth ſurtout coat, 1 pair ſhoes, 1 ditto boots, 1 large looking glaſs in a plain walnut frame and has a ſmall piece of the quick ſilver rubbed off near the middle of the glaſs, 2 gold rings, the one has a remarkable large yellow ſtone with a ſmall white one on each ſide of it, the other is a tortoiſe ſhell ring ſet in gold, 1 ſilver ſciſſar chain and hart marked M W, 1 ſilver pincuſhion hoop and chain, 1 pair of locket buttons ſet in ſilver, 2 cambrick neck cloths, 1 white hat, 1 bed cord, 1 pair ſet knee buckles, 1 ſhaving box and bruſh, with ſeveral other articles not yet aſcertained. Any perſon diſcovering the ſame, ſo that the goods may be procured, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

June 13. JOHN M'CALL, or
ep2w PETER JANUARY.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK*, containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—

Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe*,
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young*,
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh*; Alſo,
One loan-office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUAL YOUNG.* etf

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A QUANTITY OF

SILK STOCKINGS

FOR SALE BY

Mordecai Lewis & Co.

June 5. 3aw1m

A few HOGSHGADS Prime

Muſcovado Sugar

FOR SALE, BY

Robert M'Clenachan,

At his Wet-Good Store, the ſouthweſt corner of Arch and Third ſtreets. wmſ.

Juſt ARRIVED, and for SALE by

Ephraim Clark,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia,

EIGHT-DAY, moon, and plain arched clocks
Elegant enamelled and other gold watches
A large aſſortment of warranted ſilver watches
Japanned clock faces
General aſſortment of files
Large and ſmall ſcrew plates
Turkey oil ſtones
Sliding tongs
Blow pipes
Catgut and 30 hour clock lines
Large and ſmall ſtakes and hammers
Steel, iron and braſs wire
Large and ſmall plyers
Cutting nippers
Chains, ſeals, keys and ſtrings of the neweſt faſhion, by the dozen or ſingle
And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, where city and country workmen may be conſtantly ſupplied. *June* 12. 3ſmd

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STRAYED from the ſtable-yard of the ſubſcriber in Fourth ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce ſtreets, on Wedneſday evening the 30th of May, a Red COW, ſuppoſed to be about 9 years old, with a white udder and wide horns—Alſo, a dark Brown COW, almoſt black, about 5 years old, with white udder, the horns ſhort and turning inwards at top: further marks are not recollected. Whoever will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by

June 4. *SAMUEL POWEL.*

FOR THE LADIES.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* HISTORY *of the* FEMALE SEX.

[*From* GREGORY'S *Eſſays, Hiſtorical and Moral*]

IN the preſent ſtate of ſociety, I ſee no means by which the fair ſex may reaſonably hope to eſcape the evils of domeſtic tyranny, but by extreme caution and forethought, in what hands they intruſt the future happineſs of their lives. Without preſuming to lay down a ſyſtem for their conduct, in a matter of ſuch importance to themſelves, a little knowledge of character has ſuggeſted a few hints, which may be ſerviceable in preventing improper connections, and which, on that account, a ſenſe of duty will not allow me to ſuppreſs.

If, on any occaſion, the morals, as well as temper of the party with whom a connection is to be formed, ought to be regarded, it is when the whole of temporal enjoyment and ſatisfaction is at ſtake. No vulgar maxim has proved more detrimental to female happineſs, than 'that a reformed rake makes the beſt of huſbands.' In every inſtance that has fallen within my obſervation, the direct contrary has happened. For in the firſt place, if the maxim were true, it is far from certain that matrimony will produce a reform. The vanity of an enamoured female may flatter her, that her amiable qualities will effect a reformation; but experience tells, that the reformation muſt go deeper than that which is only the momentary effect of an impetuous paſſion: it muſt extend to the moral principle, to the whole mode of thinking. A rake is but another term for a ſenſualiſt, which in itſelf implies the quality *ſelfiſh*; he has been accuſtomed to ſacrifice the beſt intereſts of others to his perſonal gratification; and there are more ways than one of trifling with happineſs of a fellow creature. Farther, the libertine has acquired a deſpicable opinion of the ſex, from converſing with the depraved part of it: And we know that matrimonial tyranny uſually originates from a contemptible opinion of the female ſex.—— Laſtly, in marrying a rake, there are many chances to one, that a woman marries a drunkard; and drunkenneſs is the only vice that is never to be reformed. I might add, that without ſome notions of religion, morality has but an uncertain baſis— and what rake would be thought to entertain any reſpect for religion?

I would not have the ladies fall into the oppoſite extreme, and, to avoid a profligate, take up with a bigot. Religious enthuſiaſm has a natural tendency to ſour the temper; and the fanatic derives his morality not from the mild and equitable precepts of the goſpel, but from the rigid and tyrannical inſtitutions of the Jews.

Some caution will be requiſite alſo, in engaging with a man, whoſe ſituation obliges him to be much converſant with the vicious and uncultivated part of mankind; or whoſe profeſſion innures him to high notions of diſcipline and implicit obedience.

Chearfulneſs is doubtleſs an excellent quality in a huſband; but that unmeaning evity, which is ever on the laugh, is more frequently the effect of folly or affectation than of real good temper. It is ſeldom that ſuch a man condeſcends to entertain his wife at home in this manner; his jeſt are reſerved for his companions without doors; a part of his ſatire, indeed, may happen to be expended within.

There is ſcarcely any argument in favour of the liberal education of our ſex, that will not with equal or ſuperior force apply to the other. A good education will often enable them to avoid, and always to bear, the inconveniences of domeſtic life. It will render them objects deſirable to men of ſenſe, who promiſe more of domeſtic happineſs, in an union with them, than the ignorant and vulgar. It will enable them to be nice and accurate in their choice both of books and companions. It will make them better adviſers, better mothers, better members of ſociety. It will remove the neceſſity of reſorting to trifling, perhaps criminal amuſements, to paſs off time: Nor is this an object of light concern: ſince I cannot help thinking that much of the profligacy of the age may be attributed to the neglect of female education.

But every woman ought not to have a refined education. Neither ought every man. But what poſſible reaſon can be alledged againſt women in the higher ranks of life employing their time and their fortunes as becomes thinking beings? I own, I wiſh to ſee ſeminaries erected for even the learned education of females.

It may be ſaid, 'that literary purſuits will intrude too much upon domeſtic duties, and the care of their families.' But are theſe really made the objects of female education? Do not the ſhowy and trifling accompliſhments uſurp the whole attention of their early years? Muſic, whether nature has given them a ſpark of taſte for it or not—and tho' they ſeldom afterwards make the leaſt uſe of it, even to divert an idle hour, which is the only end it can anſwer—is never omitted; but to acquaint them with the hiſtory of their own ſpecies, the nature and grounds of the ſocial duties of the beautiful, the uſeful and becoming of morals, is not eſteemed of the leaſt importance. The years which are often ſpent in the frippery and uſeleſs parts of needlework, would ſerve to acquaint them with the hiſtory of nature, which would be of infinite ſervice in purifying their minds from vulgar and ſuperſtitious prejudices. Great pains and expence are beſtowed to teach them to prattle a little bad French. Their minds are contaminated, and their taſte is perverted, by the flippant nonſenſe of ſurperficial foreigners: while the dignity of ſentiment and ſolid ſcience of their own wriҽters paſs totally unheeded. In a word, let every branch of modern education that is not uſeful be laid aſide: and I have not a doubt but the whole ſyſtem, and every part of it, muſt undergo an entire revolution.

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Phyſical Obſervations on the ſurpriſing Efficacy of SALT, in feeding, fattening and multiplying CATTLE: and of courſe improving land for every other purpoſe.

IN looking over the firſt volume of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, I met with a paper entitled, 'Phyſical Obſervations on the Effects of Salt in Fattening Cattle.' The title excited my curioſity, and on reading the memoir, the author's reaſoning appeared to me not only plauſible, but convincing. His views are certainly enlarged, and directed to objects of the moſt important kind, viz. the improvement of land and cattle. He lays it down as an axiom, or ſelf evident truth, that by increaſing cattle, land may be improved——and by improving land cattle may be multiplied.

The farmer, he ſays, who has a more than ordinary ſtock of working cattle, reaps a double advantage: one, by having his work done in ſeaſon; the other, by enriching a greater proportion of his land by means of their additional manure; the only difficulty is, how to maintain an increaſed number without increaſing the expence. This he aſſerts may be done by the uſe of ſalt—and advances the three following propoſitions:

1. That ſalt, given with the food of cattle, augments the nouriſhment of the food.

2. That, in proportion to the quantity of ſalt eaten by cattle, the effects of that augmentation will be perceivable.

3. That no ill conſequences will follow from exceſs of ſalt eaten by cattle, even though it ſhould be given them without ſtint.

Theſe propoſitions he endeavours to ſupport by unqueſtionable facts.

In the juriſdiction of Arles, in the county of Provence, there is, he ſays, a diſtrict called the Crau, extending in length about 6 leagues, and in breadth about 3, the whole ſurface of which is covered with ſmall rough ſtones, and not a tree or buſh is to be ſeen in the whole diſtrict, except here & there on the borders; yet on this ſpot, ſo ſeemingly ſterile, by the free uſe of ſalt more numerous flocks of ſheep are bred and reared, that upon any other common of equal extent throughout the whole kingdom; and what is no leſs remarkable, that the ſheep are healthier and hardier, and endure the ſeverity of the winter with leſs loſs, though they have fewer ſheepcots for covering, than thoſe bred and fed on more copious paſtures, and that have beſides, the advantages of more convenient ſhelter. Add to this, that the wool of the flocks bred and brought up in the Crau, is not only the fineſt in the whole county, but bears the higheſt price of any in France. From hence he concludes, that it is to the unlimited uſe of ſalt that theſe ſurpriſing effects are to be aſcribed, for it frequently happens that the Crau is ſo burnt up in the ſummer, that the poor animals are forced to turn up the very ſtones to come at the few blades of graſs that grow round them; and yet none periſh for want of food. Let every excellence therefore, that can reaſonably be ſuppoſed inherent in the herbage, be allowed to it, yet the quantity of it is ſo ſmall, that without the abundant uſe of ſalt, a fourth part of the ſheep kept in the Crau could not ſubſiſt in it.

But, as a ſtill further demonſtration, this aſtoniſhing effect is ſolely to be attributed to ſalt, we have, ſays the writer, in Languedoc, on the borders of the Rhone, a ſoot of the ſame kind of ſtony land, in every reſpect ſimilar to that of Crau; yet for want of the free uſe of ſalt, that of Languedoc does not maintain a tenth part of the number of ſheep that are brought up in the Crau, though in other reſpects it is no way inferior, the wines and other fruits produced on the borders of both, being in their goodneſs and other eſſential qualities equal.

Having proved his firſt propoſition incontrovertibly, he proceeds, in proof of the ſecond, to recommend an eaſy experiment, which it is in every farmer's power to make; and that is, to give one half of his cattle ſalt, to the other half none. By this ſimple trial, he ſays, in leſs than a month, the differeence will be diſcernable. The cattle to whom the ſalt is given will ſhew it in their looks, in the ſleekneſs of the coats, in their growth, and in their ſtrength and fitneſs for labour. He adds, that with little more than half their uſual food all theſe effects will be produced.

To eſtabliſh his third propoſition, he he appeals to the practice about Arles, where the cattle have as much ſalt as they will eat, and none are ſo healthy, or thrive ſo faſt, as thoſe that eat moſt of it.

From theſe obſervations, there cannot remain a doubt of the good effects of ſalt in the feeding and fattening of cattle; but is much to be regretted, that the writer is totally ſilent with reſpect to the method of giving the ſalt to the labouring cattle. He has indeed, informed his readers, that in eight days his flock of 300 ſheep eat 15lb. of ſalt, being one pound to every ſcore; and it ſhould ſeem by his manner of expreſſing himſelf, that he gave them the whole quantity in one day, as he cautions the farmer againſt leting his ſheep drink on the day ſalt is adminiſtered, apprizing him at the ſame time how much it ſharpens their appetite; and that he had ſeen them not only browſe upon ſtubble after eating the ſalt, but even gnaw pieces of wood of a ſurpriſing bigneſs.

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On the Ridiculouſneſs of Avaricious Characters.

From Rack's Eſſays.

'*I give and I deviſe (old Euclio ſaid,*
'*And ſigh'd) my lands and tenements to Ned!*
'*Your money, Sir.'—'My money, Sir! what, all?*
'*Why, if I muſt—(then wept)—I give it Paul.'*
'*The manor, Sir.'—'The manor! hold, (he cry'd)*
'*Not that—I cannot part with that'—and dy'd.*
Pope's Epiſtles.

AMONG the innumerable deviations from the rule of right, which mankind are making, ſome are as proper ſubjects for ſatire and ridicule as others are for ſerious admonition and reproof. To avarice, indeed, both may be properly applied; but there is ſomething ſo truly ridiculous in the character of your genuine miſers that is difficult to reſtrain our riſibility, when we ſee and examine the abſurdity of their conduct.

Avarice and prodigality are two oppoſite evils, which I propoſe to treat of in courſe of this work, for the good of my countrymen and fellow-citizens of the world. Theſe are evils which I have a right to expoſe, becauſe neither of them will be numbered in the catalogue of my ſins. I have too much pride (if you pleaſe) to be a miſer; and too little money to be extravagant. I am however, content with the portion of this world's goods which the Great Giver of all has diſpenſed to me; and at the ſame time prize it too highly, to ſquander it away with thoughtleſs profuſion. Placed above want and below envy, I pity the objects of both, although upon different principles.

The man who is a ſlave to avarice, is not only an unprofitable member of civil ſociety, but a deſpicable being. It is very difficult to trace his origin— neither God nor nature formed him. Were I a diſciple of Epicurus, I ſhould ſuppoſe his ſoul to have been moulded at random by the fortuitous combination of the dregs of that metal which he moſt adores. An odd origin you will ſay; I grant it, and will give up the point when a better can be found. A miſer loves money as we ſhould love virtue—in the abſtract; and not merely for the means it affords of procuring happineſs. Had lord Shaftſbury applied his principle of love in the abſtract to wealth, he would have never wanted diſciples. The comforts of a miſer are all imaginary; his ſorrows real. He knows no pleaſure but in the barren contemplation of wealth, which he never enjoys. It is the barometer of his pleaſures and of his miſeries. If he makes a bad debt, he is more unhappy in the loſs of it than the peaſant who ſends his only ſhilling to the baker for bread to divide among ſeven or eight hungry children. The miſeries of thoſe who are ready to periſh affect not him; his ear is deaf to the pleadings of want; his feelings are confined wholly to himſelf; and yet he dare not employ his money to render his own life comfortable.

If you adviſe him to be charitable, he ſhrugs up his ſhoulders, and tells you, that 'charity ſhould begin at home.'—quotes with a cunning leer, the proverb of the ant, and laughs at ſome, whoſe too generous bounty to others has exceeded their incomes, and reduced their fortunes—thanks God for what he has, and declares his reſolution to manifeſt his gratitude by keeping it.

Hiſtory has furniſhed us with divers accounts of theſe living dead men in former times, and handed their names and characters down to ſucceeding ages to be hiſſed at and deſpiſed by the wiſe, the generous, and the worthy.

Athenæus mentions one who ſwallowed many pieces of gold when he was dying, and ſewed up the reſt in a garment, which he ſtrictly ordered ſhould be buried with him. No doubt but ſo *wiſe* an order was *ſtrictly* complied with.

Valere, the Great, tells us of another, who, in this line, appears to have more cunning than fell to the ſhare of all the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. He was in the city of Caſſaline when it was deſieged by Hannibal, and heroically preferred the hope of gain to life itſelf; for having caught a rat when famine raged in the city, he rather choſe to ſell it for 200 Roman denarriir than to ſatisfy his exceſſive hunger, of which, when he had taken the money, he immediately died. This was a maſter ſtroke avarice indeed! and what perhaps few moderns can equal for want of opportunity.

Jovian Pontan tells a very good ſtory of a lord named Agelot, who accuſtomed himſelf every night after the groom had given his horſes their conſtant feeding, to go down into the ſtable, by a trap door, alone and without light, to rob them of their corn, and convey it to the granary, of which he always kept the key.———His lordſhip continued this practice ſo long, that he was at length taken notice of by one his grooms who watched his motions, ſurpriſed him in the fact, and, without ſeeming to know who he was, gave him an excellent hearty ſupper with an oak ſapling.

The preſent times, and my own obſervations, have furniſhed me with divers inſtances of the ſame contemptible diſpoſition. I once knew a rich tradeſman of this caſt, who had arrived to a very great proficiency in this ſaving knowledge, and often exemplified in the practice. If he was to dine with a friend, he would neither breakfaſt before nor ſup after it. He made both extremes meet in the middle. Being once at a country fair on buſineſs, he contrived a clever ſcheme to get a breakfaſt for a penny. Having bought a roll of a baker's boy, he went into the booths of the huckſters, under a pretence of wanting to buy cheeſe. Here he taſted of one, and another, and another, till he had finiſhed his roll; and then, objecting to the price, told the chapman he could not afford to buy any at that rate, and ſlinked off exulting in his own œconomy.

But the higheſt inſtance of this kind I ever heard of, was that of a clever fellow, in his way. This genius, having found means to cheat almoſt every perſon he dealt with, and not daring, for the ſake of his neck, to rob openly on the highway, at length, with much ſtudy and application, formed a ſcheme to cheat and rob himſelf; and, for a long time, practiſed the art of picking pockets on a piece of wood, which he had ſet upright in his chamber, and dreſſed up in his own old clothes, merely to enable himſelf to take money out of his own pocket without perceiving it.

I ſhall conclude this Eſſay with an Epitaph, upon a miſer, which I lately met with in ſome miſcellaneous publication, and which ſeems properly adapted to the ſubject.

Here lies Gripus, in his grave,
Who, when alive, nought *gratis* gave;
And even grumbles, now he's dead,
That you theſe lines have *gratis* read.

* * *

To the Printer of the BAHAMA GAZETTE.

Mr. WELLS,

PERMIT one of your readers to communicate through the channel of the Bahama Gazette, what occurred lately in the courſe of his reading, and which is ſent to you in ſupport of the plan propoſed ſome time ago in your paper, of communicating whatever promiſes to be of any ſervice to the intereſts of agriculture or commerce.

In the relation which Woodes Rogers gives of his voyage round the world, he informs us, that when he called at the iſland of Juan Fernandez, the trees he cut for firewood were the Pimento or Jamaica pepper, which grew there in great abundance.—— This I read and paſſed over without further notice until I came to that paſſage which gave an account of the famous Alexander Selkirk, whom he found upon that iſland, and whoſe reſidence there, it is well known, gave riſe to the ſtory of the Life and Adventures of Robinſon Cruſoe. Selkirk deſcribed the climate as being very ſevere in winter, and ſaid, that ſometimes there was a continuance of froſt and ſnow for three months together. At firſt I thought there had been ſome miſtake in the paſſage, but upon conſulting a map, I found the iſland laid down 32 degrees ſouth. I believe it was never generally known that pimento trees would ſtand froſt; it has been chiefly ſuppoſed to be fitted for the torrid zone; but here appears to be a proof that it is adapted for a variety of climates, and might even be a ſtaple of Virginia, as the cold there is not probably greater than in the ſouthern latitude above mentioned.

This is a proof that a valuable or curious particular may ſometimes be loſt to the public, for want of being placed in a conſpicuous point of view. The gardeners in England, I believe, treat the pimento tree as a tender exotic, and never truſt it in open air in winter; but if there is no miſtake in the above paſſage, it may perhaps be found to ſtand their climate at all ſeaſons, and, not being of the deciduous kind, would add an agreeable variety to their evergreens, even if their ſummer ſhould be found too ſhort to bring its fruit to maturity, X. Y.

Naſſau, May 8, 1787.

* * *

Flattery is not leſs pleaſing to the People than to Sovereigns.

THE people like kings would be courted and and flattered. The greateſt part of the Athenian orators were nothing better than vile adulators of the populace; prince, people, individual, all are greedy of praiſe. To what can we refer this univerſal paſſion? to the love of power.

Whoever praiſes a man awakens in him the idea of power, with which the idea of happineſs is always connected.

Whoever contradicts him, on the contrary awakens in him the idea of weakneſs, to which is always joined the idea of misfortune. The love of praiſe is common to all; but the people too ſenſible of praiſe, have ſometimes given the name of good patriots to their meaneſt flatterers. Let every man extol with tranſport the virtues of his country, but let him not be blind to its vices. The pupil moſt ſincerely beloved is not the moſt praiſed. A true friend is never a flatterer.

Private perſons are too much diſpoſed to extol the virtues of their fellow-citizens; they regard it as a common cauſe. Adulation of our countrymen is not the meaſure of our love for our country; in general, every man loves thoſe of his country; the love of Frenchmen is natural to the French. To render me a bad citizen the law muſt make me ſuch by detaching my intereſt from that of the publick.

The virtuous man is known by the deſire he has to render his compatriots, if it be poſſible, more illuſtrious and more happy.

In England the true patriots are thoſe that exert their utmoſt force againſt the abuſe of government; but to whom do they give that title in Portugal? to him who moſt ſervilely adulates the man in power! yet what a citizen! what a patriot!

It is to a thorough knowledge of the motives of our love for flattery, and our hatred for contradiction, that we owe the ſolution of an infinity of moral problems, otherwiſe inexplicable. Why is every new truth at firſt ſo badly received? becauſe every truth of that ſort contradicts ſome opinion generally received, ſhews the weakneſs or falſity of an infinity of judgments and conſequently an infinity of people have an intereſt in hating and perſecuting the author.

M. Come improved the inſtrument uſed in lithotomy; it operates in a manner leſs dangerous and painful than the other. What of that? the pride of the celebrated ſurgeons was ſhocked; they perſecuted, and would have baniſhed him from France; they ſolicited a *lettre de cachet*, but by chance they were refuſed.

If the man of genius be almoſt every where more rigorouſly puniſhed than the aſſaſſin, it is becauſe the one has for enemies only the relations of the murdered, the other all his fellow citizens.

I have known a devout woman aſk of a miniſter, at the ſame time, the pardon of a robber, and the impriſonment of a Janſeniſt and a Deiſt; what was her motive? *Pride*. What is it to me, ſhe would have freely ſaid, that they rob and murder, provided it be not me nor my profeſſor; what I want is that mine be religious, and that the Deiſt do not by his arguments ſhock my vanity.

By endeavouring to inſtruct, we humiliate. Let in the light upon a neſt of young owls and they cry out againſt the injury you have done them.— Men of mediocrity are young owls; when you preſent them with ſtrong and brilliant ideas, they exclaim againſt them as falſe, dangerous, and deſerving of puniſhment.

Under what prince, and in what country can a man be great with impunity? In England, and under the reign of a Trajan or a Frederick; under every other form of government, and every other ſovereign the reward of talents is perſecution.— Strong and great ideas are almoſt every where proſcribed. The authors moſt generally read, are thoſe that render common ideas in a new and ſtriking manner; they are praiſed becauſe they are not worthy of praiſe; becauſe they do not contradict any one. Contradiction is intolerable to all but eſpecially to the great. To what degree did it not raiſe up the wrath of Charles the V. againſt the Lutherans? that prince they ſay repented of having perſecuted them; it may be ſo; but at what time was it? when after having abdicated the empire, he lived in retreat. He then ſaid to himſelf, I have thirty watches on my table, and no two of them mark preciſely the ſame time*, how could I imagine then in matters of religion, I could make all men think alike? what was my folly and my pride! would to Heaven that Charles had made this reflection ſooner; he would have been more juſt, more tolerant, and more virtuous. What ſeeds of war he would have deſtroyed! how much human blood would he have ſpared!

No prince, nor even any private man, aſſigns bounds to his power. It is not enough to reign over our fellow citizens, and command their ideas, we would even command their lives. M. Rouſſeau loves not French muſic, in this he agrees with all the other nations in Europe. When he publiſhed his opinion, a thouſand voices were raiſed againſt him: he deſerved to rot in a dungeon.

They ſolicited a *lettre de cachet*, but the miniſter was luckily too prudent to grant it, and expoſe the French nation to ridicule.

There are no crimes to which human intolerance does not lead: to pretend in this manner to correct man, is to deſire he ſhould prefer others to himſelf; that is to deſire him to change his nature— A wiſe man never deſires impoſſibilities, his aim is to diſarm and not deſtroy intolerance. But what ſhall reſtrain it? A reciprocal fear: when two men of equal force differ in opinion, neither of them inſult the other; for men rarely attack thoſe they think they cannot injure with impunity.

Why do military men diſpute with ſo much politeneſs? for fear of a duel. From whence ariſes the ſame politeneſs among men of letters? from the fear of ridicule; no man likes to be confounded with the pedants of a college. Now from theſe two inſtances we may judge what the ſtill more efficacious fear of the law would produce among citizens.

Severe laws would ſuppreſs intolerance as well as robbery. If while I have the free uſe of my taſtes and opinions, the law forbids me to inſult thoſe of others; my intolerance then checked by the edicts of the magiſtrate, will not extend to acts of violence; but if through imprudence the government free me from the fear of a duel, ridicule and the law, my intolerance unreſtrained, will again render me ſavage and inhuman. The attrocious ferocity with which different religious ſects proſecute each other, is a proof of what is here aſſerted.

*A domeſtic careleſsly entered in his cell and threw down the table with thirty watches; Charles laughed and ſaid to the ſervant you are more lucky than I, for you have found the way to make them all go together.

* * *

THE MONTH OF MAY.

SURROUNDED by ſports and the graces ſupported by Love, the month of May deſcends from her chariot of clouds. The earth ſmiled at her approach. She diffuſes verdure with a laviſh hand, and draws the curtain which concealed nature from the ſight. Sweet *reſtoreſs* of the world, ſhe converts the marble boſoms of the mountains into fruitful ſoils, and enamels them with flowers. At her appearance, the ſun lingers in the midway ſky, and fructifies the meadows with his genial rays; ſtopping his breathleſs courſers in the evening, to breathe the fragrance and the freſhneſs of the ſpring.

Month bleſſed by mortals! be thou my inſpirer. Ye violets, ſpring under the humble herbage. Pan, do thou accompany my ſongs. Ye driads, thicken the ſhades of the groves! for ſhade is a friend to modeſty.

How charming is it to wander on the ſummit of the mountains, to view the expanding plain, and to rove amidſt the mazy labyrinth! How clear is the horizon! How refreſhing is the glade! How ſweet is it to traverſe the opening ſcene! Sweet vallies! Terreſtrial Paradiſe! Whence does the ambroſial dew deſcend? Your ſweet meanders communicate your tranquility to my heart. In theſe days the world is a temple, and man is the idol. The warbling choiriſters enliven the woods, and odours breathe on every bank.

O Pales, how great are thy treaſures! The enlivening juice burſts the buds. The grape is now in embrio; the corn, under the auſpicious influence of Ceres, has covered the earth with a verdant carpet.

But what do I ſee! The inhabitant of this rural cloſe quits the gloomy aſylum of his cottage. He weeps for joy, he forgets his fatigue, in ſeeing the fruit of his labours clad in recent verdure. Though the cultivator of a ſoil which belongs to another, he ſmiles at treaſures which are owing to his hands. His eyes are alternately turned to the ground and to the ſkies. He counts the bloſſoms which the morning expands, and aſtoniſhed at their number, counts them again. He aſſiſts his vegetating plants; the labour, which bends him, is his greateſt conſolation; the appearance of harveſt diſplays itſelf before him, and joy dilates his heart.

Ye who vegetate in your gilded tombs; who are deemed happy, though you are at beſt only intoxicated! You, who with inſolence deſpiſe the humble roof which defends the laborious farmer from the nightly dew: his enjoyments are more numerous than yours. All nature remains for him, and without envying you your lazy ſlumbers, he enjoys her bleſſings at the earlieſt dawn. For him the ſky puts on her bluſhes, is clad in luſtre, and makes even Aurora look pale. For him the year undergoes its revolution, and by his vigilance prolongs its flowery ſeaſon. His wife, ſtill young, appears by his ſide, and though ſhe has not the advantage of dreſs, is not without charms. Her complexion, which is hale, freſh and ruddy, reſembles thoſe fruits which are painted by the rays of the ſun. While her huſband turns up the grateful ſoil with the plough, ſhe, in native ſtrains, takes care of her poultry, props the tender plants, makes drains for the water, and complains that the day declines too faſt. Sometimes their children, precious bloſſoms! run after them in the furrows: emulate the toils of their father in the ſports, and with their little hands attempt to cultivate the earth. He ſees, he animates them, and amidſt their careſſes, leaves with ſwimming eyes the furrow he began. The mother likewiſe quits her work, and though exhauſted by fatigue, a kiſs revives her, and thus alternately engaged by his wife and his children, the father bleſſes the Author of nature, and is faithful to the calls of love.

While I was indulging myſelf with theſe ſcenes of rural bliſs, a deity ſuddenly preſented herſelf to my eyes. She was as young as Hebe, and, like her, wore none but native charms. Her hair was entwined with the flowers of jeſſamine. Her looks were full of expreſſion. The nymph at every ſtep trod on a roſe, without bending its ſtalk. Though in rural dreſs, ſhe looked like a queen; and her breath was as ſweet as the balm of Gilead.

"I was formerly," ſaid ſhe, "named Chloris. Happy in the fields, where Cypris reigns, I had no other wealth but what they beſtow; the golden age aroſe from a contempt of riches. But I owed to chance, if not to my beauty, both the rank of a goddeſs and immortality. May was in its bloom: I wandered into a grove abſorbed in thought. In my reverie I advanced to the covert; *Zephyrus* perceived me; my heart palpitated with fear; I fled; he purſued, and overtook me.

"It is a difficult thing to eſcape a god, if he be young, and has wings, on ſuch an occaſion. Zephyrus had the advantage of me, I yielded, and he ſwore eternal fidelity to me at the altar of Hymen. He has given me this garden for my dowry, where the morning ſheds its firſt tears, which water its vegetables. In theſe enchanting plains I ſurvive Pomona; and the winter which chaces her away, decorates my head. I am the firſt that diſplay the different flowers which cover the earth. I beſtow thoſe ornaments which adorn the hyacinth and narciſſus, &c.

"I was lately of great ſervice to a pair of lovers. Cruel chance had ſeparated them; and their plaintive murmurs, which they durſt not ſpeak aloud, expired in the air before they could reach the ear. A variety of flowers ſerved them inſtead of words; a roſe ſerved for an interrogation, a pink for an anſwer. The violet expreſſed the torture of their aching boſoms. The poppy ſtood for envy, the iris for truth. The jonquil expreſſed perſecuted love. Thus theſe ſymbols, being ſubſtituted inſtead of language, adminiſtered conſolation.

"Continue your meditation under the auſpices of Flora, and celebrate the month which is dedicated to me—Here take this pen."

As ſhe ſpake theſe words, ſhe vaniſhed, and the fragrance that ſhe left behind diſcovered that ſhe was the Month of May.

* * *

On FEMALE HONOR.

She heard me thus: and though divinely brought,
Yet innocence and virgin modeſty,
Her virtue and the conſcious of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not unſought be won,
Not obvious, not obtruſive, but retir'd,
The more deſirable, or to ſay all,
Nature herſelf, though pure of ſinful thought,
Wrought in her ſo, that ſeeing me, ſhe turn'd;
I followed her, ſhe was what honor knew:
MILTON.

THE Spectator tells us, That the company of Stationers, who had a patent for printing the Bible in the reign of Charles the firſt, committed an egregious blunder in the ſeventh Commandment, by leaving out the word *not*; and that ſeveral thouſand copies were printed off before the omiſſion was diſcovered. The Spectator diſcovers his apprehenſion, that the profligates of both ſexes were poſſeſſed of ſome copies of that ſpurious edition; and governed themſelves according to the ſaid faulty reading.

And to ſpeak the truth, I am much afraid, that the edition, ancient as it is, is not entirely extinct. The confeſſions of young maids at the ſeſſions, their ſuits for the maintenance of illegitimates, frequent accelerated marriages and early births, not to mention advertiſements of wives who have ſtrayed from their huſbands, or *eloped*, as I think the term is, give us reaſon to ſuſpect, that ſome crafty rogues, who have found the virtue of the female ſex impregnable to their bolder attacks, have ſurreptiouſly introduced and diſperſed among them ſeveral of theſe adulterated copies, with a baſe intention to undermine the fortreſs of female virtue, which they could not carry by regular approaches.

Sacred Writ informs, 'That the firſt woman being deceived, was in the tranſgreſſion.' The caſe is ſtill the ſame with her daughters. Deception muſt be the cauſe of the particular tranſgreſſion I am now ſpeaking of; for on their part, it cannot poſſibly proceed from any other cauſe.

If the rogues who have thus impoſed on the honeſt and obliging credulity of the virtuous fair, could be detected, it would be proper to puniſh them ſoundly. But as this can hardly be hoped, the only remedy is to guard our females againſt thoſe treacherous arts. Be it therefore known and remembered, that the reading above referred to is faulty and erroneous; and that the ſeventh Commandment originally was, and ought ſtill to be read, underſtood, and obſerved, not affirmatively, but negatively; and let all concerned govern themſelves by it in future, as containing the word NOT.

Since I have ſaid thus much in defence of the fair, I would alſo recommend to them to act in their own defence. Let them retain a ſenſe of their native dignity and their high importance in ſociety: let them conſider their unqueſtionable capacity to judge what is amiable and virtuous, and their indefeaſable right in all matters of moral conduct, to follow their own judgment; let them realize how much the virtue and happineſs of mankind depend on them; let them remember that the greateſt reverence and reſpect is always paid to female virtue, but contempt and infamy invariably follow the want, and even a ſuſpicion of the want of it.

Chaſtity is as much the glory of a lady, as courage is the glory of a gentleman. We as heartily deſpiſe all forward obtruſive airs, all indications of impudence and immodeſty in the fair, as they deſpiſe all appearances of cowardice and puſillanimity in us. They cannot be more reluctant to put themſelves under the protection of a man, who has not courage even to defend himſelf, than we are to unite ourſelves for life, to a female, of whoſe virtue and fidelity we think ourſelves not ſecure.

The experience which many of the tender ſex have had of the infidelity of thoſe to whom they have too eaſily yielded their honor, and of the miſery and diſgrace reſulting from their ill placed confidence, ſhould make the whole ſex cautious how they put themſelves in the power of men, who wiſh to take ſuch diſhonorable poſſeſſion.

However baſe it may be for a man to abandon to miſery an unſuſpecting creature, whom he has previouſly deluded by fair pretenſions, yet few men will think themſelves bound to regard the honor and happineſs of a woman, who ſhews but little regard to her own. And ſure the man who is baſe enough to attempt her diſgrace, can ſeldom be truſted to repair her ruined reputation.

Let the fair ever remember, that their peace, dignity and character chiefly depend on themſelves and that no confidence is to be placed in a man, who is himſelf ſo deſtitute of honor and virtue as to attempt to ſeduce them from the ſtricteſt purity. Let them repel with honeſt indignation every inſult on that virtue which is their chief glory, and manifeſt a noble reſentment of ſuch approaches as imply even a ſuſpicion that they can be debauched.

However light ſome may affect to make of the evil in queſtion, there is almoſt no one thing more pregnant with miſchief to the parties immediately concerned, eſpecially to the female, to families with whom they are connected, and to ſociety itſelf.—How unhappy is the tender creature, firſt diſgraced and then abandoned? The man who has ruined and forſaken her is unfortune through life. He appears like one conſcious of guilt, and haunted by the ghoſt of that virgin honor, which he has murdered. And even marriage, the proper remedy, cannot always repair the evil. They who are urged into the connubial ſtate rather from a kind of ſuppoſed neceſſity than from ſettled affection and deliberate choice, experience little of the felicity, which that ſtate was deſigned to yield. And they who are precipitated into it, before they have capacity to provide for and educate a family, uſually bring forward a new race to grow up without virtuous principles, to live uſeleſs to mankind, to contaminate thoſe around them, and to tranſmit their own corruptions to another generation.

* * *

ELIZABETH-TOWN, June 6.

At a joint meeting of the legiſlature on Wedneſday laſt, Jonathan Dayton, Eſq; was appointed an additional member to repreſent this ſtate at the Federal Convention, now convened at Philadelphia.

The managers of the Elizabeth Town and New-Brunſwick Church Lottery have been buſy preparing the ſame for drawing, which will commence this day or to morrow.

* * *

Philadelphia, *June* 16.

The anniverſary of Saint, or King Tammany, was celebrated in the Iſland of Grenada, belonging to His Britannic Majeſty, in the following manner, viz. On the firſt day of May laſt, one of the *Idols* of the people of Britain, called Prince William Henry, landed at St. George's, under a diſcharge of artillery from the Fort, and was received by the Preſident, the Members of the Council and Aſſembly, and the principal gentlemen of the iſland. From the wharf, he was eſcorted to the place prepared for his reception, where he received the joint addreſs of both Houſes of the Legiſlature. Afterwards he proceeded to the Council Chamber, and partook of an elegant entertainment. After dinner, whether by deſign or accident, the reader muſt determine, juſt THIRTEEN, and no more, loyal toaſts were given. Further demonſtrations of joy on the occaſion were exhibited in the evening, by illuminations, bonfires, &c.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS.

In your Paper of this Day, I ſee three Duels have been fought at St. Vincent—Your giving the following Thoughts on that Subject, a Place in your Paper of To-Morrow, will oblige

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1787.

THE uſual excuſe for duelling is, the preſervation of honor: let us now examine what this honor is, for in all my enquiries I never could find a man of honor able to give me any information concerning what they call honor.

Firſt, Honor is not religion; for the preſervation of it being effected by ſending a friend into eternity, weltering in his gore. It is plain that religion muſt not only be for the time forgotten, but contemned and deſerted forever, as a heap of fables fit only for women and children.

Secondly, Honor is not virtue: for moſt part of the honorable quarrels which have come within my knowledge, originated from events that ſhewed the total abſence of virtue; ſuch as gaming, bad women, drinking, ſeduction, &c. &c.

Thirdly, Honor is not courage: for a man of real courage never lifts his weapon in the defence of his vices, but in the protection of his country, or his perſon. And when we examine the falſe courage which animates a dueliſt, we find it to be the pride of deſpair, and an impious and daring contempt of the Supreme Being, which no valiant hero ever yet indulged. Beſides, of fifty duels, not five prove mortal, owing to the puſillanimity of the parties, who tremble into each other's arms, on the ſlighteſt interpoſition of ſeconds; nay, ſome men of honor have been known to give ſecret notice to officers of juſtice, that they may be interrupted before bloodſhed can take place.

Fourthly, Honor is not humanity: view the bleeding body of a newly killed dueliſt—in the bloom of years and health—cut off ere he yet knew the value of the life he has loſt—view his parents—his frantic father, and ſpeechleſs mother—view their grey hairs brought with ſorrow to an untimely gave—and all this in the protection of a harlot—the loſs of a falſe trick—or the obſcene altercations of a drunkard—View this; then ſay in what the humanity of a dueliſt conſiſts—Take humanity from the heart of man, and tell me what he is.

Since honor then, can be referred neither to religion, nor virtue, nor courage, nor humanity, where are we to look for its ſource? I do not heſitate to anſwer, that it will be found in a mixture of pride, profligacy, and malignity. The quarrel aroſe in pride; that profligacy which deſpiſes the laws of Heaven and and the dictates of conſcience, led to revenge, and the quarrel was ſupported, it may be for years, with the blackeſt malignity of ſoul. We have ſeen inſtances in which it was ſupported for many years, and in which no avocations, nor intercourſe with foreign and various nations, were able to eraſe the principle of revenge. The man of honor thirſted for the blood of his ſuppoſed or real enemy; his ſoul was influenced by paſſion and malignity, and nothing but human blood could cool his ardour.

But ſome will ſay 'Here is a man who ſuppoſes I have affronted him; I have done every thing in my power to perſuade him he is miſtaken, but he inſiſts upon my fighting him: If I refuſe, I am branded as a coward, and my companions ſhun me.'———Can any thing be more plain than the duty of theſe challenged in a ſimilar caſe? It is to reject his challenge, to aſſure him, that when they meet, the challenged will defend himſelf as againſt an aſſaſſin. This objection being the only one that can poſſibly be offered, and the only excuſe that ever can be made for accepting a challenge, I diſmiſs it in this manner, and will ſay no more concerning it.

HONOR, in the true ſenſe of that word, means character—and this being the definition of philoſophers and men of underſtanding, I prefer it to the good, ſpecious, though faſhionable explanations of every profligate in the world, whether he wield a ſword or a quill. If honor be character, who is it that can hurt that?—Is it ourſelves, or others? The anſwer is ſo obvious, that I need ſcarcely write it.

In few words, we are ourſelves the ſource of our honor or our diſgrace, our character or our infamy—and does a man, who calls me booby—who throws a glaſs in my face for wantonneſs—who ſays that I trumped a card, when I had one of the ſame ſuite in my hand—who hinders me from ſeducing his wife or his ſiſter—who is mean enough to abuſe me in a common newspaper—who, unknowingly, is witty concerning a foible I am guilty of—who refuſes to intoxicate himſelf to the health of any favorite miſtreſs—who does not return my ſalute, from not having perceived that I did ſalute him. Does ſuch a man take from my honor, my character? Surely not. In ſome of the inſtances he is an ill-bred man: Does that take from my character? In others, he protects the innocent: Does that take from my character? I repeat it, nothing can affect our honor or our character, unleſs what comes from ourſelves.

* * *

At a meeting of the Commiſſioners of the Land-Office, of the ſtate of New-York, held at the Exchange in the city of New-York, on Monday the 14th day of May, 1787.

PRESENT,

His Excellency George Clinton, Eſq; Governor,
Lewis A. Scott, Eſq; Secretary,
Gerard Bancker, Eſq; Treaſurer,
Peter T. Cortenius, Eſq; Auditor,—and
Egbert Benſon, Eſq; Attorney-General.

WHEREAS the legiſlature have directed this board to appropriate a tract of Land, not exceeding ſix thouſand acres, in or adjoining to the lands ſet apart for the uſe of perſons entitled to grants for military ſervices, to be divided between ſuch refugees, who, during the late war, or ſince, have come from Canada; and who may be entitled to the bounty of this ſtate, or of the United States, and who are not provided for by any law of this ſtate.

Reſolved, therefore, That all perſons who may conceive themſelves entitled to a proportion of the lands ſo directed to be appropriated as aforeſaid, do exhibit and file their claims in the ſecretary's office, on or before the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, to the end that the board may proceed to a diſtribution of the ſaid lands.

Secretary's office of the ſtate of New York, the 14th day of May, 1787.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original minute.

LEWIS A. SCOTT, Secretary.

‡ As it is neceſſary for the information of the public, that the above be printed, the ſeveral printers in this ſtate are requeſted to give it a place in their papers.

On Wedneſday laſt Sconſtayah, a warrior of the Cherokee nation, ſent with a letter to Congreſs by the king of that nation, conducted by Mr. Dromgoole, was introduced to his Excel. Alex. Martin, late governor of North-Carolina, and a number of the gentlemen members of the Convention; was from thence conducted to the State-Houſe, where he had the honour of taking his Excellency General Waſhington by the hand. The General ſaid he was glad to ſee him, and hoped he left the King and all his people well when he came from home, which he anſwered and ſaid he did. He alſo aſked him his buſineſe to Congreſs, which he told the Genra it was chiefly reſpecting the white people incroaching on their lands. The General took him by the hand, and bid him farewell; wiſhed him great ſucceſs in his buſineſs, and ſafe return to the nation, and that he might find all his people well when he returned. Since he arrived in this city, there has been every mark of friendſhip ſhewn to him, and he has frequently had the honor to dine with ſeveral of the Members of Congreſs and Convention.

* * *

LOST Yeſterday Morning,

Between my Compting-Houſe and the Bank, the following Check:

Caſhier of the Bank, *Philadelphia*, June 15, 1787.

Pay to Mr. Jacob C. Swyler, or Bearer, Three Hundred and Ninety, and ſeventy-three ninetieths Dollars, 390 73/90 Dollars. GEO. MEADE.

No 1048

Payment has been ſtopt at the Bank: whoever has found it will oblige the ſubſcriber by returning it.

Philadelphia, June 16. 3ſp GEO. MEADE.

Juſt arrived in the Dove, from Marſeilles and Malaga, and for Sale by,

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

SUPERFINE Aix ſallad oil
Anchovies and capers
Orgeat capillaire, & ſundry liqueurs
Corks in bags
Frontiniac, and a variety of French wines
Silk and oilcloth umbrelloes
Hats, ſilk ſtockings, gloves and fans
Caſtile ſoap
Brandy
Malaga wines of 1787
Freſh Bloom and Muſcadel raiſins, in boxes & jars
Figs, prunes, almonds and walnuts eptf

To be Let for a Term of Years,

ABOUT 50 feet of GROUND on the weſt ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Spruce and Walnut ſtreets, on which a large ſtore now ſtands. Apply to Mrs. MORRIS, in Second ſtreet, a few doors below the bridge. June 14 2awtf

Biſhop LOWTH's *Lines on his Daughter, deceaſed.*

MAY pure celeſtial joys attend thy ſhade,
Maria dear, my deareſt maid!
Dear for the matchleſs beauties of thy mind,
By grace adorn'd, by modeſty refin'd;
But dearer ſtill by nature's tend'reſt name—
By nature's ſofteſt tie—a father's claim!
My child—thou daughter of my ſoul, adieu!
'Till earthly ſcenes ſhall vaniſh from my view—
Hail, happy æra! worthy ſhould I be
Thy ſhade to greet in pure felicity!
With voice triumphant o'er and o'er I'd call
Into my arms return!—my child—my all!—
Oh! come, return! thy father's loſs reſtore,——
In this embrace we meet to part no more!

* * *

On the DUTIES of the YOUNG.

SOBRIETY of mind is one of thoſe virtues which the preſent condition of human life ſtrongly inculcates—The uncertainty of its enjoyments check preſumption; the multiplicity of its dangers demands perpetual caution. Moderation, vigilance and ſelf-government, are duties incumbent on all, but eſpecially on ſuch as are beginning the journey of life. To them, therefore, the admonition of Paul to Titus is, with great propriety, directed; 'young men likewiſe exhort to be ſober minded;' though there is reaſon to fear, that by them it is in hazard of being leaſt regarded. Experience enforces the admonition on the moſt giddy, after they have advanced in years. But the whole ſtate of youthful views and paſſions is adverſe to ſobriety of mind. The ſcenes which preſent themſelves at our entering upon the world, are commonly flattering; whatever they be in themſelves, the lively ſpirits of the young gild every opening proſpect. The field of hope appears to ſtretch wide before them. Pleaſure ſeems to put forth its bloſſoms on every ſide. Impelled by deſire, forward they ruſh with inconſiderate ardour: Prompt to decide, and to chuſe; averſe to heſitate or to inquire; credulous, becauſe untaught and unexperienced; raſh, becauſe unacquainted with danger; headſtrong, becauſe unſubdued by diſappointment.—Hence ariſe the perils that follow, ſelf-conceit, preſumption, and obſtinacy; and almoſt every ill our youths are ſubject to.

* * *

Nixon and Foſter,

Has juſt imported in the brig Mercury, from St. Croix, and now landing at Willing, Morris & Swanwick's wharf—A CAOGO of

Prime Sugars,

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

June 16, 1787. 3ſp

For St. Croix,

The Brig MERCURY,
JOHN GARDINER, Maſter;
Lying at Willing, Morris and Swanwicks wharf;

WILL ſail in ſix or ſeven days from this date.—For freight or paſſage apply to the captain on board, or 3ſp NIXON & FOSTER.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST this day about 12 o'clock, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, a Bank Poſt Note for one hundred dollars, drawn in favor of John Wilſon, dated the 13th June, 1787. No 15. and payable in 10 days after date. Whoever will bring it to the owner, at Mrs. Shippen's, in Front ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, ſhall receive the above reward. Any perſon to whom it may be offered, is requeſted to ſtop it and give notice at the above mentioned place. As notice is already given, and payment ſtopped at the Bank, it will be uſeleſs to any other perſon but the owner June 15 3ſp

Six-pence Reward.

ABſconded from ſervice, BENJAMIN LOCKYER, an Apprentice; he is about 18 years of age, marked with the ſmall pox, about 5 feet 3 inches high: had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, white waiſtcoat, and rib'd corduroy breeches. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward: and all perſons are hereby cautioned from truſting him on my account.

THOMAS SEDDON.

Philadelphia, Market-ſtreet. 3ſp

For the laſt Time.

THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Levey Marks*, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, as it is not his wiſh to put them to any diſagreeable expence; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to produce their accounts to BENJAMIN NONES, Attorney for ſaid eſtate.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1787.

Robert Leſſlie,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER,

HAS removed from Front ſtreet to the northeaſt corner of Second and Market ſtreets, where he continues to carry on ſaid Buſineſs in all its various Branches; and has for ſale——

Gold, Silver, Tortoiſeſhell & Gilt *WATCHES.*

He makes CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, on a new and improved plan, one of which may be ſeen at his ſhop, not ſubject to any viſible variation from the different changes of the weather. Such perſons as have Clocks or Time-Pieces of any kind, going with either weight, ſpring, pendulum, or balance, may have the above additional Improvement annexed to them at a ſmall expence, by applying to ſaid *Leſſlie*.

Philadelphia, June 1. 3ſf

For CORK,

The Ship MAY-FLOWER,
John Stillwell, Maſter;

LYING at Knight's wharf above Pool's bridge, has good accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail in two weeks. For paſſgae apply to RICHARD SOMERS, JOHN WESTCOTT; or the Maſter on board.

N. B. There are on board a few fine healthy young Men and Women Redemptioners, whoſe times will be diſpoſed of on moderate terms by applying as above.

June 15.

WANTED,

TWO GELDINGS for the ſaddle, well broke, 14 and a half or 15 hands high, ſwitch tail and flowing mane, well turned, with a good carriage, &c. colour either a dapple grey or black, not exceeding 6 years old; a good price will be given. Apply to *ALEXANDER ANDERSON*, ſix doors above Front ſtreet, in Vine ſtreet. *June* 6 w&

A *Tenant's* Houſe and Ten

ACRES OF LAND
TO BE LET;

It is about three miles from this city—Alſo,

Five acres of Meadow in Moyamenſing. Apply to TENCH COXE.

Juſt PRINTED *and* PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD by
Robert Aitken, at *Pope's Head*,
In Market-ſtreet,

An ESSAY on the *Domeſtic Debts* OF THE *United States* of AMERICA.

Giving an account of the various kinds of Public Securities, and generally in what manner the debts aroſe: with the proviſion made and propoſed for payment of the intereſt and principal thereof by fœderal meaſures, and of thoſe adopted by individual ſtates.

To which is ſubjoined,

A Statement of the Foreign Debt,

As ſet forth by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in their addreſs and recommendations of the 18th April, 1783. *Price* 2/6. *March* 7 eoptf

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The Exchange - Office,

BY

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In Second ſtreet, about midway between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia:

WHERE

Money is given for all kinds of Paper or PUBLIC SECURITIES;

And any of the latter furniſhed for CASH or approved NOTES.

ALSO,

Certificates and State Money for the LAND-OFFICE,

And receives *APPLICATIONS* for the Purchaſe and Sale of Houſes, Lots, and LANDS.

FOR SALE.

A few valuable *TRACTS* of *Pennſylvania Donation Lands.*

March 13 eoptf

TO BE SOLD, A

HOUSE and Lot in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, in a good ſtand for Buſineſs.

Alſo, a ſmall FARM near Frankfort, containing about 40 acres of land, ten of which are meadow: there are on ſaid farm, a neat ſtone houſe, a frame barn, a ſtone milk houſe, a garden encloſed by a cedar fence, and a young orchard containing a variety of the beſt grafted fruit trees. This farm yielded laſt year a rent of 70l.

The terms of payment for the above Houſe and Lot, and Farm, will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. Enquire of *MATTHEW M'CONNELL*, in Second ſtreet. May 31

Patrick Duffey, Broker,

At the OFFICE lately occupied by *Tudor* & *Duffey*, oppoſite the Indian Queen, Fourth ſtreet,

Where the higheſt Price in

Caſh is given, or an accommodating exchange made 'twixt every kind of Public Securities.

Dollar Money of the Emiſſion of 1780, guaranteed by Congreſs, or either of the States.

Pennſylvania State Money of the emiſſion of 1781.

Final Settlements iſſued by John Pierce or any the commiſſioners appointed by Congreſs, or auditors of the individual ſtates.

Certificates receivable in the Pennſylvania Land-office, furniſhed on moderate terms, and the buſineſs executed therein with all poſſible diſpatch, and without gratuity.

Money procured on Loan at the ſhorteſt notice, on a depoſit or approved notes.

Pennſylvania Donation Lands BOUGHT and SOLD.

The higheſt Price given for, and a moderate profit required on every ſpecies of Public Securities now in circulation. *March* 7. w&ſ:f

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Land-Office Buſineſs,

And Buſineſs in other Public Offices, tranſacted with Diſpatch and Punctuality, by

George Tudor,

At his Office, the North ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, five doors above Fourth ſtreet.

Certificates, State and Dollar Money, for patenting, warranting, and diſmortgaging Land, furniſhed upon as reaſonable terms as can be afforded, and no charge made for doing the buſineſe to thoſe who purchaſe their Certificates of him.

Procures Money on Loan,

Upon Depoſits, to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

Every Kind of Transferable Property diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very moderate commiſſion.

The higheſt Price given for all Kinds of Public Securities.

Pennſylvania Donation - Land Bought and Sold. w&ſtf

FOR SALE BY

Leonard Jacoby,

At his Store in Second ſtreet, the fifth door above Race ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with ſuitable Whetſtones,

Alſo, a few elegant finiſhed

Light-Horſemens' SWORDS.

Likewiſe, a general Aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, midling and coarſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs. The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof; therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others or return the money. *May* 21 mw1m

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A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May* 21

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

FOR SALE BY

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

A choice CARGO of

Jamaica Spirits,

Juſt landed out of the ſhip Mary, from Lucea. eptf

A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,

AND

Fayal and Pico Wines,

Juſt arrived, and for Sale by

ROSS & VAUGHAN.

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks. Senneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c. &c.

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures,
Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cottoncounterpanes
7 8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4 4 ſuperfine French dit.
11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & checquered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Mair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateems
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt

GAUSES,

French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chamberry lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf

Knox & Henderſon,

—Front ſtreet, three Doors above Market ſtreet—
Have Imported in the ſhips, *Harmony* from *London*, and *Grange* from *Liverpool*,

A General ASSORTMENT of

European and Eaſt-India Goods,

Which they are now OPENING for SALE, *viz.*

IRISH linens and ſheetings
Brown and white Ruſſia ditto
German and Scotch dowlas
Brown ſileſias and oznaburgs
Calicoes and printed cottons
Furniture ditto
A beautiful aſſortment of chintzes
Printed linen handkerchiefs
Check and blue paſte dit.
Tablecloths of all ſizes
Plain, checquered and corded muſlins
Plain, figured and ſtriped lawns
Striped and flowered bordered lawn handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto aprons
A compleat aſſortment of Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs
Ditto china and faſhionable gauze ribbons
Green, black and crimſon perſian taffities
Flowered and ſpotted bandanoes
4-4 and 6-4 book muſlins
Jeans, Jeanets and fuſtians
Dutch cords and India dimities
Printed dit. for waiſtcoats
Velverets, corduroys and thickſetts
7 8, 4-4 and apron width checks
7 8, 4 4 bedticks
Black and coloured ſewing ſilks
Tammies and durants
Sattinets and laſtings
Black ſquare modes
Womens thread and cotton ſtockings
Mens plain and ribbed dit.
Ladies jean and linen gloves
Ditto habit ditto
Mens thread ditto
Round and cock'd hats
Quality and ſhoe bindings
Threads and twiſts
Needle wrought buttons
Pins, needles and tapes, &c &c. &c.

——*Likewiſe, in aſſorted Packages*——

Iriſh Linens, Calicoes & Chintzes,

Jeans and Fuſtians, Ounce Threads, Checks, Hats, &c.

THE Creditors of *Metzger* and *Getting*, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the 15th inſtant, to one of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN MELBECK,
FREDERICK HEISZ, } Aſſignees,

Philadelphia, June 7. eptf

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ruby, capt. *Smith* from London, and Sophia, *Burrows* from Briſtol, and for *SALE* by

James C. & Sam. W. Fiſher,

At their *Store* the Corner of Arch ſtreet, and Front ſtreets,

A Variety of elegant faſhionable buttons of the neweſt patterns
Window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9
Sheet glaſs and aſſorted glaſs ware
Nails 3d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d.
Tin in boxes N° 1, 2, 3 x
Read lead in ſmall caſks
Shot N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—B.
Double Glouceſter cheeſe in prime order
Beſt London porter.

They have alſo for Sale—Almonds in ſhells, excellent keg raiſins, Turkey oil ſtones, aſſorted ironmongery in caſks, and a variety of DRY GOODS, as uſual. *May* 24. mwſ

Genuine, ſterling, Madeira Wines, in pipes and half pipes;

Georgia Rice, Spermaceti Candles,

SOAL LEATHER; GIN in caſes;

A few Barrels

Spirits Turpentine and Varniſh;

A Quantity of Excellent New-England

SCYTHES;

And, as Uſual,

Starch and Hair-Powder,

TO BE SOLD BY

Pickering & Hodgden,

At their Stores on Mifflin's Wharf, between Race and Vine ſtreets. Philadelphia, May 11. mwſtf

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Amos Wickerſham,

At the corner of Coombs's alley, in Second ſtreet,

HAS FOR SALE,

OLD Madeira
Liſbon, Port,
Malaga, Teneriffe,
And Fayal wines, } By the pipe, quarter caſk or gallon
Olk hock Burgundy
Claret and red Port in bottles, Geneva in caſes
Brandy, Jamaica ſpirit and Weſt-India rum
Loaf, lump, and Muſcovado ſugar
Rice, indigo, pepper, ſpices,

And various other Articles in the Grocery Way, which may be had on the moſt reaſonable terms; a conſtant Supply kept, and good Goods. w&ſ

JUST ARRIVED

In the Ship Empreſs of China, Capt. Green, from CANTON,

BOHEA Tea, freſh and of excellent quality, and India Nankeens, to be ſold by

Iſaac Hazlehurſt & Co.

Who have alſo for ſale a quantity of Cow Hides of St. Domingo——Tire drawn at Delaware works, for phæton and chair wheels.——Ruſſia matts—Together with a large aſſortment of European goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold by the package or ſmaller quantity. May 16. mwftf

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Thomas Micklethwaite,

In Front, near Walnut ſtreet,
Has received by the Harmony and other late European Veſſels,

An Aſſortment of Merchandize;

In which are,

RUSSIA ſheetings,
Fine and low priced Iriſh linens
Printed cottons
Calicoes and chintzes
Fuſtians, jeans, jeanets & royal ribs
Coloured threads
Black and blond laces
Silk handkerchiefs
Thread and cotton hoſe
Nankeens
Mens and boys hats
Tin in boxes, No 1 and 2
10d and 12d nails
Engliſh & American wool and cotton cards, &c. &c.

Alſo, ironmongery and cutlery: beaver ſkins, tar, Spirits of turpentine, and Saltpetre in barrels of 100 weight each.

LIKEWISE,

Juſt arrived from China per the Canton, capt. *Truxtun*,

Bohea
Congo
Souchong
Imperial
and Tonkay } In whole, half & quarter cheſts
TEAS
Nankeens
China cups & ſaucers
Ditto plates & baſons } in ſmall packages

Samples of which may be ſeen. mwſ1m

William Compton,

In Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, has for SALE, on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

LONDON pewter, in caſks, well aſſorted
Engliſh ſail cloth
An invoice of cutlery, hard ware and watches
A caſe of boys hats, of various colours
A ſmall invoice of beſt London plated buckles
Camblets, durants, ſhalloons, tammies and wildbores
Log lines, roping twine, &c.

ALSO,

Garden ſeeds of different kinds, rape and canary ſeeds, &c. May 11. mwftf

---

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Houſe and Lot in Dock, near Second ſtreet, now in the tenure of William M'Clure: the lot is 28 feet front on Dock ſtreet, and extends back to the middle of a brick wall about 28 or 29 feet: there is on ſaid lot a brick houſe in front, two ſtories high, and a frame in the rear alſo two ſtories high, part of the roof newly covered; the whole would, it is expected, with a little repair, let for 40 or 45l. pounds per annum.

A pleaſant Country Seat, ſituate on the banks of Schuylkill, next to George Gray's ferry, containing about 36 acres of good land, with the improvements: conſiſting of a well finiſhed brick houſe, a tenant's houſe, alſo of brick, a good ſtore, barn and ſtables, a good orchard, a garden with fruit trees, ſpring houſe, pump of good water, &c. &c.

A Piece of good Meadow on Greenwich iſland, adjoining meadows of William Shipley, and William Craig, eſq; containing about 7 or 7 and a half acres.

Two Lots of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Third, between Spruce and Union ſtreets, 41 feet front on Third ſtreet and 160 feet in depth. For terms apply to *THOMAS FRANKLIN*, in Third ſtreet. w&ſtf

---

This Day is Publiſhed, and Sold by

Thomas Dobſon,

At the NEW BOOK STORE in Second ſtreet, ſecond door above Cheſnut ſtreet—*Price only* 1/6

A SHORT

REVIEW

OF THE

Political State of Great-Britain,

At the Commencement of the Year 1787.

This Publication is aſcribed to the celebrated Author of *Junius's Letters*; and the demand for it has been ſo extraordinary, that no leſs than Seven Editions of it have been ſold off in London, in the courſe of a few months.

FRAGMENTS

ON THE

Confederation of the American States.

Price 6*d*.

T. DOBSON alſo has for SALE,

The Taſk, a poem, by William Cowper eſquire—5*ſ*.

And a very extenſive and valuable Aſſortment of *BOOKS* in the various branches of literature, and a General Aſſortment of *STATIONARY* w&ſtf

---

City-Tavern and Coffee-Houſe.

Edward Moyſton

TAKES this method of returning his *ſincere thanks* to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have been pleaſed to honor his houſe with their cuſtom, and hopes for a continuance of their favours, and the public in general. Having provided himſelf with *cooks* of experience, both in the French and Engliſh taſte, he flatters himſelf that he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to uſe his houſe, and careful attendance ſhall never be wanting to render their accommodation agreeable. Ladies and gentlemen travellers can be commodiouſly lodged at the tavern, as he hath fitted up chambers in a more convenient manner than they have heretofore been, for the reception of his gueſts. Horſes and carriages ſhall be taken the greateſt care of, and every exertion of his uſed to render their accommodation complete. He has laid in a freſh ſupply of liquors of the very firſt quality.

As many of the ſubſcriber's cuſtomers have often mentioned their deſire of taking proper ſtabling to accommodate their horſes, and coach-houſes to keep their carriages: this is therefore to inform them, that he hath taken the Livery-Stables at the back of the City Tavern, where his cuſtomers may aſſure themſelves of the greateſt care being taken of both their horſes and carriages, at as moderate a rate as at any other livery ſtables in the city.

w&ſ3m. E. MOYSTON.

To be Sold or Let,

A Good Brick HOUSE about 24 feet front, ſituate in Front ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the City Vendue Store: it is three ſtories in Front and five in Water ſtreet, with a cellar under it, and a large vault: both fronts are excellent ſtands for buſineſs. Any ſpecies of money, bank ſtock or public ſecurities will be taken in payment for the whole or part.

Alſo, to be Let—A Houſe in Third ſtreet, below Cheſnut ſtreet, in the tenure of Mrs. Carter; late the property of Mr Iſrael Pemberton. Apply to

Mrch 24 ſ&wtf COXE & FRAZIER.

TO BE LET, A

A large, elegant, and commodious

HOUSE,

At the Corner of Vine and Third ſtreets. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL. 3tawtf

Who has alſo ſome *PASTURE GROUND* to Let, nearly adjoining to the South ſtreet of this city.

THAT convenient three ſtory Brick HOUSE, with the STORES belonging to it, late in the tenure of *Peter Wikoff*; ſituate in Water ſtreet, between Race and Arch ſtreets; poſſeſſion of the ſame can be given immediately. Enquire of Mr. *Peter Wikoff*, or *De Heyder Veydt* & *Co.* in Second ſtreet, between Race and Arch ſtreets. April 20.

To be Sold or Let,

(And may be entered upon immediately)

THAT elegant Country Seat, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, in the Northern-Liberties, below the Falls; together with a Coach Houſe, Stables, and a large Garden with excellent fruit trees. For terms apply to

April 16. 3tawtf *PETER MILLER.*

N. B. This Place was formerly occupied by his Excellency the Chevalier *Luzerne*.

Likewiſe, to be Let—A large, commodious HOUSE, the corner of Arch and Fourth ſtreets, with Garden, Stable, and Coach-houſe, in excellent repair, and one of the beſt houſes in this city. Enquire as above.

Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe.

Vincent M. Peloſi,

At his *WINE CELLAR* under the *Coffee Houſe*, Sells *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
PARTICULAR London Madeira wine, 7 years old, at (per gallon)	1	0	0
Ditto ditto in bottles (per dozen)	2	10	0
New-York ditto, dit. 5 years old (per gal.)	0	18	0
Ditto Sherry in bottles, thirteen years old (per dozen)	2	10	0
Old London Port ditto (per doz.)	1	10	0
Bourdeaux claret of the firſt quality, dit.	2	5	0
Ditto ſecond ditto, dit.	1	17	6
Still white Champaigne dit.	3	0	0
Muſcat of Fontinuac, dit.	1	10	0
Genuiac Liſbon, 5 years old (per gal.)	0	10	0
Teneriffe ditto, ditto	0	6	0
Genuiac Coniac brandy, 9 yrs old, dit.	0	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto, dit.	0	6	0
Old Jamaica ſpirits dit.	0	7	6
Antigua rum dit.	0	6	0
Holland geneva in caſes of 12 bottles each,	1	12	0
Beſt London porter (per dozen)	1	0	0

Syrups and Liquers of every ſort.

42 caſks Bourdeaux Claret of 50 gallons each,

N. B. Bottles always to be returned tuthſtf

ALL perſons are cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment of a bond given by the ſubſcriber, ſome time laſt year, to John Thomas, of Northumberland county, for 167l. (part of which is paid) as ſaid Thomas refuſes to make good the conditions for which ſaid bond was given, and the further diſcharge of it will of courſe be diſputed.

CHRISTOPHER ROYER.

Berks County, Bethel Townſhip, June 1ſt, 1787.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living at the Indian Queen tavern, near the 8 mile ſtone, on the Briſtol road—A Bay MARE, ſuppoſed to be about 3 years old, 13 and a half hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and three of her feet white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

May 12. JOSEPH DAVIDS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiſer.

[Price Four-Pence.] MONDAY, June 18, 1787. [No. 2610.]

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

The 18th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,

At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore,

Will begin the Sale of a large and freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon, as uſual. June 18

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

TO-MORROW,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the

Southwark Auction-Store,

Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

On *SATURDAY* the 23d of June next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Mr. *Joſeph King*, oppoſite Bordentown,

(If not ſold at private ſale before that time)

A PLANTATION, containing about 330 acres of exceeding rich land, ſituate on the banks of the Delaware, in Bucks county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, oppoſite to the pleaſant ſeat of White Hill, and about two miles below Bordentown. On this farm there is a good log dwelling houſe with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the ſame, a pump in a well of good water at the door, upwards of 140 acres of cleared land in fence, the remainder woodland and rich meadow bottom, which may be improved and made very valuable, at a moderate expence. This land lays very level, and is the beſt for grain or graſs, without exception, in that part of the country: there is alſo a good ſhad fiſhery on the premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to Mr. *William Baly*, on the ſame. A leſs quantity of land will be ſold if the whole is thought too much.

The terms of ſale (which ſhall be made as eaſy as poſſible) will be made known at the time aforeſaid, and a good and ſufficient deed made to the purchaſer, by JOSEPH KIRKBRIDT. Bordentown, May 18

* * *

THE Creditors of *Metzger* and *Getting*, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the 15th inſtant, to one of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN MELBECK, } Aſſignees,
FREDERICK HEISZ, }

Philadelphia, June 7. eptf

Philadelphia, June 1, 1787.

GRAND-LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, will meet at their Room in Videll's alley, on *Monday* the 18th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. at which Time and Place the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges under their Juriſdiction, are requeſted punctually to attend.

eptd *ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, G. Sec'ry.*

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, May 30, 1787.

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to May 21

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale; a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

FOR SALE BY

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

A choice CARGO of

Jamaica Spirits,

Juſt landed out of the ſhip Mary, from Lucea. eptf

A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,

AND

Fayal and Pico Wines,

Juſt arrived, and for Sale by

ROSS & VAUGHAN.

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box compleat for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks, Seneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c.&c.

Six-pence Reward.

ABſconded from ſervice, BENJAMIN LOCKYER, an Apprentice; he is about 18 years of age, marked with the ſmall pox, about 5 feet 3 inches high: had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, white waiſtcoat, and rib'd corduroy breeches. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward: and all perſons are hereby cautioned from truſting him on my account.

THOMAS SEDDON.

Philadelphia, Market-ſtreet. 3tp

LOST Yeſterday Morning,

Between my Compting-Houſe and the Bank, the following Check:

Caſhier of the Bank, *Philadelphia*, June 15, 1787.

Pay to Mr. Jacob L. Swyler, or Bearer, Three Hundred and Ninety, and ſeventy-three ninetieths Dollars,

390 73/90 Dollars. GEO. MEADE.

N° 1048.

Payment has been ſtopt at the Bank: whoever has found it will oblige the ſubſcriber by returning it.

Philadelphia, June 16. 3ſp GEO. MEADE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST this day about 12 o'clock, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, a Bank Poſt Note for one hundred dollars, drawn in favor of John Wilſon, dated the 13th June, 1787, No , and payable in 10 days after date. Whoever will bring it to the owner, at Mrs. Shippen's, in Front ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, ſhall receive the above reward. Any perſon to whom it may be offered, is requeſted to ſtop it and give notice at the above mentioned place. As notice is already given, and payment ſtopped at the Bank, it will be uſeleſs to any other perſon but the owner. June 15 3ſp

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen out of my waggon, ſtanding at the White Horſe Inn, Market ſtreet—A HAIR TRUNK, containing, viz. 1 ſuperfine light coloured cloth coat with pearl buttons, 1 ditto white cloth jacket and breeches, 1 ſtriped muſlinet jacket (white) 1 ſtriped jean ditto, 2 plain jean ditto, 1 black ſattinet ditto, 1 pair black ſattin breeches, one ditto black ſattinet ditto, one ditto plain jean ditto, one ditto honeycomb ditto, one brown cloth jacket, two ſhirts, 1 pair ſilk ſtockings, 2 ditto thread ditto, 1 grey cloth ſurtout coat, 1 pair ſhoes, 1 ditto boots, 1 large looking glaſs in a plain walnut frame and has a ſmall piece of the quick ſilver rubbed off near the middle of the glaſs, 2 gold rings, the one has a remarkable large yellow ſtone with a ſmall white one on each ſide of it, the other is a tortoiſe ſhell ring ſet in gold, 1 ſilver ſciſſar chain and hart marked M W, 1 ſilver pincuſhion hoop and chain, 1 pair of locket buttons ſet in ſilver, 2 cambrick neck cloths, 1 white hat, 1 bed cord, 1 pair ſet knee buckles, 1 ſhaving box and bruſh, with ſeveral other articles not yet aſcertained. Any perſon diſcovering the ſame, ſo that the goods may be procured, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

June 13. JOHN M'CALL, or
ep2w PETER JANUARY.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſagathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long lawn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.
24 1-2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained. As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges, paid by

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F. & Co.

Nothern-Liberty Auction Store. June 9 1787.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment* POCKET-BOOK, containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—

Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe*,
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young*,
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh*; Alſo,
One loan-office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUEL YOUNG.* etf

Genuine, ſterling, Madeira Wines,

in pipes and half pipes;

Georgia Rice, Spermaceti Candles,

SOAL LEATHER; GIN in caſes;

A few Barrels

Spirits Turpentine and Varniſh;

A Quantity of Excellent New-England

SCYTHES;

And, as Uſual,

Starch and Hair-Powder,

TO BE SOLD BY

Pickering & Hodgden,

At their Stores on Mifflin's Wharf, between Race and Vine ſtreets. Philadelphia, May 11. mwſtf

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, inn-keeper, in Blockley townſhip, a BAY HORSE, ſuppoſed to be 6 years old, about 15 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, and ſome other marks. The horſe came to ſaid place in the following manner; he followed ſome market people from off the common of Philadelphia, at thro' their information was ſtopped. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

May 30. JOHN LEECH, ſenr.

JUST ARRIVED

In the Ship Empreſs of China, Capt. Green, from CANTON,

BOHEA Tea, freſh and of excellent quality, and India Nankeens, to be ſold by

Iſaac Hazlehurſt & Co.

Who have alſo for ſale a quantity of Cow Hides of St. Domingo—Tire drawn at Delaware works, for phæton and chair wheels.—Ruſſia matts—Together with a large aſſortment of European goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold by the package or ſmaller quantity. May 16. mwftf

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ruby, capt. *Smith* from London, and Sophia, *Burrows* from Briſtol, and for *SALE* by

James C. & Sam. W. Fiſher,

At their *Store* the Corner of Arch ſtreet, and Front ſtreets,

A Variety of elegant faſhionable buttons of the neweſt patterns
Window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9
Sheet glaſs and aſſorted glaſs ware
Nails 3d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d.
Tin in boxes N° 1, 2, 3 x
Read lead in ſmall caſks
Shot N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—B.
Double Glouceſter cheeſe in prime order
Beſt London porter.

They have alſo for Sale—Almonds in ſhells, excellent keg raiſins, Turkey oil ſtones, aſſorted ironmongery in caſks, and a variety of DRY GOODS, as uſual. May 24. mwf

Imported, and for Sale on the loweſt Terms, by

Wooddrop & Joſeph Sims,

PRIME Muſcovado ſugars, in hogſheads & barrels, high proof, well flavoured rum landing from on board the brigantine Minerva, captain M'Keever, from St. Croix.—They have alſo for ſale, lately imported, Cork canvas N°. 1 8, brandy in hogſheads and caſes, Bourdeaux claret in hogſheads and caſes, ratifia in caſes, &c. &c.

The MINERVA will ſail for *St. Euſtatius* and *St. Croix* with all poſſible expedition. For freight or paſſage apply as above, or to the Maſter on board.

June 13. eptf

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

Clock and Watch Maker,

In Front ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,

MUSICAL and plain clocks, clock movements, japanned clock faces, gold and ſilver watches, patent ſeconds ditto, caſt and forged clock work, large Turkey oil ſtones, ſilverſmiths drawing plates; alſo, an aſſortment of clock and watch makers tools and materials, files, &c. May 18. 7t.

Signs, Fire Buckets, &c.

painted in the beſt manner; old Paintings cleaned and varniſhed, and copal and japan varniſhes ſold in large or ſmall quantities by

Chriſtopher Wiſpart,

in Watkins's-Alley, between Third ſtreet and Moravian-Alley.

N. B. For ſale, two Riding Chairs; one entirely new with iron axle-tree and braſs caps; the other ſecond hand and in good repair. 4tm.

FOR

Sale or Charter,

The Sloop WINTHROP, MATHEW HILLMAN, Maſter;

A Staunch, good veſſel: a prime ſailer, and will carry about 750 barrels. For terms apply to HEWES & ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, June 12 eptf.

FOR

Sale or Charter,

The Brigantine FREE-MASON,

ABOUT 120 tons burthen; now laying at Walnut ſtreet wharf: ſhe is an entire new veſſel, compleatly found in every neceſſary, and ready for ſea immediately. For terms apply to *JOHN GARDEN*, in Front, near Arch ſtreets. June 12. eptf

For CHARTER,

To any Port in *Spain* or *Portugal*, The Venetian Brig El Buon Genio, *Captain Joſeph Biſſon*;

SHE is an excellent new veſſel, and a faſt ſailer; will carry two thouſand barrels, and has a *perfectly ſecure Mediterranean paſſport*. For terms enquire of ANDREW CLOW & CO.

Who have for Sale, imported in the abovementioned veſſel, fine freſh *Muſcadine Raiſins*, unſhelled Almonds, Olives in jars, Capers and Lemon Juice.

June 14. eptf.

For Freight or Charter,

The Brig

EAGLE,

ANDREW CHISOLEM, Maſter, Burthen about 130 tons. For terms apply to

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for Sale,

DRY HIDES.

Philadelphia, 14th June, 1787. eptf

For Port-Royal, *Virginia*,

The Ship MERCURY, *Phillip Howland*, Maſter;

WILL ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to

June 8. eptf. *Duncan Ingraham, junior.*

For CORK,

The Ship MARY, *Robert Wilſon*, Maſter;

WILL ſail in about 3 weeks. For Paſſage only apply to

May 25 eptf

Willing, Morris & Swanwick.

For St. Croix,

The Brig MERCURY, JOHN GARDINER, Maſter; Lying at Willing, Morris and Swanwicks wharf;

WILL ſail in ſix or ſeven days from this date.—For freight or paſſage apply to the captain on board, or 3ſp NIXON & FOSTER.

Nixon and Foſter,

Have juſt imported in the brig Mercury, from St. Croix, and now landing at Willing, Morris & Swanwick's wharf—A CAOGO of

Prime Sugars,

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

June 16 1787. 3ſp

Juſt arrived in the Dove, from Marſeilles and Malaga, and for Sale by,

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

SUPERFINE Aix ſallad oil
Anchovies and capers
Orgeat capillaire, & ſundry liqueurs
Corks in bags
Frontiniac, and a variety of French wines
Silk and oilcloth umbrelloes
Hats, ſilk ſtockings, gloves and fans
Caſtile ſoap
Brandy
Malaga wines of 1787
Freſh Bloom and Muſcadel raiſins, in boxes & jars
Figs, prunes, almonds and walnuts eptf

Juſt imported from China, and to be ſold by

JOHN TELLES & Co.

The following India goods;

SATTINS }
Silk ſerges } of various colours
Luteſtrings }
Peelons
Blue and red nankeens
Spotted ſilks for gentlemens' wear
India fans of different qualities
Pepper. Alſo,
Fayal wines of different qualities.

Likewiſe for ſale, a valaable

PLANTATION,

Situated in Eaſt Fellowfield, Cheſter county, containing 220 acres, which he will diſpoſe on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit, or he would exchange it for a good houſe in town.

Paul Beck, junr.

Has for Sale at his Store on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, next the Wharf—For *Paper Money* of the late Emiſſion,

LOAF SUGAR by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity,
Madeira, Liſbon, Malaga and Teneriffe wines, by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter-caſk
Cinnamon, cloves
A quantity of Boſton mackrel of the firſt quality
Shad in barrels
Two thouſand weight of excellent flax.

TO BE SOLD,

The Stock on Hand of a Retail

Dry Good Store, for which payment will be received in funded certificates, paper money of the late emiſſion, New-Jerſey money, or country produce. Enquire at the Store of PAUL BACK, junr. May 16 2awtf

Bourdeaux Claret

Of a ſuperior quality, in bottles and in the wood: Alſo, a few Hampers of

Fine light Iriſh Claret,

TO BE SOLD BY

ISAAC JONES,

In Cheſnut ſtreet, one door from the corner of Third ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Croſs-Keys;

Of whom may be had, as uſual,

A general Aſſortment of Liquors,

Both in bottles and on draught. Philad. June 6. 2w7

Jackſon & Smith,

DRUGGISTS,

In Second, midway between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, have juſt imported from different parts of Europe

A freſh and general Aſſortment of all the various

Drugs and Medicines

Now in uſe; which are of the very firſt quality, and will be diſpoſed of at a moderate advance, either wholeſale or retail.—Among them are

Camphor
Jeſuits Bark
Iſinglaſs
Magneſia
Opium
Quickſilver
Red Bark
Rhubarb
Senna
Salt Petre

Alſo all kinds of the moſt eſteemed Patent Medicines, a variety of Shop Furniture, and Mudge's Inhalers, celebrated in the cure of diſeaſes ſeated in the lungs.

N. B. The articles Camphor, Bark and Salt Petre will be placed at very Reduced Prices to country ſtore-keepers, or others purchaſing in quantities. May 16

Thomas Mickletbwaite,

In Front, near Walnut ſtreet, Has received by the Harmony and other late European Veſſels,

An Aſſortment of Merchandize;

In which are,

RUSSIA ſheetings,
Fine and low priced Iriſh linens
Printed cottons
Calicoes and chintzes
Fuſtians, jeans, jeanets & royal ribs
Coloured threads
Black and blond laces
Silk handkerchiefs
Thread and cotton hoſe
Nankeens
Mens and boys hats
Tin in boxes, No 1 and 2
10d and 12d nails
Engliſh & American wool and cotton cards, &c. &c.

Alſo, ironmongery and cutlery; beaver ſkins, tar, Spirits of turpentine, and Saltpetre in barrels of 100 weight each.

LIKEWISE,

Juſt arrived from China per the Canton, capt. *Truxtun*,

Bohea }
Congo }
Souchong } In whole, half & quarter cheſts
Imperial }
and Tonkay }
TEAS
Nankeens
China cups & ſaucers } in ſmall packages
Ditto plates & baſons }

Samples of which may be ſeen. mwſ1m

Wants a Place as Houſe-keeper,

a Woman who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. May 31.

A word of Conſolation for *America*—Thoughts on the preſent Times—Not ſo gloomy as generally ſuppoſed—Neceſſity of enlarging the Powers of Congreſs*.

My dear Friends,

WHY thoſe ſour faces, and gloomy countenances? 'Is there not a cauſe?' you reply, 'The taxes are heavy, money ſcarce—the times are diſtreſſing; and likely to grow worſe.' Likely to grow better, if our own folly do not prevent it. There is no reaſon for deſpondency. Can't you look back a few years to the midſt of the war, when you bore greater diſtreſſes with patience and manly fortitude? What ſupported you then? Hope to ſee peace and ſecure independence. And are not your hopes realized? We have obtained a glorious peace, and ſit quietly under our vines and fig trees. Does this give you no ſatisfaction, and excite no gratitude to Heaven? And do you ſtill murmur and complain: 'But, oh! the immenſe public debt.' Not immenſe—not greater than you had reaſon to expect. A moderate price which you would have bid, without heſitating a moment, ten years ago, for freedom from the hand of oppreſſion and arbitrary power, which forbid you to call any thing your own. Why are you caſt down, you have weathered the ſtorm, and made your port; you need not fear to look the public debt in the face—it is not ſo very formidable. The reſources of America are ſufficient to cancel it ſoon enough.——Don't expect it to be done in a day, or a year.—You are ſhaking the burthen from your ſhoulders by degrees. Part of our certificates are already redeemed; and the reſt will be conſtantly reducing by taxes and the ſale of lands. The public lands are an amazing reſource, which will afford us great relief. We ſhall have hardy, induſtrious emigrants, without number, to purchaſe and till the unappropriated lands, to increaſe our manufactures, and help to pay our public debts.

The path, my friends, to political felicity and ſalvation, is very plain. 'Tis true we blundered ſometimes in the war, but by the bleſſings of kind Providence, got through it. We have erred, greatly erred ſince, by extravagant importations and conſumption of foreign goods, a great part of them mere gee-gaws and needleſs trumpery. This has taken away a deal of our money, which we now want to carry on buſineſs and pay our taxes. We are ſmarting for this extravagance and folly; and it is beſt we ſhould feel the laſhes of this rod, which we have made for our backs, till it hath taught us the moſt important and neceſſary leſſons of frugality. Bought wit is often beſt, and abides longeſt. However, the evils we ſuffer by this error, are working their own remedy. People are making a virtue of neceſſity. They purchaſe fewer ſuperfluities; they increaſe their own manufactures, and are becoming more induſtrious and frugal. My obſervation convinces me it is ſo with many, and I hope and believe it will grow more general. This, connected with what our legiſlatures muſt, and I conceive will ſoon do, cannot fail to give us increaſing relief and comfort. Meaſures are taking, and I hope will be carried into full effect, to revive public credit, from various cauſes ſunk low. This, once done, will in a great meaſure remove the diſtreſſes we feel for want of a more plentiful medium.

Congreſs muſt be veſted with larger powers—powers to carry into effect their requiſitions, and fully to regulate commerce. That power which is not efficient, is really no power at all. The fair annual election of members of Congreſs, is a ſufficient guard againſt the abuſe of ſuch power. They can have no intereſt ſeparate from that of the people at large, as they yearly quit their ſeats, and return into private life. When Congreſs have plenary power to ſupport the national faith and honor, by wiſe meaſures to do juſtice to foreign and domeſtic creditors; to regulate trade and not be counteracted by any partial adjuſtments of particular ſtates; then commerce will flouriſh; all nations will ſeek to trade with us, we ſhall have a ready market, and a good price, for whatever we have to part with. Articles for exportation will increaſe rapidly. Money will be largely imported, and will become plenty. Exorbitant intereſt will be at an end. All branches of buſineſs will be briſk, lively, and gainful; taxes will grow leſs, as the public debt diminiſhes. You feel dull and ill natured about the expences of government, and the monies which are and muſt be raiſed to pay the civil liſt. But, my friends, this would not put you out of temper, if you had looked into the matter with any degree of preciſion and not taken your ſentiments from noiſy, envious, and diſappointed perſons. This will produce a tax hardly to be felt, when we have wiped off the public debt. You think public officers have too large pay. It is poſſible ſome of them may have, though the ſafety and reputation of a people require that thoſe whoſe time and abilities are devoted to the public ſervice, ſhould be well ſupported, otherwiſe we ſhall ſoon loſe men of the beſt abilities out of government; and the political machine, for want of better and ſtronger hands to move and guide it, will become ſlow, weak, and irregular in all its motions. But if you could prone and pare down the ſalaries of public officers, as low as any man, but a mere niggard, could wiſh, it would not (I ſpeak from examination and calculation) leſſen the expence more than three-pence annually on the ſingle poll, in this and the other ſtates.

Moſt of your grievances, which make you murmur, want only to be examined with a candid, honeſt heart, and a ſmall ſhare of fortitude and patience; your countenances would change, and you would be recovered from fits of ſpleen. You will find infinite advantage by adopting the following advice of an honeſt, chearful fellow citizen.

Keep a good conſcience and a peaceful mind—Study no tricks or ſchemes to defraud any perſon, our creditors in particular. If you cannot anſwer their demands ſo ſoon as you and they could wiſh, let them ſee that you mean honeſtly, and that you are induſtrious and frugal, and you will find very few who will not treat you with tenderneſs and forbearance. And you that are creditors, be careful to ſhew ſuch a diſpoſition towards your debtors.——Plead for juſtice in government towards the creditors of the public; many of them ſuffer extremely, and will ſuffer patiently, if they ſee no ſchemes on foot deſignedly to defraud them. Believe it a maxim of everlaſting truth, that righteouſneſs exalteth a nation. You muſt ſee, if you don't ſhut your eyes againſt the fulleſt evidence, that government have carried their tenderneſs and concern towards debtors, public and private, to a great length; perhaps too far in ſome inſtances. By this means, the public debt is leſſening in the eaſieſt way that can conſiſt with honour and integrity in government. Don't you pay many of your taxes by orders and public ſecurities, which you obtain at 40, 50 or 60 per cent. diſcount? This diſcount falls as real loſs ſomewhere. Are you ſo ſelfiſh as to have no pity on thoſe who ſuſtain it, among whom are many poor ſoldiers, widows, and orphans? Will you murmur while they are ſilent; though you are eaſed at their expence.

Lay your plan every year, to make ſuch daily ſavings in your daily expences, and to gain ſo much by vigorous exertions in the way of honeſt induſtry, as ſhall enable you ſeaſonably to pay your taxes. They who judiciouſly lay high plans, and keep them in their eye, and endeavour in every day and week, to be in the execution of them, will not fail unleſs prevented by ſome ſpecial providence, in which caſe juſtice and humanity, in their fellow citizens, will not fail to ſecure them indulgence or abatements.

Let every day bear the marks of the three following political virtues, always good, and at preſent indiſpenſibly neceſſary. induſtry, frugality, and œconomy. Theſe will perform wonders—theſe will work out your own ſalvation. Are they painful and ſelf denying? You will find them very little ſo, when you have once entered heartily into the practice of them. They will rather improve than diminiſh the health of your bodies—the peace of your minds—and every laudable enjoyment. Ye farmers look over your lands, and ſee what parts may be cultivated to more advantage; how you can raiſe more grain and flax; keep more cows and ſheep; fatten more cattle; ſell more beef and pork, and other articles of produce. Study agriculture; carry it to the greateſt perfection. It is the baſis of our wealth, of manufactures, and of all gainful commerce. Gentlemen and ladies, old and young, look over your expences and manner of living.—You will ſhew the trueſt and moſt reputable patriotiſm, by retrenching ſuperfluities. Caſt an eye back frequently upon the plain, cheap, and frugal manner, in which your worthy anceſtors lived a century ago. Need we be aſhamed, in this difficult day, to conform more to it than we do? Yes, would it not be to our honor? Don't murmur at, or envy thoſe, who you ſee are able to pay their taxes ſeaſonably, and at the ſame time to live in what is called a more faſhionable ſtile than you. Perfect equality, as to property, can never take place, even in the moſt popular government. Could it be brought about to day, a thouſand things, which nothing but omnipotence could effect, would be neceſſary to continue it for a year, conſiſtently with the natural rights and liberties of mankind, under any form of government, which allowed any ſuch thing as private property. Some always did, and always will obtain much more money than others, from numerous cauſes too obvious to be mentioned. There is a greater equality in this country, than in almoſt any other, and it may continue if it be not our own fault; few freeholders need ceaſe to be ſo, unleſs by influence of pride, indolence, and luxury.

Be jealous of your privileges; but let not your jealouſy grow into ill natured and groundleſs ſuſpicions. Attend not to the complaints and murmurs of factious, diſcontented perſons, for ſome ſuch will be found in all communities. Seek the redreſs of real grievances, if any ſuch you have, in a conſtitutional way, and not by mobs and riots; by theſe you will loſe more time, and money, and good temper, than can be compenſated by all their influence. Be careful not to anticipate, by an anxious apprehenſive temper, troubles which may never come. Thoſe beſt conſult their own happineſs, as well as the good of ſociety, who ſtudy to be quiet, and to attend their own private buſineſs. Don't be uneaſy at the continuance of public burdens, as if they could be removed in a day or a year. Time and patience, with a proper line of conduct, will daily leſſon them, till they be all done away.

The ſentiments, the conſolation, and the line of conduct expreſſed above, I have adopted, believing them to be dictated by reaſon, and the complexion of the times. I am no legiſlator, hold no office under government, nor ever ſhall. I have realized what many profeſſed a willingneſs to ſubmit to at the beginning of the war—the loſs of near half the ſmall property I had. I conſider it as an honorable ſacrifice to the cauſe of liberty, and of my country; and bear it patiently. I am, and always expect to be, in private and low life. I feel high ſatisfaction in the freedom and independence of America; and doubt not of its growing in proſperity and welfare, if the conduct which I have ſlightly ſuggeſted, is gone into by the people in general; which is accordingly recommended with earneſtneſs and affection, by

An honeſt chearful CITIZEN.

The PATRIOTIC COBLER,

AN ITALIAN ANECDOTE.

THERE is a ſort of enthuſiaſm in public ſpirit, which renders it particularly prudent in corrupt ſtateſmen to diſcourage; and yet there is ſomething ſo great——ſomething ſo glorious in it, that ſtateſmen of a better turn, though they dare not encourage, cannot but admire it. We have an admirable example of this enthuſiaſm in the ſtory of the Cobler of Meſſia, which happened in the laſt century; which is at once a proof that public ſpirit is not confined to any ſtation in life, and (a point our great men ought to conſider with attention) that wherever corruption becomes flagrant and univerſal the heroic lunacy of public ſpirit is moſt likely to appear.

This Cobler was an honeſt man—I was going to add poor, but when I recollect that he maintained his his family, and was above dependency, I cannot prevail on myſelf to make uſe of that monoſyliable. He was alſo a man of reflection: he plainly perceived the corruption, luxury and oppreſſion, the private frauds, public robberies, and glaring violation of juſtice, for which his country had long been ſhamefully diſtinguiſhed! He ſaw rapes unpuniſhed, adulteries unreproved, and barbarous murders either ſkreened by religious ſanctuaries, or atoned for by money. In a word, he ſaw a total degeneracy of manners, partly from a want of inclination, partly from the want of power in the government to chaſtiſe offenders. In this ſituation he reſolved to undertake the arduous taſk of reforming theſe diſorders, and deemed it both lawful and expedient, to exert himſelf as an avenger of the innocent, and to ſtrike terror into the guilty. Full of this romantic reſolution, he provided himſelf with a ſhort gun, which he carried under his cloak; with a powder-pouch on one thigh, and a bag of balls on the other, he ſallied out in the evenings, and as proper opportunities offered, diſpatched thoſe whom he knew to be incorrigible offenders, to that tribunal before which they could not, he was ſenſible, ſave themſelves from juſtice; and then returned home full of that ſatisfaction which is the ſole reward of public ſpirit. As there were in Meſſina a great number of over-grown criminals, the Cobler in the ſpace of a few weeks, did conſiderable execution. The ſun never roſe without diſcovering freſh marks of his patriotiſm; here lay a uſurer, who had ruined thouſands by extortion; there an unjuſt magiſtrate, who had been curſed by as many for his tyrannic proceedings. In one corner was found a nobleman, who had debauched his friend's wife; in another, a man of the ſame rank, who, ſtimulated by avarice and ambition, had proſtituted his own; however, as the bodies were always left untouched, with all the ornaments belonging to them; and very often with large ſums in their pockets, it was evident, that they had not been aſſaſſinated for the ſake of their money. Their numbers ſeemed to exclude the ſuppoſition of their having fallen victims to private revenge.

It is not in the power of words to deſcribe the aſtoniſhment into which the whole city was thrown by the Cobler's nocturnal procedures. Things came at laſt to ſuch a paſs, that no villain of any rank whatever, dared to walk the ſtreets. Repeated complaints were carried to the vice-roy and ſubordinate magiſtrates. Guards and ſpies were employed and every political machine ſet in motion, but to no purpoſe. At length, when no leſs than fifty of theſe examples had been made, the vice-roy ſeriouſly determined to put a ſtop to theſe ſanguinary deeds, by the only manœuvre which ſeemed capable of coming at the root of the evil. He cauſed a proclamation to be made, by which the ſum of 2000 crowns were offered to the perſon who ſhould apprehend the authors of the ſeveral murders that had been committed, and a promiſe of the ſame ſum, with a free pardon to the executioner, if he would diſcover himſelf. To render his ſincerity unqueſtionably, he went to the cathedral, and took the ſacrament, and again promiſed to perform every part of the proclamation.

The Cobler, having either ſatisfied his zeal for juſtice, or being now deſirous of ſecuring his own ſafety, after having, in his opinion, done ſo much ſervice to the ſtate, repaired immediately to the palace, and demanded an audience of the vice roy, to whom, upon his declaring that he had ſomething of great importance to communicate he was admitted. He began with putting the royal repreſentative in mind of his oath, and was aſſured by him, that he meant to keep it religiouſly. The Cobler then proceeded in the following manner.—'I Sir, alone, have been the inſtrument of juſtice: I alone, have diſpatched in ſo ſhort a time, ſo many criminals. In doing this, Sir, I have done no more than what it was your duty to have done. You, Sir, who are in reality anſwerable for all the offences which these wretches committed, deſerved the ſame chaſtiſement, and had met with it too, if I had not reſpected the repreſentative of my prince, who is, I know, accountable only to God.' He then entered into an exact detail of all the murders in which he had been engaged, and the motives by which he had been governed. The vice-roy thoroughly convinced that he had told him the truth, repeated his aſſurances of ſafety, and thanked him very affectionately for the tenderneſs he had diſcovered for him; adding, that he was ready to pay him the two thouſand crowns.

Our Cobler returned the vice roy his compliments in his blunt way; but told him alſo, that it would be prudent in him, he believed, after what had paſſed, to make choice of ſome other city for his reſidence, and in ſome corner of Italy, not under the dominion of his Catholic majeſty. The vice roy conſidered his reaſons as weighty ones—after having thanked him therefore, in the moſt gracious terms, for the exerciſe of that power which the government wanted, ordered a tartane to tranſport him, his family, his effects and 2000 crowns, to one of the ports in the territory of Genoa. There, this extraordinary perſon paſſed the remainder of his days in eaſe and quiet, and the city of Meſſina felt, for a long time afterwards, the good conſequences ariſing from his enthuſiaſtic zeal for the public good, and for the ſtrict execution of juſtice, without any perſonal partialities.

Of the DUTY *of* PARENTS *in the* EDUCATION *of* CHILDREN.

PARENTS would, no doubt, wiſh their children accompliſhed in every part of education; that, beſides an exact knowledge of language, they were alſo inſtructed in philoſophy, and whatever ſciences are reckoned neceſſary either in a public or private ſtation. But it is as certain, that few children are able to attain this height of improvement, or anſwer the fond wiſhes of an indulgent father. We can no more be all equally wiſe, than equally rich or fair. In every family, therefore, that child only ought to have liberal education, who diſcovers a particular fondneſs for inſtruction. What can be more ridiculous, than the general way of recommending the ſame taſk, and expecting the ſame application and progreſs from the ſeveral children that meet together in a grammar-ſchool? as if all were preciſely of the ſame genius, and had equally a turn for Greek and Latin. This is not conſiſtent with the variety of human diſpoſitions. I dare ſay, where one diſcovers an inclination for the learned languages, twenty have none at all. The greateſt application will never make them read the claſſicks with any tolerable taſte. Yet they may become uſeful members of ſociety. We have all our ſeveral parts aſſigned us in the world, and whoever is not endued with this taſte, will, upon examination, diſcover ſome other talent of his own, uſeful in the purſuit both of private and public advantage. Such as have no genius for philoſophy or polite learning, commonly enjoy a ſuperior degree of health and courage, or poſſeſs ſuch a turn for trade and buſineſs, as is ſufficient to diſtinguiſh them in the more active ſcenes of life. Parents therefore ſhould firſt obſerve the particular bent of Nature, and diſpoſe of their children accordingly. It is ſhe that muſt point out the end; all our taſk is, preſcribing the proper means for accompliſhing her intention. When this is not the caſe, education is only a formal courſe of tri-

When parents are ſatisfied with the diligence and capacity of a maſter, they ought to ſpare no expence in forming ſuch of their children as are capable of education.

fling inconſiſtency.

What Mr. Locke ſays upon this ſubject, deſerves attention. "As to the charge of education, ſays he, I think it will be the money beſt laid out, that can be, about our children; and therefore, though it may be expenſive more than is ordinary, yet it cannot be thought dear. He that at any rate procures his child a good mind, well principled, tempered to virtue and uſefulneſs, and adorned with civility and good breeding, makes a better purchaſe for him, than if he had laid out the money for an addition of more earth to his former acres. Spare it in toys and play-games, in ſilk and ribbons, laces, and other uſeleſs expences, as much as you pleaſe; but be not ſparing in ſo neceſſary a part as this. It is not good huſbandry, to make his fortune rich, and his mind poor. I have often with great admiration ſeen people laviſh it profuſely, in tricking up their children in fine cloaths, lodging and feeding them ſumptuouſly, allowing them more than enough of uſeleſs ſervants, and at the ſame time ſtarve their minds, and not take ſufficient care to cover that which is the moſt ſhameful nakedneſs, viz. their natural wrong inclinations and ignorance. This I can look on as no other than a ſacrificing to their own vanity, it ſhewing more their pride, than true care of the good of their children. Whatſoever you employ to the advantage of your ſon's mind, will ſhew your true kindneſs, though it be to the leſſening of his eſtate. A wiſe and good man can hardly want either the opinion or reality of being great and happy; but he that is fooliſh or vicious, can be neither great nor happy, what eſtate ſoever you leave him. And I aſk you, whether there be not men in the world, whom you had rather have your ſon be with five hundred pounds per annum, than ſome other you know with five thouſand pounds."

Parents ſhould not only themſelves regard ſuch as have the charge of education, but beware of encouraging children to complain at home or ſpeak the leaſt word to the diſadvantage of the maſter. The ſmalleſt trifle is apt to pleaſe or offend a boy, who ſeldom judges by the fitneſs or value of things, but as they happen to hit his humour and taſte. Even the beſt will ſoon fall out with a man that keeps them, as they imagine, too cloſe at work, or gives them leſs play than another. They never think it is for their intereſt, but complain as if it were the higheſt injury. When ſuch complaints are encouraged, they will, even at the expence of truth, invent a thouſand ſtories, that they may be put to another ſchool, or, which is often the conſequence, run idle about the ſtreets. The beſt way therefore to reconcile any difference, is, to talk with the maſter, to give him fair play at leaſt, and hear his account of the ſtory. This would preſerve many a fine boy, who is ruined, and quite loſt in his education, by too much indulgence, and would inſpire teachers with that courage and confidence which is neceſſary in the faithful diſcharge of their duty.

It is really melancholy to conſider the ſituation of ſuch as have the care of children. They are expoſed, not only to the malice of open enemies, but are ready to ſuffer by the meereſt accident, or for things which are beyond their power to prevent. Maſters are ſometimes blamed for what is not in the power of any but nature to correct. We have not all the ſame capacity, and ſome boys are naturally incapable of learning the principles of language. This any man will acknowledge in converſation, though it requires great candour, to bear the reflection when it is made againſt our own children. Whatever we allow of our neighbours, we expect that the young family at home are all to be ſcholars, and imagine, they have not got fair play, if we are diſappointed. In this way, one boy of a ſlow capacity will ſometimes take more from a man's reputation, than a great many good ſcholars are able to recover. The leaſt bad report will ruin a character, but it can be acquired only by length of time and a continued courſe of well-doing.

There are many other circumſtances which occaſion complaints, and are of the ſame bad conſequence. One play-afternoon extraordinary, or once a month diſmiſſing children before the uſual time, is enough to give offence; as if the ſucceſs of education depended entirely upon an exact obſervation of the ſchool hours, and it were impoſſible to repair allowances of this nature. I have known boys, for a reward of ſome hours play, do more in half a day by a cloſer application, than when they were from morning to night in the ſchool without any ſuch encouragement.

Some parents complain, that their children advance too ſlowly, and that they are kept too long upon one book. Others imagine that boys are loſt by too quick a progreſs, and that they can never dwell too long upon one thing. Now, what ſhall a maſter do that is concerned with people ſo different in opinion? It is ſcarce poſſible to pleaſe both; and yet, if he diſpleaſe either party, the poor man is ſure to ſuffer in his character and circumſtances. It were better to let him follow his own method, as it is to be ſuppoſed he beſt underſtands his buſineſs. And when parents interfere, the queſtion ought not to be, What book does my ſon read? how long has he been in that book? but, How does he underſtand the language? what progreſs has he made in grammar? and how has he digeſted the firſt principles? The Roman authors at ſchool are chiefly uſed for an illuſtration upon the ſeveral rules of grammar; and any book is ſufficient for this purpoſe, provided it be good Latin. When theſe rules are well underſtood, and the boy after ſome practice can apply them in reading any part of a Roman author by himſelf, the maſter deſerves applauſe, though I ſhall ſuppoſe the boy has only read Cæſar. But if he had read all the claſſicks, and got leſſons in every one of them by turns, it will do him little ſervice, if he has been allowed to neglect the foundations.—I would not however dwell too long upon the Rudiments, or read the principles, as ſome adviſe, over and over again. Children, if they have any life, weary without ſome engaging variety: when the foundations are therefore once explained, they ſhould proceed further, and read the eaſier authors, to divert the imagination. They may indeed, in paſſing from one thing to another, forget ſomething; but then it is eaſy, with a little application, to recover whatever they formerly underſtood.

(*To be Concluded in our next.*)

AMERICA.

PETERSBURG, June 7.

The militia of this ſtate which conſiſts of about 80,000 reſpectable huſbandmen and artiſts, are now forming into a military eſtabliſhment, under the regulations of that maſterly production, Baron Steuben's Military Diſcipline. The commanding officers in the different counties are uſing every effort to arrange the militia on a permanent and reſpectable footing—and we have no doubt but that the Virginians, by an invincible ſpirit of liberty and genuine patriotiſm, will cultivate the art of war, and uſe of arms, and become a well diſciplined, brave and warlike people.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux to his friend in this town, dated April 15, 1787.

'M. de Calonne, comptroller general of the finances, has ſuddenly received the king's order to deliver up his Porte Feuille, with injunctions not to abſent himſelf from Verſailles. He is the ſame miniſter who opened the Aſſembly of Notables with a remarkable long ſpeech on the preſent ſtate of the finances. It appears the Notables have taken his conduct as miniſter, into ſerious conſideration, and find it not altogether irreproachable.'

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Weſtern Country, dated Fort Pitt, April 19, 1787.

'There is a number of Indians in this town, who appear to be very friendly, and we have no accounts of any hoſtilities having been committed by the Indians this ſpring; ſo that we do not apprehend any great danger in ſurveying.

'I have kept an account of the flat-bottomed boats that I have ſeen paſs down the river, bound to Kentucky, ſince the firſt of March, and have got down upwards fifty, ſome of them had three or four families on board, and fifteen or twenty children.'

BALTIMORE, June 12.

Doctor Tucker, dean of Glouceſter, in a ſeries of political letters, addreſſed to Mr. Neckar, enters into an enquiry reſpecting the benefits which might accrue to America from its independence, and ſeems to entertain a contemptible opinion of them, expreſſing himſelf much to our diſadvantage in the ſubſequent terms:

'As to the future grandeur of America, ſays he, and its being a riſing empire, under one head, whether republican or monarchial, it is one of the idleſt, and moſt viſionary notions, that ever was conceived, even by writers of romance. For there is nothing in the genius of the people, the ſituation of their country, or the nature of their different climates, which tends to countenance ſuch a ſuppoſition. On the contrary, every prognoſtic that can be formed from a contemplation of their mutual antipathias, and claſhing intereſts, their difference of governments, habitudes and manners, plainly indicates, that the Americans will have no centre of union among them, and no common intereſt to purſue, when the power and government of England are finally removed.—Moreover, when the interſections and diviſions of their country by great bays of the ſea, and by vaſt rivers, lakes and ridges of mountains—and above all, when thoſe immenſe inland regions, beyond the back ſettlements, which are ſtill unexplored, are taken into the account, they form the higheſt probability that the Americans can never be united into one compact empire, under any ſpecies of government whatever. Their fate ſeems to be—a diſunited people, till the end of time. In ſhort, the only probable ſuppoſition that can be formed of them at preſent is this—that being ſo very jealous in their tempers, ſo ſuſpicious and diſtruſtful of each other, they will be divided, and ſubdivided into little commonwealths or principalities, according to the abovementioned natural diviſions, or boundaries of their country; and that all of them in general, will be more intent on proſecuting their own internal diſputes and quarrels, than deſirous to engage in external wars, and diſtant conqueſts. They will have neither leiſure, nor inclination, nor abilities for ſuch undertakings.'

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* Publiſhed in Boſton.

It is much to be wiſhed that our preſent Grand Convention at Philadelphia, may prove this eccleſiaſtical politician a falſe prophet. It is true, they have a great work and many difficulties before them. To form a generous plan of power for thirteen ſtates, certainly requires the moſt conſummate wiſdom; and from the unanimity and ſpirit which have heretofore pervaded the Continent, we may have reaſon to expect that we ſhall keep the chain of friendſhip bright, and unite as citizens of one reſpectable and mighty empire. The ſame hands that laid the foundation of the Temple of Liberty, are again employed in this arduous taſk; may they be enabled to finiſh the fabric, and bring forth the head ſtone with triumphal ſhoutings.

* * *

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) June 13.

On Friday laſt, the general aſſembly of this ſtate, adjourned on the 27th of Auguſt next, having paſſed 'An act for paying two years intereſt on the depreciation certificates.' 'An act for continuing the loan office act for another year.' 'An act for altering the puniſhment in caſes of petty treaſon, by which hanging is ſubſtituted in place of the former puniſhment.' 'An act for embanking St. George's Marſh.' 'An act for the recovery of debts above 12 and not exceeding 20l. before a juſtice of the peace.'

At the court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery held laſt week at New-Caſtle, Sarah Kirk was indicted for the murder of huſband, and found guilty.—Her counſel moved for a new trial; becauſe, one of the jury had not taken the oath of fidelity to the ſtate, and the court adjourned to conſider the point until Monday the 18th inſt.

James Buchanan had an indictment preſented to the grand-jury againſt him, for the murder of Terence Burns, which was returned not a true bill.

* * *

BOSTON, June 9.

Yeſterday the honorable houſe of repreſentatives heard evidence on the ſubject of a motion which came down from the honorable ſenate for concurrence, for raiſing 800 men to replace thoſe now in ſervice in the weſtern counties, whoſe time of ſervice is nearly expired—and it is expected it will be warmly debated this day. This important queſtion is pregnant with the exiſtence of our glorious conſtitution! May that guardian Providence which hath ſo often appeared for this commonwealth in the darkeſt hours, irradiate the minds of our civil fathers with a ray of its own divinity, and direct them to ſuch a deciſion, as ſhall eternally quaſh the hopes of every traitor to the government, and give ſecurity to thoſe patriots by whoſe exertions the ſtate has been hitherto preſerved.

As tending to an inveſtigation of the late conduct, deſigns, &c. of the rebels, the inſertion of following muſt now be timely.

The following is a Depoſition given by Joſeph Metcalf, Eſquire.

I JOSEPH METCALF, of Orange, in the county of Hampſhire and commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, of lawful age, do certify and ſay, that on Monday the 21ſt day of May, 1787, about noon, as I was returning from Cheſterfield, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, I was near Butler's tavern in the town of Hinſdale, ſtate aforeſaid, taken priſoner by a party of about twenty inſurgents, commanded by one colonel William Smith, late of New Salem, in the ſaid county of Hampſhire. On my heſitating to conſider myſelf their priſoner, Smith drew his ſword and ſwore he would take my life inſtantly if I was reluctant. I was then carried to Brattleborough in the ſtate of Vermont, and delivered into the hands of Luke Day, Elijah Day and Thomas Day, and others, and was then taken to the houſe of Giles Day in the town of New Marlborough, ſtate of Vermont aforeſaid; previouſly being told by Luke Day that I was one taken by their agreement to retaliate the death of thoſe who were under ſentence for the late inſurrections, and that they intended to take Medad Pomeroy, Eſq; and colonel Mayo, of Warwick, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and ſuch other characters as would moſt likely produce (if held as hoſtages) a pardon for their friends, and that they ſhall execute us on hearing of the execution of their friends inſtantly. While the party were at Giles Day's aforeſaid, they poſted a centinel to prevent any ſurpriſe by the inhabitants, of which they ſeemed to be very apprehenſive—Two perſons paſſed the houſe, ſaid to be two deputy-ſheriffs, who had warrants againſt Luke Day, which ſo alarmed the party that they deliberated whether they ſhould repair to the woods, but were determined otherwiſe by the return of a perſon who had ſeen the ſheriffs, and reported that they ſaid they had purſued to ſilence any ſpeeches that might elſe have been made, but that they would lie in bed til all the inſurgents ſhould paſs them in the morning; after which I was carried over the the Green Mountain into Stamford, at which place I fortunately made my eſcape, about eleven o'clock on Tueſday night enſuing. During the time I was in their hands, they frequently declared their reſolutions to diſturb and moleſt the citizens of Maſſachuſetts, and that they ſhould plunder promiſcuouſly in future—indeed their whole conduct was moſt morally abandoned and wicked; and further faith not your deponent.

JOSEPH METCALF.

Hampſhire, ſſ. May 24, 1787.

PERSONALLY appeared Joſeph Metcalf, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing depoſition.

Cor. E. MOTTOON, jun. Juſt. Pacis.

Philadelphia, *June* 18.

With pleaſure we inform our readers, that two of the pirates concerned in the robbery on board the Spaniſh brig, as advertiſed in our paper of Thurſday laſt, viz. Harris and Forteſcue, were on Thurſday laſt apprehended near Cape Charles, and on Saturday paſſed through Norfolk, ſtrongly eſcorted, for Kempſville, to undergo their examination for ſundry crimes committed in that neighbourhood.—The others made their eſcape.

Machieval ſays, that when men riſe to a little power, it is natural for them to graſp at more; and therefore thoſe who would firmly eſtabliſh their liberties, muſt frame their government in a manner, as if they ſuſpected all men by nature more inclined to evil than to good, confining their rules within ſuch bounds as not ever to leave it in their power to do miſchief. He obſerves very well, that after the expulſion of the Tarquins, the nobility and the people were ſo united, that they went hand in hand, and acted as if they had been but one family; but no ſooner were the nobility delivered by the death of the Tarquins, from the fear of any party riſing up in favor of kingly government, than they changed their conduct, were for enlarging their own power, and for exerciſing the ſame tyranny under another name, which the Tarquins had practiced before.

Notwithſtanding the additional accommodation provided by the public, we find the market people ſo attached to their old ſtations, that in Second and Market ſtreets the foot pavements are impaſſable, and ſo much of the middle way is encroached upon, that there is hardly ſufficient room for the paſſage of a ſingle horſe. This inconveniency, and the miſchievous practice of engroſſing, demand the immediate attention of the officers employed in this department of the public police.

An eſſential alteration in the ſeaſons ſeems to have taken place throughout the world; but it is no where more obſervable than in this part of the American continent. Our winters are conſiderably more open, and the heat of our ſummers infinitely more temperate than formerly. Philoſophers will readily trace the cauſes of this change, and a correſpondent aſks whether the evident improvement of the fiſh-market of Philadelphia, may not be conſidered amongſt its beneficial effects?

In vol. LXXVI. of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, late publiſhed, Dr. Maſkeyline, the aſtronomer royal, has given notice of the expected return of the Comet of 1532 and 1661, in the year 1788.

He predicts the return of the above comet to its perihelium in the beginning of the year 1789, or the latter end of the year 1788, "and certainly ſome time before the 27th of April, 1789."——"If it ſhould come (ſays the doctor) to its perihelium on the 1ſt of January, 1789, it might probably be viſible, with a good achromatic teleſcope, in its deſcent to the ſun, the middle of September 1778, and ſooner or later, according as its perihelium ſhould be ſooner or later. It will approach us from the ſouthern parts of its orbit, and therefore will firſt appear with conſiderable ſouth latitude, and ſouth declination; ſo that perſons reſiding nearer the equator than we do, or in ſouth latitude, will have an opportunity of diſcovering it before us. It is to be wiſhed that it may be firſt ſeen by ſome aſtronomer, in ſuch a ſituation, and furbiſhed with proper inſtruments for ſettling its place in the heavens, the earlieſt good obſervations being moſt valuable for determining its eliptic orbit, and proving its identity with the coments of 1532 and 1661. The Cape of Good Hope would be an excellent ſituation for this purpoſe."

Every perſon, ſays a correſpondent, muſt view with pleaſure the eſtabliſhment of a college for the benefit of the Germans in Pennſylvania.

By means of this inſtitution, ſo happily adapted to the national prejudices, and religious principles of theſe uſeful citizens, the Engliſh language will be conveyed to them, at the ſame time that their own language will be preſerved to them in its purity, and with all the modern improvements. In conſequence of this event, knowledge of every kind will likewiſe be conveyed to them with eaſe, and the government of the ſtate will thereby become more ſafe and uniform.

Seminaries of learning are the only true bulwark of freedom. It is to theſe America is indebted for the men who firſt enlightened her in the principles of liberty; and to theſe inſtitutions ſhe is indebted for the wiſdom of the preſent illuſtrious convention.

Tyrants are the only enemies of literature, and ignorance and ſlavery always go hand in hand. Nothing but the general diffuſion of knowledge will ever lead us to adopt or ſupport proper forms of government—for weak and abſurd conſtitutions are, like ſlavery, the offspring of ignorance. Nor does learning benefit government alone; agriculture, the baſis of our national wealth and manufactories owe all their modern improvements to it. Should it even leſſen labour in a few individuals, it ſubſtitutes in the room of it a four-fold encreaſe of the products of ingenuity, and cultivated reaſon.

NAVAL OFFICE, June 15.—16.

	INWARDS.	
Brig	Dove, Chriſtian	Marſeilles and Malaga
	Mercury, Gardner	St. Croix
Sloop	Nancy, Newbold	North Carolina
	Betſey, Dunton	St. Euſtatia
	Sally, Edwards	Newbury-Port
	OUTWARDS.	
Brig	Minerva, M'Keever	St. Croix
Sloop	Colin, Williams	St. Vincents
	CLEARED.	
Ship	Hetty, Roſs	Cadiz
Brig	Catharine, Mullowny	Halifax
	Fanny, Reny	Weſt Indies
Schooner	Adventure, Juſtice	St Martins
	Friendſhip, Thompſon	North Carolina
	Fox, Lowrey	Jamaica
	Julia, Vanzandt	New-York
Sloop	Anne, Amory	St. Kitts

Ten Pounds Reward.

MADE their eſcape over the gaol wall yeſterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, two attrocious VILLIANS: one who bears the name of *Thomas Wilkinſon*, committed on ſuſpicion of larceny, is a likely, portly, artful fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſhort black hair, the forepart of his head bald; had nothing on when he went away but a linen ſhirt and corduroy breeches, and had a remarkable long beard. Wilkinſon is an old horſe thief.

The other by the name of *Thomas Bailey*, committed for a rape; is a ſtout, lounging, ill-looking Iriſhman, about 5 feet 10 inches high, much pock marked: had on a ſhort blue coat, linen trowſers and round hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellows, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or *Five Pounds* for either.

AARON MUSGRAVE, Gaoler.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county gaol, June 12, 1787.

Sales at Auction.

To be Sold at the City Auction-Store,

TO-MORROW,

The 19th Inſtant, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, A Large and General ASSORTMENT of

Freſh GOODS, juſt opened:

Among wich are—A Quantity of

FINE India chintz, ſilks, muſlins, printed cottons, jeans, chintz furniture, handkerchiefs, nankeens, &c. &c. June 18

On Wedneſday Morning Next,

The 20th Inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, will be ſold,

At the City Auction-Store,

Some of the moſt Elegant

Engravings and Looking-Glaſſes,

in gilt frames, that ever were imported into this country for ſale—Alſo,

Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture;

GROCERIES, as uſual, and a few Boxes of Gentlemens' TOOLS. *June* 18.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

MUSLINS.

A large Aſſortment of Fine and Coarſe Muſlins, by the Piece or Bale——alſo,

LISBON WINE,

By the quarter-caſk, or larger quantity, of the beſt quality, &c. &c.——To be SOLD by

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his Store near the Drawbridge. 2aw5w

For SALE,

The BRIG MADEIRA PACKET, Now laying at Sims's Wharf, near Market-ſtreet, burthen one hundred and five tons, three years old, a ſtrong good veſſel, well found, and may be fitted for ſea at a ſmall expence, Apply to DUNCAN INGRAHAM, jun.

⁂ Brig *Madeira Packet*—If not diſpoſed of before Wedneſday the 20th inſtant, ſhe will then be ſold by Public Auction, at the Coffee-Houſe, at one o'clock.

June 16. ſſp

CAME to the Plantation of John Supplee, on the 8th inſtant, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Grey HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. June 9

Was FOUND this Week,

A Red Morocco Pocket-Book

with ſome Hard Money and ſome Paper Money in the ſame, but no Papers. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving his property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again.

June 16. 3teop. ABRAHAM COLLINGS.

Meſſ. PRINTERS,

GIVING this a place in your Paper will greatly oblige the ſubſcriber—To wit,

On the 2d June, 1787, I ſailed from Newbury-Port, paſſenger for Philadelphia, with Captain Abraham Edwards. Sunday the 10th, at half paſt eleven, P. M. one John M'Donnols, and now Agniſs Magdugle, with the captain and me, being on deck, ſaid John and Agniſs ſtruck at me with the hatchet, he being on one ſide of the companion and I on the other, and knocked me down; but ſeeing he did not put a period to my exiſtence, flew over the companion, in order to do it: but Captain Edwards jumped from the helm, and clenched him round both arms, calling all hands, and diſarmed him with great difficulty.

This I hope will ſerve for a warning to all maſters of veſſels, eſpecially thoſe employed in coaſting buſineſs, where there are but few hands, not to take paſſengers, except they are well acquainted with them. It is my candid opinion, if he had put a period to my life, he inſtantly would have applied the ſame to the captain, and thoſe below muſt have fallen a prey to his wicked deſign.

THOMAS TRACY.

In lat. 39. 0. North, long. 72 0. Weſt. 1aw3w

JUST OPENED,

A Drawing-School,

UPON A NEW PLAN.

MR. *DRINKER* having increaſed his number of pupils, has removed his ſchool to the houſe of Mr. Pratt, Painter, in Pine ſtreet, between New-Market and St. Peter's church, where he intends, with the aſſiſtance of Mr. Pratt, to teach the art of Drawing and Colouring, in all the different methods now in uſe: and in order to create an emulation among the pupils, intends to diſtribute honorary Premiums; ſuch as, ſilver and ivory pallets, port-crayons, dreſſing boxes, drawing or writing deſks, caps of mathematical inſtruments, &c. &c. to thoſe that excel, once in every ſix months at leaſt, provided they can receive the proper allowances for that end from ſuch parents or guardians that approve thereof, and are inclined to put their children forward by ſubſcribing thereto, when the youngeſt pupils will ſtand upon an equality with the eldeſt.

The price of tuition is, 20*ſ* entrance and 20*ſ* for the firſt month, and 40*ſ* for every ſucceeding month.

Hours of attendance for the Ladies will be, from 5 till 7 in the afternoons of Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; and for the Gentlemen from 6 till 8 in the mornings of ſame days.

N. B. Likeneſſes in Miniature at 3 guineas each.
Ditto in Crayons at 2 guineas each.
Ditto in Oyl from 1 to 5 guineas each.

Ornamental Painting and Pencil-Work done as uſual, in oyl or water colours, on wood, tin, copper, glaſs, ivory, linen, or paper.

Painting on Glaſs taught as above, in an elegant and durable manner, with or without Metzzotinto Prints. June 16 3ſmo

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Pennſbury Farm,

CONTAINING 300 acres of good land, with an advantageous front on the Delaware—Will be diſpoſed of on moderate terms. Part of the old proprietor's buildings are ſtill remaining. Enquire of Mr. GOODAL, oppoſite the Bank, in Cheſnut ſtreet.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE with or without the ſtores up the alley, now in the tenure of Robertſon and Smith, ſix doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet, For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Spruce-ſtreet, WM. MOORE. coptf

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TO BE SOLD,

(And entered on immediately)

AN agreeable Country Seat; ſituate between the Wiſſahickon or Falls road, and the road to Germantown, in Turner's lane, with 18 acres of land in high cultivation. A large garden in good order, and a young orchard of the beſt apple trees, &c.

The terms of ſale are, one third ready money, and the remainder in yearly payments; an undoubted title will be given, free from all claims whatſoever.

This Seat is in poſſeſſion of JOHN HOLKER, eſq. to whom application may be made for further particulars.

Philadelphia, March 22. eptf

THE CHACE.

HOW ſweet, to view the ſcenes of morn,
When light firſt crowns the mountain's head!
But what can more thoſe ſcenes adorn,
Than eager hounds to cover led!

How pleaſant, while each freſh'ning gale
Bears fragrance on its dewy wing;
To ſkirt the woods, or bruſh the dale,
While dogs give tongue, and echoes ring!

The Fox's drag at length is found:—
They ſcent him where he kennel'd lies.—
He ſlily quits the dang'rous ground;
Hark!—Tally O!—the huntſman cries!

Now on we ruſh!——the eye ſtill meets
An airy lawn, or foreſt bright:
While backward far a vale retreats,
Or upland wanders from the ſight.

Till after many a woody ſteep,
And rugged heath, in danger paſt;
To hounds whoſe ſpeed the winds outſweep,
Poor hard-preſs'd Reynard breathes his laſt.

* * *

CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS.

SOME years ſince an Engliſh Gentleman having paſſed over to Calais, was accoſted by a countryman on his arrival, and aſked if he was going to Paris; if he was, he ſaid, he ſhould be glad to join with him in a chaiſe, and the other expences. The offer being agreed to, the intruder propoſed paying all the road charges thither, which circumſtance ſatisfied the gentleman that his companion was worthy of his company. On their arrival at Paris they ſettled accounts; the Gentleman paid his moiety of the expence, and they parted, as they had travelled, in good humour with each other; but in a few days both were apprehended and committed to jail. It ſeems the intruder had paid the road bills with Birmingham *Ecus*, or crowns, and received from the Gentleman good money in return; and it was not without ſome difficulty that Lord Rochford could convince the Police of the difference between the real and the counterfeit Gentleman, the latter of whom, however, was hanged for his ingenuity.

* * *

Poultney & Wiſtar

Have imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, a neat aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY,

Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Glaſs,

Which they have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, at the Green Sore in Market-ſtreet, the fourth door above Third-Street, where all ſuch perſons as ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may be ſupplied with the following articles at the very loweſt prices, and of the beſt quality, viz.

SMITH's anvils, vices, beak irons, ſledge and hand hammers & ſcrew plates
Mill, croſs-cut, hand, pannel, tennant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs, key-hole, and wood cutters ſteel plate ſaws
3 to 14 inch flat, half round, three ſquare rough and baſtard cut files and raſps
1 2 inch to 2 1-2 inch ſocket and firmer chiſſels and gouges
Turning chiſſels and gouges, and plane irons ſorted
Raiſing, tooth, rabbit, plow, groving & moulding plane irons
Braſs and iron head ſhovels and tongs, & andirons
Chamber and common bellows
Common & poliſhed ſteel and braſs candleſticks and ſnuffers
Braſs knob and ring handled latches, thumb ditto of various ſizes
5 inch to 12 inch knob & ring handled rimb locks
Double and ſingle ſpring, bright and brown cheſt locks
Cupboard, draw, clock-caſe, proſpect trunk & writing deſk ditto
Horſe locks, portmanteau, braſs and ſecret, ſteel, common black and double bolt pad ditto
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 inch fine and common plate ſtock locks
Gun locks, worms, and rough & finiſhed mounting
Iron and braſs wire ſorted
Fine wool and cotton card ditto
Caſt braſs clock work, ſlit pinions, forged iron work, japanned faces, bells, &c.
Braſs handles, eſcutcheons, turn buttons, knobs, ſcrew rings, and hooks of various kinds for deſks, drawers, &c.
Venetian & common curtain rings and ſconces
Window ſcrews, bell bolts and cranks, braſs H hinges
Deſk fall, clock caſe, card table, tea-cheſt and proſpect ditto
A variety of plain and figured coffin furniture
Fiſh ſkin, ſand and emery paper for joiners uſe
4 inch to 12 inch H & HL hinges
Rule, joint table, dovetail, writing deſk, cheſt and patent butt ditto
3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30 pence fine drawn nails
2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 pence ſprigs, trunk and clout ditto
Half inch to 2 1 2 inch bright ſcrew augers
Center, ſpool, chair and dowel bitts, ſorted
Beſt Kirby fiſh hooks, aſſorted
Steel ſpring rat, ſnap and wire mouſe traps
Carpenters axes and adzes,
Ditto & ſhoemakers hammers, pincers & nippers
Shoemakers awls & tacks, ſprigging ditto & ſcrew drivers
Steel coffee mills, bricklayers and plaſtering trowels
Round & flat ſpring bolts
Large & ſmall ſcale beams, pocket and other ſteelyards
Scythes and ſickles; Engliſh ripes or rifles for whetting ſcythes with
Drawing & curriers knives and ſteels
Braſs and iron frame and box window pullies and lines
Flat and round head wood ſcrews, from half inch to 3 inches
5 to 12 inch carpenters & coopers bow compaſſes
Spike and nail gimblets
Tap and bung borers
Thick and thin ſheet iron and plate braſs
London & American glue
Spades, ſhovels with and without handles
Buck, ſham buck and bone table knives and forks
Taylors & womens ſhears and ſciſſars
London & American ſteel
Caſt iron bake ovens, tea kettles, pots, ſkillets & ſauce pans
Poliſhed caſt and waggon boxes, horſe traces and back bands, &c.
An aſſortment of SADLERY WARE & carriage furniture, amongſt which are
Straining diaper and worſted and twiſt webs and orris aſſorted
A variety of men and womens ſtirrup irons
Coach and chaiſe curb & ſnaffle bits
Coach, phæton and chaiſe furniture
A large aſſortment of coach, chariot, phæton and chair ſprings and head joints
Cock eyes, tug and breaſt plate buckles and tinned dees
Sadlers ſtraining, pricking and creeſing irons and hammers
4 oz 1 to 6 oz. tacks and prickers awls, &c &c.

DYE-STUFFS, &c.

Ground red wood
Ditto Braſil
Logwood, crude tartar, Jack Card, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

A large quantity of dry red lead and magnus, for the potters uſe
Ground & dry white lead
Ditto ditto Spaniſh brown
Yellow ochre, lytherage, Pruſſian blue, white vitriol, gold leaf, &c
GLASS of any dimenſions from 8 by 6 to 32 by 28, which will be cut to any pattern, either round, oval, ſquare, or arched for clock faces or ſurveyors compaſſes
Alſo glaziers diamonds for cutting glaſs

2aw

N. B. They keep conſtantly by them a quantity of the beſt RED CLOVER and TIMOTHY Graſs Seeds.

FOR SALE BY

Leonard Jacoby,

At his store in Second ſtreet, the fifth door above Race ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with ſuitable Whetſtones,

Alſo, a few elegant finiſhed

Light-Horſemens' SWORDS.

Likewiſe, a general Aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, midling and coarſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs. The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof; therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others or return the money. *May* 21 mw1m

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Rundle & Murgatroyd,

(Water ſtreet, juſt above Market ſtreet)

Have received for Sale, by the Commerce from Ireland, and Ruby from London,

IRISH linens and ſheetings in boxes, from 7d¼ to 22d ſterling per yard
Ruſſia ſheetings, dowlas, ticklenburgs
Allum, black pepper, elegant pier glaſſes
Whiting, chalk, Liverpool ſalt, and
Excellent Lodon bottled porter,

Alſo, an INVOICE—*Conſiſting of,*

Luſtereens, moreens, durants, poplins, camblets, &c.

To be ſold at a very low advance.

WANTED.

A Parcel of very good, well ſeaſoned, Inch and quarter and inch Pine Boards, and inch Cedar Boards. *May* 14 mwſtf

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A QUANTITY OF

Live Oak and Red Cedar,

About 600 lb. of Beaver,

And a Parcel of

Raccoon and Foxes Skins,

FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market ſtreet between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front ſtreet between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Are now LANDING

From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork,

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags
New heavy cargo beef in barrels
Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8
Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed
Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods,

ſuitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo galls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, brazileto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag

Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo 15th. dtf

Francis, & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and whetſtones, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco eptf

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William Compton,

In Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, has for SALE, on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

LONDON pewter, in caſks, well aſſorted
English ſail cloth
An invoice of cutlery, hard ware and watches
A caſe of boys hats, of various colours
A ſmall invoice of beſt London plated buckles
Camblets, durants, ſhalloons, tammies and wildbores
Log lines, roping twine &c. ALSO,
Garden ſeeds of different kinds, rape and canary ſeeds, &c. May 11. mwftf

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Doctor *Gardette*, Dentiſt,

HAS the honor of informing his Friends, and the Public, that he has returned from his tour, and that he practices, as uſual, the different branches of his profeſſion. His place of abode is, as formerly, the firſt door from the corner of Third, in Pear ſtreet, next door to the Young Ladies Academy, where he may be ſpoke with from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

N. B. His Dentrifice, &c. may be had at all times at the above place. May 28. eoptf

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To be Let for a Term of Years,

ABOUT 50 feet of GROUND on the weſt ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Spruce and Walnut ſtreets, on which a large ſtore now ſtands. Apply to Mrs. MORRIS, in Second ſtreet, a few doors below the bridge. June 14 2awtf

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TO BE RENTED,

(And may be entered upon the 1ſt day of October next)

THAT noted and elegant Tavern and Stables, the *Indian Queen*, in Fourth ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. *James Thompſon*. For terms apply to *ROBERT M'GEE*, on the north ſide of Arch, near Sixth ſtreet. June 13.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach-Houſe to be Let. Enquire as above. 2ſmo.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION, a New Work, entitled,

The Univerſaliſt:

OR, THE

Unlimited Benevolence of the DEITY, in the Conſummation of Nature, ſhewn to be a Truth founded in Reaſon, and confirmed by Revelation.

In SIX LETTERS to AMYNTOR,

BY *WILLIAM PITT SMITH.*

It is propoſed, that the Book ſhall be printed on good paper, with a neat type. The price of the volume, which will contain about 270 pages, well bound and lettered, will be SIX SHILLINGS. As ſoon as a ſufficient number are ſubſcribed for, the work will be put to preſs. Subſcriptions will be received by the Author and Mr. Childs, Printer, New-York, and by William Prichard, Printer and Bookſeller, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,—No money required till the delivery of the book.

The ſubject of the above piece, having been much convaſſed of late, both in Europe and America, the curioſity of the public, who are pleaſed with the diſcovery of truth, may be excited to the peruſal of the ſentiments and reaſoning of a fellow citizen upon ſo momentous a point in ſacred theology.

New York, May, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A New PHÆTON,

With Harneſs compleat, cheap for Caſh. Enquire at the Harp and Crown, Third-ſtreet.

For SALE at the STORE of

Stephen and John Girard,

In Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

COFFEE in tierces, barrels and bags
Sugar, cocoa and molaſſes
French brandy, four years old, in half and quarter butts
Port wine, in pipes and half pipes
Zant currants, in half barrels
Brimſtone, in boxes, Verdigreaſe
Holland Gin in caſes eoptf

PETER BARGER

Has for Sale at his Store in Water ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and the Weſt Indies,

COCOA of ſuperior quality
Cinnamon and caſſia
Sugar candy
Anniſeed
Gin in caſes
Lampblack
Crucibles of different ſorts and ſizes, and beſt quality
Turpentine
Beſt claret in boxes and caſks
Rheniſh wine
Queen ware plain & enamelled
Travelling caſes
Chintzes and calicoes
Muſlins
Home made linens
Ruſſia duck
Oſnaburgs
Ticklenburgs
Diapers and tickings
Thread ſtockings
Silks and ſattins
Superfine & ſecond cloths
Coarſe cloths and flannels
A parcel of 2 and 3 buſhel bags
German toys and garnets.

German BOOKS of the beſt authors, by the ſett
Seneca SNAKEROOT. May 25 1awtf

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures, Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7-8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & checquered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Mair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateems
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt

GAUSES,

French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chambery lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf

FOR SALE BY

Benjamin Morgan,

At his STORE on Stamper's Wharf, below the Drawbridge,

PEnnſylvania refined bar iron, of the firſt quality, neatly drawn
Dutch ovens, pots, kettles, ſkillets, cart boxes and window weights of different ſizes
American, German and Engliſh ſteel
Frying pans, Engliſh ſcythes
Loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars, by the hogſhead or barrel
Weſt India and country rum
Molaſſes
Coffee
A quantity of excellent bohea tea, in quarter-cheſts
Flour,——Corn,——Mackarel
56 lb. weights, &c. &c.——All of which he will ſell low, for caſh, or ſhort credit eoptf

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The Cargo of the ſnow Eſpirito Santo, captain Viveiros, from Terceira, juſt arrived:

CONSISTING OF

Choice Fayal Wine,

four years old;

Sweet Oranges & Lemons,

For *SALE* on the moſt reaſonable *Terms* by

Joyce Brothers & J. Palyart.

May 9 4ſp.eotf

FOR SALE BY

Frederick W. Starman,

In Fifth-ſtreet, the firſt door from the corner of Market-ſtreet,

SOAL leather of excellent quality
Poſt paper in quarto
Medium ditto, in folio
Haerlem long lawns
German ſtraw knives
Coffee mills, ſcale beams, &c. &c.
Alſo a quantity of BEEF and PORK. 6t2aw

FOR SALE BY

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

At their *STORES* in Penn-ſtreet,

A large Aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Conſiſting, among others, of the following Articles,

ITALIAN and French ſattins and ſilks, cambricks and lawns
Light and dark chintzes, clouded ginghams, ſagathies and imperials
Coloured threads, tapes and buckrams
Superfine ſcarlet broadcloth, gilt and plain buttons
White and crimſon velvets
Nankeen and pink coloured calimancoes
Black princeſs ſtuff
White and coloured lamb and kid mens and womens gloves
Pins, ſewing ſilk, ſilk laces, ſkeleton wires, plumes, &c.
Green, blue, ſcarlet and white bunting
Drab, dove, white and olive mohair pluſhes
Worſted ſhag
Fine white and flowered moleſkin
Striped huſſar
Sattin laſtings
Drab royal ribs
Green, buff and white long pyle
Yellow Morocco ſkins
Chip and woolen hats
A variety of paint and houſe bruſhes and pewter ware in caſks
An aſſortment of coachmakers furniture
4d, 8d and ſheathing nails
Rod iron
Carpenters tools in cheſts
Hyſon teas in quarter cheſts
China ſoup and ſhallow plates in boxes
Queen ware in crates
Cinnamon
Anniſeed
Currants in barrels
Gunpowder in ditto
Madeira, Teneriffe and Fayal wines
Marble chimney pieces, paving tiles and ſlabs.

A Freſh Importation,

In the ſhips Harmony, Capt. Willet, from London, and the Philadelphia, Capt. Towers, from Amſterdam, by

Mordecai Lewis & Co.

Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge;

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

RUSSIA ſheetings
Ditto ſail-cloth
Ravens duck
Ruſſia diaper & huckaback
German dowlas
Ditto ſtripes
Ticklenburgs & oznabrigs
Platillas
Glazed linens
Striped hollands
Table cloths
Cambrics and lawns
Kentings & handkerchiefs
Gauzes black and white
Plain and white dimities
Iriſh and Ruſſia printed linens
Fine jeans, plain and figured
Stationary
Cutlery aſſorted, in packages
Gold and ſilver watches
Sagathies and duroys
Caſſimers
Calimancoes and durants
Princes ſtuff
Mens thread & cotton hoſe
Womens cotton ditto
A quantity of ſilk ſtockings, very cheap
Ditto Barcelona handkerchiefs
Linen handkerchiefs
Cotton and ſecterſoy romalls
A variety of ſilks
Ribbons in boxes
Ladies fans
Gloves and mitts
A great aſſortment of haberdaſhery
Some ſadlery
Hair-cloth for maltſters
With a great many articles in the dry good way, not enumerated

ALSO

French and Spaniſh brandy
London porter in hampers
Choice Bordeaux claret
Hyſon tea
Dry and ground white lead
Dry red lead, vermillion
Spaniſh brown and other paints
Ground redwood
Salt petre, borax
Whiting, chalk, copperas
Nails, ſteel, ſheet lead
Engliſh and German ſcythes
German cutting knives
Newcaſtle grindſtones
Tin ware in hogſheads
Feathers in bags and beds
Ruſſia matts and oacum
Filberts in bags
And a quantity of GIN in CASTS 2aw2m

To be Sold Cheap,

A HEALTHY, ſtout, Negro WENCH, about 29 years of age: ſhe is an excellent cook; underſtands all kinds of houſe work, and is perfectly honeſt: ſhe is regiſtered according to law. Enquire of the Printers. *May* 28 tf

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State Lottery-Office,

MAY, 31, 1787.

THE Drawing of the Lottery being finiſhed, it is abſolutely neceſſary that immediate Payment be made by thoſe to whom Tickets have been entruſted, that the Managers may be enabled to ſettle their Accounts. 2aw3w

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Notice is hereby Given,

THAT complaint having been made by the inhabitants to the ſtreet commiſſioners, of the daily abuſes committed by carters and draymen, making a practice of ſtanding on the footways with their carts, drays, waggons, and horſes, particularly on the eaſt ſide of the Drawbridge, and along Front ſtreet, northward, as alſo in the interſections of the ſtreets of this city, to the annoyance of the inhabitants, which has become a very great nuiſance: For remedy whereof, the offenders are hereby enjoined and required, to remove ſaid nuiſances from off the foot paſſage.

And whereas it has become notorious, that carters and others who haul wood from the wharves of this city, make a practice of uſing cord wood for ſtandards to their carts and waggons, in open violation of the law in ſuch caſe made and provided; and as it is the duty of the commiſſioners to check ſuch abuſes, they hereby notify ſaid carters, and others employed in carting of wood, that they provide themſelves with hewn ſtandards, branded on the outſide with the initial letters of their chriſtian and ſurnames, as by law directed, on or before the 20th day of June next. On failure thereof, they may expect the law will be put in force againſt every ſuch offender.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, junr. Clerk.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1787 2aw3w

Board of Treaſury of the United States,

MAY 17th, 1787.

The United States in Congreſs having directed the Commiſſioners of this Board to take the moſt effectual meaſures for ſettling the accounts of the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the ſaid Committees, having been arranged, as far as the materials furniſhed by the reſpective parties, will enable them to proceed in that buſineſs; it has become neceſſary to adopt immediate meaſures for cloſing theſe tranſactions. All perſons therefore, who have received public money from the general Treaſury in purſuance of engagements entered into with the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs, and who have not accounted for the ſame, are hereby required to render and adjuſt their reſpective accounts within three months, computed from the preſent date; at the expiration of which time, proceſs will be commenced againſt ſuch as neglect this notice.

Samuel Oſgood
Walter Livingſton } Commiſſioners.
Arthur Lee

17A

FOR SALE,

A Genteel, Three Story

Brick Houſe,

In excellent repair, and in a central part of the city. For particulars apply to 2awtf

Feb. 22 BACHE & SHEE.

Iſaac Franks,

Stock and Exchange Broker,

At his OFFICE on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, oppoſite Lætitia-Court, and next Door to Jacob Baker's,

Buys and Sells on Commiſſion,

BANK STOCK,
Bills of exchange,
All kinds of ſtate and continental certificates,
Houſes and lands,
Merchandize,
Diſcounts notes, bonds and bills
And receives applications for borrowing and lending money,

He Buys and Sells

Certificates for the land-office,
Pennſylvania ſtate ſhilling money of the year 1781,
Continental ſtate dollar money of the year 1780,
Continental money
Loan-office certificates,
New loan office certificates of Pennſylvania,
Depreciation funded and unfunded certificates,
Militia pay certificates,
Facilities or indents,
Pierce's final ſettlements,
Courſe's certificates,
And ever kind of certificates of this ſtate, or of any of the United States.

Any Perſon having Buſineſs to tranſact in the land-office of this ſtate, and purchaſes certificates at his Office, ſhall have their warrants, &c. carried through the different offices without further expence, except the fees required by the ſtate.

MONEY

May be raiſed at any time on continental or ſtate ſecurities, merchandize or produce, on a depoſit or ſale, by applying at his Office. Jan. 6. mtf

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Thomas Vowell

Has removed to *Second ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch ſtreets*, next Door but one to the *Baptiſt* Meeting-houſe, *Where he has for Sale—A General* ASSORTMENT *of*

DRY GOODS.

At ſaid Place he continues to Buy, Sell or Exchange all Kinds of

Public Securities.

He tranſacts Buſineſs at the Land-Office, furniſhes Certificates and procures Patents without any extra Charge.

⁂ His Stock of ready made Clothes ſelling off very cheap, at the Corner of Market and Water ſtreets.

†,† Wanted, a Quantity of GINSENG—Apply as above. mwſtf.

James Glentworth,

At his *Office* the Corner of Third and Market ſtreets,

Procures Money on Loan,

To any amount, on depoſits or ſatisfactory ſecurity.

LIKEWISE,

Buys and Sells on Commiſſion,

Bank Stock, Nicholſon's Loan-Office funded and unfunded Depreciation, Stelle's, Story's, and Pierce's Certificates, and every other kind of Paper iſſued by Pennſylvania or the United States. March 26 2aw

FOR SALE,

A valuable Plantation 19 miles from the city, in high cultivation, ſuitable for a country ſeat, or a perſon wiſhing to attend the market—Likewiſe, a *LOT* in Market ſtreet, a good ſtand for buſineſs

---

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] TUESDAY, June 19, 1787. [No. 2611.]

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the *Southwark Auction-Store,* Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.
JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

Sales at Auction.

To be Sold at the City Auction-Store,

THIS DAY,

The 19th inſtant, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, A Large and General ASSORTMENT of Freſh GOODS, juſt opened:

Among wich are—A Quantity of

FINE India chintz, ſilks, muſlins, printed cottons, jeans, chintz furniture, handkerchiefs, nankeens, &c. &c. June 19

TO-MORROW MORNING,

The 20th inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, will be ſold, *At the City Auction-Store,* Some of the moſt Elegant Engravings and Looking-Glaſſes, in gilt frames, that ever were imported into this country for ſale—Alſo, *Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture;* GROCERIES, as uſual, and a few Boxes of Gentlemens' TOOLS. *June 19.*

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on Wedneſday the 20th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling houſe of Adam Reigart, in the Borough of Lancaſter, one two-ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with two lots of ground thereto belonging, ſituate in ſaid Borough, bounded on the eaſt by Orange-ſtreet, on the north by Cheſnut-ſtreet, on the weſt by Water-ſtreet, and on the ſouth by a lot of Jacob Stall; alſo one moiety of a tract of land, containing ſixty acres, ſituate in Tanheim Townſhip; and one lot or piece of ground, ſituate in ſaid Borough, containing five acres, adjoining lands of John Hubley, Eſquire, Daniel Bart, and others, late the property of William Parr, Eſquire, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by JOHN MILLAR, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, May 15. 5t

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, *May* 30, 1787.

THE Creditors of *Metzger* and *Getting,* are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the 15th inſtant, to one of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN MELBECK, } Aſſignees.
FREDERICK HEISZ, }

Philadelphia, June 7. eptf

Lost Yeſterday Morning,

Between my Compting-Houſe and the Bank, the following Check:

Caſhier of the Bank, *Philadelphia,* June 15, 1787. Pay to Mr. Jacob L. Swyler, or Bearer, Three Hundred and Ninety, and ſeventy-three ninetieths Dollars, 390 73 90 Dollars. GEO. MEADE.

N° 1048.

Payment has been ſtopt at the Bank: whoever has found it will oblige the ſubſcriber by returning it.

Philadelphia, June 16. 3ſp GEO. MEADE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST this day about 12 o'clock, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, a Bank Poſt Note for one hundred dollars, drawn in favor of John Wilſon, dated the 13th June, 1787, No. , and payable in 10 days after date. Whoever will bring it to the owner, at Mrs. Shippen's, in Front ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, ſhall receive the above reward. Any perſon to whom it may be offered, is requeſted to ſtop it and give notice at the above mentioned place. As notice is already given, and payment ſtopped at the Bank, it will be uſeleſs to any other perſon but the owner. June 15 3ſp

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Bedford County Taxes for 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the Returns and Aſſeſſment of the Lands of Non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of Sept. laſt, is now publiſhed in the Supplements No. 7 and 8 to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June 6th: All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes, for the preſent year, on their lands in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 6th day of Auguſt next; when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State-Treaſurer.

June 6. 2m1aw

THE Subſcriber has lately executed, and now offers for ſale, Metzotinto PRINTS of His Excellency Benjamin Franklin and the Marquis de la Fayette, being the beginning of a ſeries of Prints to be taken from his collection of portraits of illuſtrious perſonages.—Theſe prints are neatly framed in double oval frames: the inner frame (which is under the glaſs) is gilt. Price 15s each.

Mr. PEALE wiſhes to have a few gentlemen of each ſtate ſubſcribers for this work, the abovementioned prints being ſpecimens of the ſize and form intended. A ſmall number of ſubſcribers will be ſufficient to ſecure to themſelves the moſt valuable impreſſions. Every exertion will be uſed to make the likeneſs faithful, and the work excellent, and every attention paid to thoſe who are willing to encourage this undertaking, by C. W. PEALE.

Philadelphia, May 28.

For SALE,

The Brig MADEIRA PACKET, Now laying at Sims's Wharf, near Market-ſtreet, burthen one hundred and five tons, three years old, a ſtrong good veſſel, well found, and may be fitted for ſea at a ſmall expence, Apply to DUNCAN INGRAHAM, Jun.

⁂ Brig *Madeira Packet*—If not diſpoſed of before Wedneſday the 20th inſtant, ſhe will then be ſold by Public Auction, at the Coffee-Houſe, at one o'clock.

June 16. 3ſp

FOR

Sale or Charter,

The Brigantine FREE-MASON, ABOUT 120 tons burthen; now laying at Walnut ſtreet wharf: ſhe is an entire new veſſel, compleatly found in every neceſſary, and ready for ſea immediately. For terms apply to *JOHN GARDEN,* in Front, near Arch ſtreets. June 12. eptf

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For CHARTER,

To any Port in *Spain* or *Portugal,* The Venetian Brig El Buon Genio, *Captain Joſeph Biſſon;*

SHE is an excellent new veſſel, and a faſt ſailer; will carry two thouſand barrels, and has a *perfectly ſecure Mediterranean paſſport* For terms enquire of ANDREW CLOW & CO.

Who have for Sale, imported in the abovementioned veſſel, fine freſh *Muſcadine Raiſins,* unſhelled Almonds, Olives in jars, Capers and Lemon Juice.

June 14. eptf.

For Freight or Charter,

The Brig

EAGLE,

ANDREW CHISOLEM, Maſter, Burthen about 130 tons. For terms apply to

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for Sale,

DRY HIDES.

Philadelphia, 14th June, 1787. eptf

For Port-Royal, *Virginia,*

The Ship MERCURY, *Phillip Howland,* Maſter;

WILL ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to

June 8. eptf. *Duncan Ingraham, junior.*

For St. Croix,

The Brig MERCURY, John Gardiner, Maſter; Lying at Willing, Morris and Swanwicks wharf;

WILL ſail in ſix or ſeven days from this date.—For freight or paſſage apply to the captain on board, or NIXON & FOSTER. 3ſp

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FOR

Sale or Charter,

The Sloop WINTHROP, Mathew Hillman, Maſter;

A Staunch, good veſſel; a prime ſailer, and will carry about 750 barrels. For terms apply to HEWES & ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, June 12 eptf.

Charles C. Polk,

(At the Corner of Almond and Front ſtreets)
Intends Carrying on,
Houſe, Ship and Sign Painting,
and GLAIZING—On very moderate terms.

Juſt imported from China, and to be ſold by

JOHN TELLES & Co.

The following India goods;

SATTINS }
Silk ſerges } of various colours
Luteſtrings
Peelons
Blue and red nankeens
Spotted ſilks for gentlemens' wear
India fans of different qualities
Pepper Alſo,
Fayal wines of different qualities.

Likewiſe for ſale, a valaable

PLANTATION,

Situated in Eaſt Fellowfield, Cheſter county, containing 220 acres, which he will diſpoſe on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit, or he would exchange it for a good houſe in town.

Nixon and Foſter,

Have juſt imported in the brig Mercury, from St. Croix and now landing at Willing, Morris & Swanwick's wharf—A CAOGO of

Prime Sugars,

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

June 16, 1787. 3ſp

TO BE SOLD BY

James Lockwood & Co.

Between Arch and Race, in Water ſtreet,

TEN penny and 20d nails
Candles
Pork, Beef
Hog's lard
Cotton wool, Flax
Cotton and wool cards
Lynn ſhoes
Boſton iron tea kettles
Cyder in barrels
Braſs kettles
And a number of articles of Dry Goods.

June 1. 3ſp2awtf

A QUANTITY OF
Live Oak and Red Cedar,
About 600 lb. of Beaver,
And a Parcel of
Raccoon and Foxes Skins,
FOR SALE BY
John & Abraham Singer,
At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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A QUANTITY OF
SILK STOCKINGS
FOR SALE BY
Mordecai Sewis & Co.

June 5. 3aw1m

For SALE,

A Small QUANTITY of the Beſt

Albany PEAS,

In Caſks of Seven Buſhels each, ready for ſhipping. Apply to WYNKOOP & SIEMEN.

June 14. eop3t

FOR SALE AT
Jeremiah Warder, Parker, & Co's
STORE,

In Third ſtreet, oppoſite Church alley——A freſh Aſſortment of

Muſlins, Teas, Pepper and
TURKY COFFEE;
A Great Variety of DRY GOODS & HARDWARE;
Copper in Sheets and Bottoms;

China, Glaſs, and Queen Ware; Madeira, Liſbon, Port, Calcavella and Weſtern Iſland Wines; Pickles, Matts, Corks, Salt, Coal, Gunpowder, Burr and Cologn Mill-Stones, Chalk, Whiting, Painters' Colours, &c. &c. May 28. 3tawtf.

FOR SALE BY
Willing, Morris & Swanwick,
A choice CARGO of
Jamaica Spirits,
Juſt landed out of the ſhip Mary, from Lucea. eptf

A FEW BOXES
Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,
AND
Fayal and Pico Wines,
Juſt arrived, and for Sale by
ROSS & VAUGHAN.

In addition to Mr. Peale's Exhibition of Pictures, is a collection of

Italian Paintings,

Which are ſent into this country for ſale; a catalogue of the ſeveral paintings, and the prices put on them, may be ſeen at the rooms.

One ſhilling for attendance as uſual to ſee the paintings *and Muſeum,* or one dollar for a ticket, which admits the perſon as often as he chuſes to viſit the rooms for one year.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and for SALE,

A Metzzotinto Print

of the Rev'd Mr JOSEPH PILMORE,
Corner of Lombard and Third ſtreets.

For the laſt Time.

THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Levey Marks,* late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, as it is not his wiſh to put them to any diſagreeable expence; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to produce their accounts to BENJAMIN NONES, Attorney for ſaid eſtate.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1787.

THE Partnerſhip of *Condell Innes & Co.* of Madeira, in which Mr. *William Steinſon* was a Partner, having expired the 31ſt December laſt, the Buſineſs is continued there under the ſame Firm by the other Partners.

CONDELL INNES & CO.

Madeira, April 19, 1787.

Three Thouſand Pieces of
PAPER HANGINGS,
Now OPENED for SALE, at
W. POYNTELL's
Stationary and Jewellery Store,
In Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, the Corner of Black-Horſe-Alley.

In variety, fancy of patterns, richneſs, and durability of colours, this aſſortment of Paper is far ſuperior to any ever offered for ſale in theſe States, and the prices fixed on them ſo very low, that a compariſon with *any* other, cannot fail to make them the object of choice.

May 9.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price a Quarter Dollar)
THE

Columbian Magazine,

OR

Monthly Miſcellany,

For MAY, 1787:

EMBELLISHED WITH,

1. A Plan of a new invented Candle-Caſe—II. A Plan of ſome ancient Works on the Muſkingum.

CONTAINING,

1. TREATISE on religion (continued)—2. Comparative view of the animals of America, with thoſe of Europe, by Mr. Jefferſon—3. Dr. Beatie's diſſertation on dreaming (concluded)—4. Deſcription of a candle caſe invented by F. H. eſq—5. Deſcription of an improved method of tonguing a harpſichord or ſpinnet, by F. H. eſq.—6. New method of expelling damps from wells, by Ebenezer Robinſon—7. Deſcription and plan of ſome remains of ancient works on the Muſkingum, by Capt, J. Hart—8. An enquiry into the methods of preventing the painful and fatal effects of cold—9. Experiments in agriculture—10. Extract from Doctor Franklin's maritime obſervations—11. Uſeful articles ſelected from Mr. Cutler's account of the vegetable productions of America—12. Anecdotes—13. The danger of ſporting with credulity, a tale—14. Anecdote.

The Columbian Parnassiad.

15. Extract from the viſion of Columbus, a poem, by Joel Barlow, eſq. juſt publiſhed—16. The choice of a huſband, by a lady—17. Supplication before marriage, by the ſame—18. The hypocrite's hope—19. Courtſhip inverted—20. On Miſs K—— H—— recovering from ſickneſs—21. An evening at ſea—22 Verſes on the concluſion of a voyage—23. Mathematical queſtion—24. Intelligence.

To which is prefixed, a Meteorological Table *for the Month of* April, 1787.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints the Public, that he has commenced the Buſineſs of a

Notary Public, Conveyancer & Broker,

And has alſo opened an *Office* for the purchaſe and ſale of *Real Eſtates.* He flatters himſelf, that the utility of uniting thoſe ſeveral branches is obvious, and will render his endeavours uſeful.

As the buſineſs of a *Broker* has in a great meaſure been hitherto confined to that particular part of its duties which more immediately relates to the purchaſing and ſelling of *Stock,* the ſubſcriber has ſeen the inconveniencies which both citizens and ſtrangers experience from the want of a *Broker* in the particular line of *Commerce:* to remedy this as much as in him lies, it is a conſiderable part of his preſent plan to pay particular attention to the duties of a *Mercantile Broker,* in which line he flatters himſelf he ſhall prove a uſeful inſtrument to the merchants of this city, as well as to ſuch foreigners and ſtrangers as may have occaſion for his ſervices. He has therefore prepared himſelf for the receiving, buying and ſelling every kind of *Merchandize* on commiſſion, for procuring freight for veſſels, and hiring veſſels on charter. He will alſo purchaſe and ſell, on commiſſion, bills of exchange, bank ſtock, and all kinds of public ſecurities; in which ſeveral tranſactions his employers may implicitly rely on his beſt endeavours for their intereſts, on the moſt inviolable ſecrecy, and every poſſible diſpatch.

Third-ſtreet, below } EDWARD FOX.
Market-ſtreet, June 2 } tutſ1mttf

Edward Fox,

NOTARY-PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER & BROKER,
Weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the firſt Houſe below Market-ſtreet.
BUYS and SELLS on Commiſſion, every Kind of
Merchandize, Bills of Exchange,
Public Securities, Bank Stock,
And all the different Species of Paper Money of this or of any of the United States.
He procures Freight for Veſſels,
And hires Veſſels on Charter:
Lets out and procures MONEY on Loan:
Diſcounts Bills and Notes:
Purchaſes and Sells REAL ESTATES:
Draws all Kinds of Deeds, Proteſts, Charter Parties, and other Inſtruments of Writing.

By a punctual attendance on the ſeveral duties which he undertakes, and a ſcrupulous regard to the intereſts of his employers, he expects to merit the confidence of thoſe gentlemen who may from time to time have occaſion for his ſervices, in any or all of the above branches.

☞ Excellent Stores are provided for the reception of either Wet or Dry Goods.

Juſt PRINTED and PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD by
Robert Aitken, at *Pope's Head,*
In Market-ſtreet,
An ESSAY on the *Domeſtic Debts*
OF THE
United States of AMERICA.

Giving an account of the various kinds of Public Securities, and generally in what manner the debts aroſe: with the proviſion made and propoſed for payment of the intereſt and principal thereof by fœderal meaſures, and of thoſe adopted by individual ſtates.

To which is ſubjoined,

A Statement of the Foreign Debt,

As ſet forth by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in their addreſs and recommendations of the 18th April, 1783. *Price* 2/6. *March* 7 eoptf

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The Exchange-Office,

BY

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In Second ſtreet, about midway between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia:

WHERE

Money is given for all kinds of Paper or PUBLIC SECURITIES;
And any of the latter furniſhed for Cash or approved Notes.
ALSO,
Certificates and State Money for the
LAND-OFFICE,
And receives *APPLICATIONS* for the
Purchaſe and Sale of Houſes, Lots, and LANDS.
FOR SALE,
A few valuable *TRACTS* of
Pennſylvania Donation Lands.

March 13 eoptf

TO BE SOLD, A

HOUSE and Lot in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, in a good ſtand for buſineſs.

Alſo, a ſmall FARM near Frankfort, containing about 40 acres of land, ten of which are meadow: there are on ſaid farm, a neat ſtone houſe, a frame barn, a ſtone milk-houſe, a garden encloſed by a cedar fence, and a young orchard containing a variety of the beſt grafted fruit trees. This farm yielded laſt year a rent of 70l.

The terms of payment for the above Houſe and Lot, and Farm, will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. Enquire of *MATTHEW M'CONNELL,* in Second ſtreet. May 31

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the old York road, about ſeven miles from the city, containing 90 acres. There is on ſaid premiſes a good two-ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, a ſtone kitchen, with a pump near the door, a ſtone milk-houſe, in which is a never failing ſpring of excellent water, a large ſtone barn, a frame barn and other out-houſes, a thriving apple orchard, with other fruit trees; about 17 acres of meadow, the greater part well watered; the plough land is well improved, and natural for paſture or grain, a proportion of woodland; the whole under good fence. Alſo, a tenement and lot of ground adjoining to the above, containing 24 acres. There is on ſaid lot a log houſe and barn, nearly one half wood land. This is beautifully ſituated, and might ſuit to be divided into ſmall lots, it having a good front on the public road, and a large proportion of wood to each lot—The whole to be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. June 5. JOHN NICE.

Of the DUTY *of* PARENTS *in the* EDUCATION *of* CHILDREN.

(*Concluded.*)

I WOULD have parents not to be alarmed, when, upon examination, young creatures do not anſwer in every thing ſo readily as they expected. This may be owing to modeſty, heedleſſneſs, or other cauſes. Beſides, ſuch an application as is required to keep every thing in memory, only loſes time, and deſtroys attention. They tire of what is too often repeated, which, with the fond deſire they always have to advance, renders them quite againſt dwelling long in one place, or fully digeſting the more familiar and eaſy parts before they proceed to ſuch as are more difficult.

I have with the greateſt indignation ſeen the diligence of a moſt accurate maſter called in queſtion, becauſe a poor young boy was unable to anſwer every thing propoſed; when perhaps the fault was rather want of accuracy in the examiner, than any lameneſs in the boy.

In a word, when people judge from trifling circumſtances, and will not be at the pains to examine the real progreſs of children, it is in vain to depend upon their approbation. A diligent maſter may promiſe to make a ſcholar of a boy if he has capacity, but it is impoſſible for him to promiſe for his outward behaviour. When children are by themſelves, they forget the advices of the beſt maſter, and will, often at the hazard of puniſhment, be guilty of ſome faults; as at home they will ſometimes plague the ſervants, in ſpite of all the parents can ſay. But the ſervants, for ſuch abuſes, might as well blame the father or mother for what happens within doors, as parents can reflect upon teachers for what happens abroad when they are at play. We ſhould even make great allowances to children, and conſider that it is almoſt as natural for them to indulge their paſſions, as it is prudent in people of experience to keep them under ſubjection. When they come to be men, and ſee more of the world, it is poſſible they may become as wiſe as we would have them. Nay, it is a general obſervation, that the wildeſt boys make the beſt men, and that frequently the moſt valuable members of ſociety are ſuch as were deſpaired of in the beginning.

Parents ſhould be particularly careful of their children's behaviour at home, or the inſtructions of the beſt maſter will ſoon be forgot. What precepts they acquire at ſchool, ſhould there be confirmed, and by continual practice turned to a ſettled habit. And here I do not ſo much underſtand what regards language, as manners and integrity, which are of the greateſt importance, and much more in danger by flattery, indulgence, and the bad example of ſervants. We ſhould, for this reaſon, leave them very little by themſelves; and parents, by a particular inſpection of their play, may do children a great deal of ſervice. Boys will never run into exceſs, when they know they muſt render an account; as I believe the greateſt diſorders are owing to a falſe perſuaſion, that at home they may live at pleaſure.

But children ſhould be eſpecially diſcharged from the kitchen. There they learn a great many bad habits, and forget all the good advices of ſuch as ſtudy their real advantage. They are not, in their tender age, capable of judging by the true value of things, but are ready to take up with the preſent, whatever it be. Above all they are charmed with the reſpect ſhewn them, and love much better to be flattered in the kitchen, than to ſit in the parlour, under the ſevere eye of a father or mother. There they hear, or ought at leaſt to hear, nothing but truth and good ſenſe; and are obliged to be civil, and obey ſuch as have more experience, and a larger ſhare of underſtanding. But they command in the kitchen, ſpeak what they incline, and are entertained with a hundred idle ſtories. The bad effect of this upon the temper, is plain from the better behaviour of the girls in a gentleman's family. The young ladies, from their different company and converſation, are all complaiſance. They ſay little, are obliging, and would not tell a lie for the world. Beſides, what they ſpeak, is delivered in much better language, and in a genteeler way. So that before young maſter can talk to be underſtood, his ſiſters are heard with pleaſure in company, and arrive in a ſhort time at a tolerable perfection in language.

With all due ſubmiſſion, I would now recommend another thing to parents, which, though it does not immediately belong to the education of youth, is of the greateſt conſequence. It is with regard to their employments for life, which I think boys ſhould not, in the ordinary way, be allowed to chuſe for themſelves. Such a choice requires more penetration, and larger views of the world, than they can poſſibly acquire. Children ſeldom think beyond external appearances, or whatever is moſt in faſhion. Hence the deſire to become a ſoldier; that is, to wear fine cloaths, ſpeak what we pleaſe, and wear away life in a thoughtleſs gaiety. We never think of ſevere diſcipline, dangerous campaigns, with the neceſſary ſkill of incamping, beſieging, attacking, fortifying, and whatever elſe Cyrus with great labour acquired in his Perſian education. I doubt not but the ſight of a ſhip in a calm harbour, hath carried many a favourite, from the embraces of a fond mother, into the rougher arms of the ocean. A great many with equal blindneſs copy their father's choice, and claim the ſame pretenſions to his employment as to his eſtate and fortune. Theſe are ſome of the fooliſh motives of children, and encouraging them too raſhly, is perhaps the reaſon why trade, manufactures, and all the ſinews of the ſtate, do now ſo faſt decay. Were parents at due pains, I am convinced, advice, and a right repreſentation of things, would ſoon bring boys from their own idle, airy proſpects, to what would in the end prove more for their intereſt and advantage.

But, to conclude this part of the ſcheme, I hope theſe reflections diſcover, that teaching, or the art of forming uſeful members of ſociety, is not to be attained all of a ſudden; and that ſomething elſe is requiſite, and may be expected from proper inſtruction, than the mere knowledge of the learned languages. Theſe, no doubt, are of value, and ought to be carefully ſtudied, both for pleaſure and advantage. But we are much deceived, to imagine, that no more is neceſſary in the education of youth. Let us but look abroad, and obſerve the little uſe of Greek and Latin to one half of the world. The merchant, after five or ſix years ſtudy, hath he either time or inclination to enjoy the reward of his labour in a narrow review of the claſſicks? Would he not rather wiſh ſo many leiſure hours had been employed in a greater practice of writing and arithmetic, the knowledge of hiſtory, antiquity, geography, the ſeveral branches of trade, and other things which are often the ſubject of converſation? With much greater reaſon may we extend this obſervation to people of other profeſſions, who have both leſs time and leſs occaſion for Latin, but are capable of great improvement by an acquaintance with hiſtory, and the ſeveral branches of learning. I do not know but one ſchool for teaching children ſuch things in our mother tongue, without taking any notice of the learned languages, would be fully as uſeful in any city or village, as the ordinary ſchools for Greek and Latin.

* * *

BOSTON, June 7.

CONSIDERATIONS *addreſſed to the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE, *and to the honorable the* LEGISLATURE, *of the Commonwealth of* MASSACHUSETTS.

Gentlemen,

YOU take the helm of government, in a time of great public tumult and danger. The common ſafety depends upon the ſyſtem of adminiſtration which you ſhall purſue. You are veſted with the ſword of the ſtate, for the public good, for the vindication of our laws, and civil inſtitutions, and for the defence of the conſtitution. Neceſſity requires that by wiſdom and fortitude, you make the government reſpected by your fellow citizens, and by neighbouring ſtates. The clear diſcovery of an early attachment to juſtice, fidelity and obedience, and an utter deteſtation of every attempt to overthrow the foundations of public and private ſecurity, will render your authority reſpected, and procure you the affections and the aſſiſtance of every citizen, upon whom you can ever depend.

Thoſe engaged in the public tumults have the inſolence to expect from you, meaſures favourable to their ſedition and treaſon, an univerſal indemnity for paſt miſdemeanours, and a licence to future outrages, whenever they ſhall find them convenient. Hitherto they have attacked the authority of the ſtate, with an unparalleled degree of impunity. From the former neligence of government, they have been taught, that the worſt of crimes are eaſily covered from puniſhment. Having been curbed of late, and in a good meaſure ſubdued, by the firm and gentle arm of government, they turn their expectations to to you gentlemen, for that exemption from condign puniſhment, to which they have for years been accuſtomed, and under the ſhadow of your wings, they have the effrontery to expect to be ſcreened from that puniſhment, to which the laws of their country, and the urgent neceſſities of the times, have at length devoted them. Gracious heaven! that traitors with all their treaſonable practices yet abiding upon them, ſhould preſume to look to the civil authority, which is ordained principally for the puniſhment of ſuch offences, for countenance and protection. And that they may obtain your countenance and connivance, they have the modeſty to declare without reſerve, that you dare not correct their violence, nor chaſtiſe their ſedition and rebellion. If this be our condition, how bleſſed is our ſtate, how reſpectable our laws, how ſafe are our perſons, our liberties and our lives. Are men who have levied war againſt the ſtate to be ſoothed and flattered with impunity and public favour, to induce them to lay down their arms, and become obedient to the laws which ought to bind every citizen of the republic? I had rather haunt the wilds of ſavages, than to dwell under ſuch a degrading uſurpation and tyranny. Shall we fight and bleed for a legal eſtabliſhment of our liberties, and then have our national compact and every branch of government trampled under foot? Forbid it ye friends of freedom and humanity.

Gentlemen, let me ſeriouſly call your attention to another object. The virtuous ſubjects of the community look to you for protection, to guard their property, their liberties and their laws, from outrage and violence. Under the banner of authority, they have bravely contended for a good and energetic government, for a regular adminiſtration of law, and an equal diſtribution of juſtice; they have contended for our excellent conſtitution, the model of wiſe government and palladium of our liberty; they have hitherto been directed and ſucceeded by Almighty God. Nothing remains, but for you, gentlemen, to lead on the virtuous citizens in the paths of that loyalty and fidelity, which you and they owe to the Republic. If, gentlemen, according to our confident expectations, you are firm to protect faithful ſubjects, and to repreſs and puniſh the lawleſs and diſobedient, you will anſwer the ſacred obligations of your oaths and perform the duties of your momentuous truſt, and government by law and liberty, in its full extent, will for many years be ſecured to this commonwealth. Put it to your conſciences, gentlemen, whether you are not bound to finiſh our preſent troubles by firm and deciſive operations, thus encouraging good men in the moment of diſtreſs to ſtep forth for the protection of the ſtate, from outrages and conſpiracies, and to cover the commonwealth from meditating ruin.

The authors and promoters of the late tumults, have ſome of them been taken, been indicted, tried and convicted, by their country of treaſon, the fouleſt offence which can be committed againſt the majeſty of the people—Some of them under ſentence of death, by the laws of the land, have been pardoned by an act of mercy; the ſmaller number are yet left under a righteous condemnation. Now is the criſis in which you are to determine whether the lives of your citizens, their laws and liberties are to be inſolently attacked and ſacrificed by traitors; or whether the perſons ſo hardy as to undertake the vile and unnatural enterprize, ſhall fall beneath the power and juſtice of their country. Should pardon be indiſcriminately granted to thoſe offenders, what contempt will you bring upon all judicial proceedings? How will the neceſſary terrors and the awful dignity of our tribunals of juſtice be effectually deſtroyed? How will the judicial department in our government be in effect annihilated? Think of this, gentlemen, I intreat of you. Where will you in future look for friends to protect a commonwealth, ſinking under invaſion or treaſon? Indeed it will not be worth our ſaving, if we cannot be protected in it. How will ſuch a ſyſtem of remiſſneſs in government encourage men of diſhoneſty and ambition to ſport with the priviliges and lives of their fellow ſubjects? How will you ſanctify the fouleſt offence which can be committed againſt the commonwealth, and loudly proclaim a licence to ſedition, treaſon and rebellion? How will you endanger your own authority, and the future adminiſtration of government, and make that ſentence of heaven againſt a prince of Iſrael, applicable to the authority of this ſtate? *And he ſaid unto him, thus ſaith the Lord, becauſe thou haſt let go out of thy hand a man whom I appointed to utter deſtruction, therefore thy life ſhall go for his life, and thy people for his people.* Indemnity to traitors has been the nurſery of rebellion in this ſtate. The ſtate is now on the brink of deſtruction, and will never be ſaved but by examples of ſtern juſtice. Remember Brutus, when he pronounced ſentence upon his traitorous ſons. Remember David, while he cheriſhed the ſeditious Abſalom. Conſider the inſolence with which the late pardons are received and treated by the criminals and their partizans. Conſider the promoters of the late petitions for their pardon, how many of them are radically oppoſed to our free government, and wiſh to ſee it diſturbed. Conſider the fallacious and indirect meaſures taken to procure the names of good men to theſe petitions. A little enquiry will ſatisfy you, gentlemen, in thoſe reſpects. Enquire how great a proportion of thoſe petitions are heartily aſhamed of their folly, and ſick of their indiſcretion in being taken by ſurprize. You, gentlemen, will upon a ſcrutiny find the inveterate enemies of our government, doing every thing in their power to render it weak and contemptible, to embarraſs adminiſtration, to fill them with indeciſion and perplexity; to continue anarchy, and ripen matters for an arbitary deſpotic government. Enquiry will convince every impartial mind, that this is the object of all who wiſh to render our government fickle and remiſs in its operations. When it is too late, the people will ſee their folly, and repent without the poſſibility of a redemption.

The recall of thoſe rebels who have fled their country, is another matter in agitation among the heedleſs and thoſe who are enemies to our conſtitution. Gentlemen, it is not enough to recall traitors when they have laid down their arms, and begged for mercy? Or muſt we ſhew our valour and our patriotiſm, by recalling them while they are in arms and hovering in force upon the borders of our ſtate; and breaking the houſes and carrying captive our virtuous and principal citizens. Forbid it ſhame and juſtice, that an advocate ſhould ever appear for a man of them, unleſs it be for the ignorant and uninfluenced characters among them. I believe we need not the ſpirit of prophecy, to foretell that a general amneſty for the paſt rebellion will in a very few years, deluge this country in blood; it will ripen events for ſome Julias Cæſar,—— ſome popular tyrant to aſſume the government, and bind our princes in chains, and our nobles in fetters of iron, and reduce the common people to ſuch pitiable poverty and meanneſs, that they will neither have the ability, nor the ſpirit to ſhake off the yoke. Anarchy has invaded us, and deſpotiſm is at our doors: The blood of our citizens has been ſhed, and cannot be expiated but by examples of capital puniſhment. The God of heaven demands that blood ſhould be expiated by blood, and the land cannot be cleanſed, but by due ſacrifices to human and divine juſtice. For juſtice ſake, for your country's ſake, for heaven's ſake, as you regard reputation and dignity, as you regard the oath of God, which is upon you, and by which you have ſworn to defend us againſt all traiterous conſpiracies: let traitors know, that the majeſty of the people is not to be attacked with impunity. Be this your motto.

Fiet Juſtitia, ruat Coelum

ELIJAH THE TISHBITE.

* * *

AN ADDRESS to the GENERAL COURT of MASSACHUSETTS.

Honored Sirs,

PERMIT an individual, anxiouſly ſolicitous for the public welfare to addreſs you, upon ſome important points, which he thinks highly worthy of your moſt ſerious attention, and mature deliberation. The bill of rights, in our excellent conſtitution, declares, that "Each individual of the ſociety, has a right to be protected by it, in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property." To whom ſhall individuals look for that protection, but to thoſe whom they have appointed the guardians of their rights? And when theſe are invaded by lawleſs men; to whom but thoſe ſhall they look for redreſs? Have not the rights of many been invaded of late, by lawleſs men, and yet the evils are not remedied? And has not the lenity which has been ſhewn of late to attrocious offenders, inſtead of conciliating them to government, emboldened them in their daring attempts againſt it? Have not the lives of many of the worthy citizens of this Commonwealth, been threatened of late, and ſome of them been forcibly torn from their habitations, and carried away captive, by a lawleſs banditti, who are harboured and protected by a neighbouring ſtate? Will you ſuffer the lives and liberties of your fellow citizens to be thus wantonly ſported with, and our ſacred rights to be trampled upon? Forbid it humanity! 'Tis time, 'tis high time, to rouſe and act with firmneſs, vigour, and deciſion, in ſupport of thoſe rights, for which many of our virtuous citizens have bled, eſteeming them dearer than life. Will you ſuffer virtuous citizens to be detained by thoſe ſons of Belial, as hoſtages for your behaviour? Will you bear the inſult on government and authority, that if Parmenter, M'Cullock, &c. who are under righteous ſentence of death, ſhall be executed, the lives of thoſe citizens ſhall be taken in retaliation? Are the threats of thoſe daring rebels to be regarded with fear and dread, or with indignation and contempt? Shall the laws loſe their force, the rulers their power to protect or puniſh, the virtuous their ſafety, and the lawleſs their dread? Shall the ſacred bands of ſociety be broken, for fear that thoſe, whoſe cauſe has ever, from the beginning, been ſupported by falſhood, ſhould for once ſpeak truth? Oh! Sirs, conſider is there no way to bring thoſe banditti to feel the effects of law and juſtice? Is government thus weak and contemptible? Or if it be not, would you make it ſo by timidity, ill-judged and falſely named lenity and mercy, which is injuſtice and cruelty to the public: Or by languor and indeciſion? Do you heſitate whether Vermont will deliver up the atrocious villains? Whatever their former conduct may give you reaſon to ſuſpect; yet, make the demand, and make it in earneſt. If they are fled to Canada, be aſſured, that on a juſt repreſentation, Lord Dorcheſter will deliver them up. No civilized nation will protect robbers, pirates, and man-ſtealers. If Vermont ſhould rather chuſe an alliance with Algiers, than with us, let them take their choice.

Perhaps never an aſſembly in this Commonwealth had it in their power to do more good or evil to the community, than you have: The hopes and fears, both of good and bad men, concerning your conduct in the preſent ſeſſion, are exceeding great: The eyes of all are upon you; your conduct will be narrowly watched, and critically ſcrutinized. If you act with wiſdom and firmneſs, peace and harmony will be reſtored to this (lately diſtracted) Commonwealth; and government will, by that means, acquire greater reſpect and energy at home and abroad, than at any time ſince the revolution: If not, it will be weak and contemptible. I revere, and in moſt inſtances, applaud the wiſdom and firmneſs of the late Legiſlative and Executive: If in any thing they have erred, it was in lenity: Certain it is, that their lenity, has been miſconſtrued and abuſed: Wicked and lawleſs men have thence taken encouragement to perſiſt in their wickedneſs, and inſult authority, with hopes of impunity. The important queſtion remains to be decided, whether they ſhall not only be cheked, but effectually reſtrained; or emboldened and encouraged. In a word, it reſts with you, gentlemen, whether the conſtitution, laws and authority of this Commonwealth, ſhall be proſtrated, trampled upon and annihilated; or be preſerved and revered: Whether public faith, ſecurity and protection ſhall be preſerved; or together with all the bonds of ſociety, be deſtroyed. If the demon of folly, diſcord or paper money, gets into your hearts, wo be to the community. But if the ſpirit of wiſdom and integrity inſpires you, then as it is your duty, ſo will it be your great care, that the Commonwealth receive no damage: And by the bleſſing of Heaven, (which I ſincerely wiſh you) it will be happily effectuated.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Wants a Place as Houſe-keeper, a Woman who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. May 31.

AMERICA.

BOSTON, June 9.

[Local views, and miſtaken principles, it is generally agreed, have been the foundations on which great part of the inſtructions to Members of the preſent Legiſlature were raiſed—that they are not all in this predicament, the following, of the reſpectable town of Concord, which we are happy in preſenting the publick, will evince.]

To Mr. ISAAC HUBBARD.

SIR,

THE critical period in which you are appointed to repreſent this town in the general court, points out to us the importance of a ſtrict adherence to the principles of our conſtitution, while we expreſs our ſentiments on thoſe meaſures we ſuppoſe neceſſary to be adopted.

With real ſorrow we have ſeen, in the courſe of the year paſt, an attempt made by wicked and unreaſonable men, to deſtroy that conſtitution we ſo lately eſtabliſhed, and interrupt the execution of every thing dear and ſacred would be inſecure.

We ſhould be wanting in gratitude, ſhould we neglect on this occaſion, to expreſs our hearty approbation of the wiſe and ſpirited meaſures adopted by the legiſlature, for preventing the calamities which of late threatened this commonwealth, and for ſupporting the dignity and authority of our government, and from the effects which have hitherto happily followed thoſe meaſures they have adopted thoſe laws, without which, our lives, property, and we conceive it to be highly expedient that a ſimilar line of conduct ſhould ſtill be purſued, in order to perfect peace and tranquility among us.

The happy privilege enjoyed by us, of chooſing annually our rulers, men from among ourſelves, who muſt ſhare equally with their brethren, the weights and burdens which may be neceſſarily laid, and who are reſponſible to their conſtituents for the faithful diſcharge of their duty, muſt greatly aggravate the folly and madneſs of thoſe, who, under pretence of procuring redreſs of grievances, have drawn the ſword againſt their own government and laws, eſpcially as our repreſentatives, if they are men of ability and integrity, may remove every real grievance complained of.

Many cauſes concur to render our preſent ſituation critical and diſtreſſing—The debts contracted in the late war, both public and private—and decay of public faith and credit—the want of public and private virtue—the ſhameful neglect of œconomy, frugality and induſtry—an unbounded fondneſs for foreign luxuries, faſhions and manners—— with a reſtleſs, impatient, unreaſonable jealouſy of our rulers, are among the cauſes of our preſent unhappineſs. To remove which, we conceive no effectual remedy can be applied, unleſs, as a people, we tread back the ſteps that have led to our preſent unhappy ſituation. The want of confidence in public promiſes, requires, that every exertion ſhould be made, they ſhould be held ſacred and inviolable. To reſtore public and private virtue, thoſe who are in higher ſtations (whoſe manners are readily copied by the lower orders of men) ſhould ſet the example, and all orders endeavour to revive and practice that honeſty and ſimplicity of manners that were heretofore the characteriſticks of the inhabitants of this ſtate. There is certainly need of œconomy and prudence in the expences of government, as far as is inconſiſtent with the preſervation of the ſame. And that every encouragement ſhould be given to our own manufactures, and that ſuch further duties be laid on foreign luxuries as ſhall gradually tend to ſtop their importation; and that our government may be preſerved and reſpected, it is neceſſary the laws ſhould be punctually executed.

To provide ſome way for raiſing ſupplies for public expences, which ſhall be leſs burdenſome on the landed intereſt, is an object we particularly recommend to you—and we eſpecially inſtruct you to oppoſe the emiſſion of paper money, ſhould ſo dangerous a meaſure be propoſed.

For the accompliſhment of theſe, and other important ends, we inſtruct you to uſe your utmoſt endeavour; and when any matters of importance are to be tranſacted, reſpecting which the minds of your conſtituents are not known, that you have recourſe to them for direction therein. And at the cloſe of a ſeſſion, or at the end of the year, in order that your conſtituents may have the fulleſt information of the doings of the legiſlature, as well as their reaſon therefore, that you be ready to ſatiſfy them therein. And in every reſpect, you make the conſtitution of this commonwealth your rule, and the happineſs and proſperity of this and the United States, the end, in all meaſures adopted.

Signed by order of the committee.

EPHRAIM WOOD, Chairman.

Concord, May 28th, 1787.

It is ſaid, that on Wedneſday laſt, an explanation between colonel S. and Mr. D. took place at Patuxet—— the termination was honorable to both the gentlemen——neither of whom received any injury.

Of the DUEL.

As though the fate of empires depended on the iſſue, the duel—the duel—the duel—has been the ſubject of converſation of all ranks, conditions and complexions, within the twelve wards, from the hoary-headed ſage, to the liſping infant, ſtrangers and citizens, the laſt ſixty hours. Like the ſun on Mount Gibeon, all buſineſs ſtood ſtill for a day, on account of the duel. Legiſlators left their debates and their motions—Merchants quitted their counting rooms; and mechanicks flung by the their tools— too hear of it—Phyſicians forgot their patients—the 'order' to fleece their clients—the devout their 'Thurſday Lecture'—and all on account of the duel. The ſnow-ball is but a faint figure of the growing quality of this ſame ſtory the duel—That four, eight, fourteen, piſtols were diſcharged—that S. was killed—that D. was no more—that both were wounded—and that neither was injured, were reports that alternately circulated and found many believers—Thus did the fertile imaginations of news-mongers ſupply food for the gaping, hungry multitude—who ſwallowed the deceptions as voraciouſly as certain gentlemen are reputed to have devoured the beef and pudding at a public dinner, in times of yore. At length it was aſcertained—'They were coming and all well.' 'Parturiunt Montes,' &c. exclaimed a ſcholar in a huff—which the unlettered Sanchas, in plain, homeſpun Engliſh, replied to, with an 'indeed the labouring mountain has brought forth a mouſe.'——However the Patriot and the Chriſtian, deplore the imbecility of our laws, which appear not to have energy ſufficient to force obedience to their dictates, and keep 'the murdering blade within its peaceful ſcabbard.'——So reſts the matter.

The American academy of Arts and Sciences, on the 29th ult. elected the following gentlemen officers for the enſuing year.

His Excellency James Bowdoin, L. L. D. Preſident.

The Rev. Joſeph Willard, D. D. Vice-Preſident.

COUNSELLORS.

Hon. Samuel Adams, Eſq.
Loammi Baldwin, Eſq.
Hon. Richard Cranch, Eſq.
Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, Eſq.
Hon. John Lowell, Eſq.
Hon. Robert T. Paine, Eſq.
Hon. Cotton Tufts, Eſq.
John Warren, M. D.
Rev. Edward Wiggleſworth, D. D.
Rev. Samuel Williams, L. L. D.

Mr. Caleb Gannet, recording ſecretary.

Rev. Joſeph Willard, D. D. correſponding ſecretary.

Ebenezer Storer, Eſq. treaſurer.

Mr. Benjamin Guild, vice-treaſurer.

Mr. Caleb Gannet, keeper of the cabinet, and librarian.

His excellency Thomas Jefferſon, eſquire, of Virginia, was elected a fellow.

We hear, the Humane Society of this commonwealth have ordered a building to be erected, at their expence, on Marſhfield-Beach, on the outer beach of Nantaſket, and on Lovell's Iſland in this harbour for the reception and preſervation of ſuch unfortunate perſons, as may happen to be ſhipwrecked near thoſe places.

We hear that colonel William Hull, is elected brigadier-general of the firſt, and colonel Henry Woods, brigadier-general of the ſecond brigade in the third diviſion of the militia of this commonwealth.

Died, at Mansfield, Connecticut, aged 66, the reverend Richard Salter, D. D. paſtor of the firſt church in this place. He was born in this town—was one of the fellows of Yale College, to which at his death he made a donation of a valuable eſtate, a houſe and two hundred acres of land, for the endowment of a Profeſſorſhip of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages in Yale College forever.

June 11.

The following is a copy of an original letter found at a high ſheriff's door, two days after the date, ſuppoſed to have been written by one of the rebels who had fled to York ſtate after the defeat of Hamlin—with this inſcription on the outſide: To Colonel Hide, High Sheriff of the County of Berkſhire—with Care.

New-Lebanon, April 15, 1787.

SIR,

PLEASE to take this for a compliment. I underſtand that there is A number of my countrymen condemned to die becauſe they fought for juſtice I pray have a care that you aſſiſt not in the Execution of ſo horrid a crime, for by all that is above, he that condemns and he that executes ſhall ſhare alike. So no more at preſent but prepare for death with ſpeed, for your life or mine is ſhort, when the woods are well covered with leaves I ſhall return and pay you a ſhort viſit.

So no more at preſent but I remain your moſt inveterate ENEMY.

By a veſſel from the eaſtward, we are informed, that about four weeks ſince, the dead bodies of five men were found on Matinicus Rock, together with twenty quarters of beef, the companion doors, and ſome ſmall pieces of a wreck; from the appearance of the men, &c. it is ſuppoſed, they were loſt in one of the firſt ſtorms laſt winter; they were taken over to Matinicus-Iſland, and there decently interred; it was not poſſible to diſcover from their dreſs, or any other circumſtance who, or from whence they were: Any perſon however, deſirous of further information by applying to Stillman and Taylor, at the ſtore formerly occupied by Jonathan Williams, eſquire, near the Drawbridge, in Fore-ſtreet, will be made acquainted with every particular in their power.

Philadelphia, *June* 19.

James Thompſon, George Heathcote and John Morgan, three of the perſons charged with having piratically robbed the Spaniſh brig La Sanctiſſima Trinidad, Joſef Zacharias de Ugorte, maſter, were yeſterday examined before the judge of admiralty, and committed to priſon: Morgan made a full confeſſion of the whole tranſaction, and gave teſtimony againſt Thompſon and Heathcote. The quadrant, ſpy glaſs and ſome of the wearing apparel deſcribed in the advertiſement were found in the poſſeſſion of Thompſon and Heathcote, who had changed their names, Thompſon calling himſelf James M'Calpin, and Heathcote going by the name of Robert Shaw. There is ſome reaſon to believe that John Forteſcue, another of the pirates, is lurking in this city—he is deſcribed to be ſix feet high, 30 years of age, raw boned, round-ſhouldered, was born in Wales, chews tobacco, is very talkative, and has black hair.

Yeſterday arrived in this city a Choctaw King, his Lady, and a Chickeſaw captain, in company with captain John Woods, appointed to ſee the articles of the treaty made at Hopewell Senaca, in the ſtate of South Carolina, by the repreſentatives of their nations and the commiſſioners of the United States, ratified and made good.

We are informed that the traders of every kind in our city now receive and paſs the paper money at its preſent ſtate of depreciation. By this means, an end will be put to thoſe frauds and oppreſſions which have fallen with ſo much weight upon the honeſt mechanic and induſtrious labourer, by being obliged to take the paper money equal to gold and ſilver. Many families and tradeſmen have been ruined by this falſe and miſtaken patriotiſm.

To the Printers of the Pennſylvania Packet.

GENTLEMEN,

AS my character as a merchant and a citizen has been lately violently attacked by evil-minded or miſinformed perſons, I think it a duty I owe to myſelf and to my fellow citizens, to take the earlieſt opportunity to undeceive thoſe who may have given credit to the falſe and unjuſt aſſertions that have been propagated againſt me, and to vindicate my conduct and character from imputations which I am conſcious I have never deſerved.

On the 24th of May laſt, I received a letter incloſed from his Excellency the Spaniſh Miniſter at New York, for a certain Juan Truxillo, maſter of a Spaniſh ſchooner from the Havana, called Nueſtra Senora de Regla, then in this port. I delivered it to him as I was deſired, and on opening it, he found it to contain a peremptory order from the Miniſter, to ſend him the paſſport or permit, with which he came to this port. This letter, of which I did not before know the contents, the captain communicated to me, and deſiring to comply with the orders he had received, requeſted me to take out his permit from the Naval Office, where it was depoſited, and to tranſmit it myſelf to Mr. Gardoqui, which I readily conſented to, from the motive of aſſiſting a man who was a ſtranger in the country, and did not underſtand its language. Accordingly I got his permit from the Naval Office, and ſent it incloſed to the Miniſter of Spain.

It was not long after this happened, when I was informed that I was publicly charged with having ſurrepticiouſly taken Truxillo's permit out of the Office, and ſent it to the Spaniſh Miniſter, without any direction or authority from Truxillo. I was repreſented as an enemy to the Spaniſh trade, as the ſpy of Mr. Gardoqui, as the perſon who gave him information of every Spaniſh veſſel that arrived in this port; in ſhort, every thing was ſaid that could tend to render me hateful to my fellow citizens. Such imputations as theſe I have felt ſo much the more ſeverely, as I know myſelf to be entirely innocent of them. I have never acted the baſe part of a ſpy, and far from being an enemy to the Spaniſh trade, it is almoſt the only branch of commerce I have purſued ſince I have reſided in Pennſylvania; it is therefore ridiculous to ſuppoſe that I could have wiſhed to ruin the very buſineſs from which I derive my ſubſiſtence.

It will not be expected from me, that I ſhould endeavour to refute a general charge of this kind, and ſeriouſly prove by facts or arguments that I am *not* a ſpy, or an informer. Let thoſe who make the aſſertion, aſſume the burthen of the proof upon themſelves; let them ſhew the particular facts from which they deduce this general concluſion, and upon this ground I ſhall ever be ready to meet them: and until ſuch facts are proved, I ſhall rely upon the teſtimony of my paſt conduct, and its general uniform tenor will, I am ſure, plead my cauſe better than the moſt laboured arguments. But as to the circumſtance of my unjuſtly obtaining Truxillo's paſſport, which is ſo boldly aſſerted, and which is the only circumſtance upon which the general aſſertion made againſt me is grounded, I truſt that the two following vouchers will be ſufficient to diſprove it. The firſt is the ſolemn affidavit of two reſpectable merchants of this city, in whoſe preſence Truxillo did declare that I was fully authoriſed by him to take out his permit from the Naval Office. The ſecond is a ſubſequent declaration made by the ſame Truxillo, before the Miniſter of Spain*, which confirms the fact, if poſſible, ſtill in a ſtronger manner. If I have delayed publiſhing them ſo long, it was becauſe I hoped there would not have been any neceſſity for it, and that the declaration made at the Naval Office was ſufficiently public to have cleared my character. But I now find to my ſorrow, that *Truth baits while Calumny runs poſt*; and this ſad experience has determined me to clear myſelf at once, by an appeal to the public. The depoſitions are as follows.

COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA, ſſ.

ON the 18th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, the eleventh year of the Independence of the United States of America, before me Peter Stephen Du Ponceau, notary and tabellion public, in and for the Commonwealth aforeſaid, by lawful authority admitted, commiſſioned and ſworn, dwelling in the city of Philadelphia, in the ſaid commonwealth, having the power of adminiſtering oaths and affirmations according to law, perſonally came and appeared, Meſſieurs John Vaughan and David Cay, both of the ſaid city of Philadelphia, merchants, who having been duly ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſt of Almighty God, did ſeverally depoſe, and ſay, That on the twenty fifth day of May laſt in the afternoon, they were preſent at the office of Frederick Phile, Eſq; naval officer of the port of Philadelphia, when Mr. John Leamy of the ſaid city, merchant, in the preſence of the ſaid Frederick Phile, Eſq; of Mr. Engles, his deputy, and of theſe deponents, ſpoke to Juan Truxillo, maſter of the Spaniſh ſchooner Regla, in words of the following import: "Was it not with your approbation and conſent, that I took out your paſſport from this office, in order to tranſmit it to the Spaniſh miniſter at New York, agreeable to his letter which I delivered to you?" And that the ſaid Juan Truxillo, did poſitively and immediately anſwer to the above queſtion in the affirmative, to the full ſatisfaction of all preſent who underſtood them. And the ſaid deponents further ſay, That the ſaid queſtion and anſwer were ſpoken and made in the Caſtilian or Spaniſh language, which theſe deponents do ſufficiently underſtand; and that they conveyed the exact and full meaning which is above expreſſed in the Engliſh language. And further the ſaid deponents ſaid not, and they have hereunto ſet their hands before me the ſaid notary in teſtimony of truth.

JOHN VAUGHAN.
DAVID CAY.

In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal of office at Philadelphia aforeſaid, the day and year firſt afore-written.

PETER S. DU PONCEAU, Not. Pub.

(COPY)

I Don Juan de Truxillo maſter of the Spaniſh ſchooner called Nueſtra Senora de Regla, appear before your Honor, and ſay, That having arrived at the port of Philadelphia, from the Havana, in diſtreſs, I received a letter from your Honor, in which you demanded of me the permit with which I came to that port, to which I did not anſwer, being at that time very much engaged, but I requeſted Mr. John Leamy, who had delivered me your letter to get the permit with which I failed from the Havana, from the Cuſtom-Houſe, where it was lodged, and to tranſmit it to your Honor, which he did, and I thanked him for it.

That the officers of the ſaid Cuſtom Houſe having afterwards demanded the ſaid permit of the ſaid Leamy, he anſwered, that it was with my conſent he had tranſmitted it to your Honor; which fact I have myſelf aſſerted before the ſaid cuſtom-houſe officers, giving it my full approbation, which I do at preſent confirm, as it was my will that the permit ſhould have come to your Honor's hands.

That ſince that time I have been informed, that the ſaid John Leamy has been calumniated, as if he had acted contrary to my orders, which I do declare to be falſe; as it is falſe alſo that I have publicly ſhewn your Honor's letter at the Cuſtom-Houſe of the ſaid city, or that I have ſaid any thing derogatory to the reſpect I owe to the ordinances, prohibitions and laws of his majeſty and his miniſters.

In conſideration whereof, ratifying and confirming the whole of what I have above declared, and releaſing to the ſaid John Leamy and the ſaid cuſtom-houſe officers, every obligation concerning the ſaid permit. I humbly requeſt your Honor (to whom it properly belongs, as the only head of our nation) to be pleaſed to return it to me, that I may proceed with the ſaid ſchooner to the port of my deſtination; and the better to confirm what I have declared, I do affirm it voluntarily upon oath. New-York, 11th June, 1787.

(Signed) Juan Trugillo-To Don Diego de Gardoqui, his Catholic Majeſty's Miniſter, &c.

Don Diego de Gardoqui, Commiſſary of the Royal Armies of his Catholic Majeſty, and his Charge des Affaires to the United States of America, &c.

I certify to all whom it may concern, that the aforegoing is a literal copy from the original, which Don Juan de Truxillo, maſter of the Spaniſh ſchooner Nueſtra Senora de Regla, has preſented to me this day of his own free will and accord; and that the ſaid original remains depoſited in my office.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at New-York, 11th June, 1787. Diego de Gardoqui.

The aforegoing is a true tranſlation from a paper written in the Spaniſh language, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Leamy, of this city, merchant.

Peter S. du Ponceau, ſworn Interpreter.

Philadelphia, 15th June, 1787.

I truſt that the preceding depoſitions will ſhew my conduct in its proper light, and acquit me in the eyes of every impartial perſon, of the impropriety which has been ſo unjuſtly laid to my charge. I truſt alſo that it will fully acquit the reſpectable character who now is at the head of the Naval Office, who, notwithſtanding his long tried virtue, integrity and patriotiſm, has not been able to eſcape part of the cenſure which has ſo unmeritedly fallen upon me. Nothing now remains for me, but to requeſt that my fellow citizens will excuſe my intruding myſelf thus upon their notice. Thoſe who know the value of an unſpotted character, and who have felt the pangs of innocence unjuſtly accuſed, will think that I have done no more than the juſtice I owe to myſelf, and the reſpect I owe to the public, ſtrictly required. I remain reſpectfully,

GENTLEMEN,
Your very humble ſervant,
JOHN LEAMY.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1787.

* The original is in the Printers' hands.

* * *

From a Boſton Paper.

An ADDRESS to the PEOPLE of MASSACHUSETTS.

AS the minds and conduct of the people, with regard to the late riſings againſt government, have been very different; ſo it might be reaſonably ſuppoſed they would be equally different with reſpect to the manner in which the inſurgents ought to be treated by government; and we find this is in fact the caſe. Some ſuppoſe it would be a point of wiſdom and prudence to pardon them all: Others imagine that too much lenity has been ſhewn already; and that it is neceſſary for the ſatisfying of juſtice; the purging the land from the guilt of blood; the maintaining of government, and preventing a repetition of like evils, that thoſe who have been convicted in courſe of law, ſhould ſuffer death; and that pardoning them would be unjuſt, impolitic, and injurious to the community, as well as dangerous. Among the various pleas or arguments, why thoſe now under ſentence of death ſhould be pardoned, I ſhall at preſent conſider but one, viz. That rulers are called Gods, and ought to imitate God, who delights to pardon and ſhew mercy. I judge that thoſe who make this plea, have but very ſuperficially conſidered the matter. Though God delights to pardon and ſhew mercy, yet he will not do it at the expence of juſtice: He pardons none for whom ſatisfaction to juſtice, and reparation to the injured honors of his broken law, has not been made. In order, therefore, for rulers to imitate God in this caſe, we are not to conſider his conduct towards man, (who ſinned in the firſt Adam, and obtained pardon and mercy by the ſecond Adam) but his conduct towards the rebellious Angels.—When a number of them combined in rebellion againſt his laws, and attempted to overthrow his government, he pardoned none of them; no interceſſor prevailed with him to ſpare any; he judged it neceſſary for the honor of his laws, the maintaining his government and authority, and the good of his intelligent ſubjects, that they ſhould all ſuffer the demands of juſtice; and accordingly, they are reſerved in perpetual chains under darkneſs to the Judgment of the Great Day.

Have the rebels, in the preſent caſe, any plea to make, which they had not? The law of the Commonwealth, which they broke, has the penalty of death annexed to it as its ſanction; and the law of God, in this caſe, is, that they who reſiſt (the power, the ruler, the ordinance of God) ſhall receive to themſelves damnation. If they plead ignorance of the penalty, either of the divine or human law, their ignorance muſt be their own fault, and therefore cannot excuſe them. And who can ſay, that the rebel Angels cannot make the ſame plea, with as much truth as they?

A proper conſideration of theſe things, may help rulers to underſtand what is a proper conduct in them towards rebels, what juſtice, and the public ſafety and welfare requires; and may alſo inform rebels what they may juſtly expect both from God and man.

PHILANTHROPOS.

On *Friday* Next,

The 22d June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,

At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore,

Will begin the Sale of a large and freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon, as uſual. June 19

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

On Saturday next, the 23d Inſt.

At TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE,

THREE Frame Houſes two ſtories high, with 4 years of a Leaſe on the Lots on which they ſtand, at 16l. per ann. ſituate at the corner of Strawberry alley and Trotter's alley. Paper money of 1785 will be received in payment. June 18

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

To be Sold on Saturday next, the

23d Inſtant, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, at the Old *Coffee-Houſe.*

A Very neat, well finiſhed, two ſtory Brick Houſe, and Lot of Ground, in Pine ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets. Said lot is 20 feet front and 80 feet in length or depth: bounded weſtward by grounds of Edward Bonſell and John Rich; ſubject to a ground rent of 7l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency per ann. Conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale. June 18. tuthſ

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

To be Sold on Saturday Next,

The 23d Inſtant, at 12 o'clock at Noon, at the Old *Coffee-Houſe.*

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third ſtreet continued, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth on Third and George ſtreet 22 and a half feet, and in length or depth 200 feet from ſtreet to ſtreet. There is now erected on ſaid Lot 4 two ſtory Wooden Tenements, which let at preſent for 52l per annum.

Paper Money of the laſt emiſſion of this ſtate will be received in payment. Conditions will be made known at the Place of Sale. June 18

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *Charles Mayburry*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to *PETER ASTON*, acting executor. June 18

The Power of Imagination.

THE Poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n,
And as imagination bodies forth,
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to ſhape, and gives to airy nothing
A ſocial habitation and a name.

* * *

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

Publiſh the following Extract from the "*School for Scandal*," and oblige—A CUSTOMER.

Crabtree. VERY true:—but odſo, Ladies, did you hear of Miſs Letitia Piper's loſing her lover and her character at Scarborough—Sir Benjamin you remember it.

Sir Benj. Oh, to be ſure, the moſt whimſical circumſtance!

Lady Sneerwell. Pray let us hear it.

Crabtree. Why, one evening at Lady *Spadille*'s Aſſembly, the converſation happened to turn upon the difficulty of breeding Nova Scotia Sheep in this country; no, ſays a Lady preſent, I have ſeen an inſtance of it, for a couſin of mine, Miſs Letitia Piper, had one that produced twins. What, what, ſays Lady *Dundizzy*, (whom we all know is as deaf as a poſt) has Miſs Letitia Piper had twins.—This, you may eaſily imagine, ſet the company in a loud laugh; and the next morning it was every where reported, and believed, that Miſs Letitia Piper had actually been brought to bed of a fine Boy and Girl.

To-morrow, at 12 o'Clock,

At the Coffee-Houſe, will be SOLD a

Quantity of Gin,

In Hogſheads, for ſpecie, and

Figs, Raiſins and Prunes,

With and without ſtones, in boxes, for Paper Money.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

June 19. 2ſp

MARY RHEA

Has REMOVED to Second ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, a few doors above Chriſt church,

Where ſhe has for SALE,

A General ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon—Which will be diſpoſed of on very low terms. June 18. 2aw4w

Juſt Imported in the ſhip St. James,

from Cadiz, and now Landing at Meſſrs *Turnbull* and *Co's.* Wharf,

SHERRY wine in quartercaſks,
from 2 to 8 years old
Malaga wine in ditto
Cadiz SALT.

The *ST. JAMES* will take in Freight for any Part of *EUROPE*. Enquire of

June 18. 6ſp BARCLAY, BROWN, & CO.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of *Michael Trous, Jonathan Simkins,* and *George Earneſt,* Inſolvent Debtors, now confined in the gaol of Salem, ſtate of New Jerſey, to appear at Salem on *Friday* the 20th of July next, before the Judges of the Court of ſaid County, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have why an aſſignment of ſaid Debtors eſtates ſhould not be made, and their perſons releaſed from confinement, agreeable to Act of Aſſembly in that caſe made and provided. June 15. 1787.

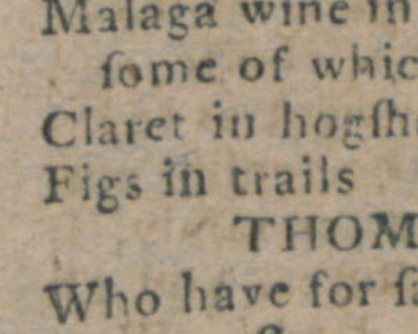
For CORK,

The Ship MAY-FLOWER,
John Stillwell, Maſter;

LYING at Knight's wharf above Pool's bridge, has good accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail in two weeks. For paſſage apply to RICHARD SOMERS, JOHN WESTCOTT, or the Maſter on board.

N. B. There are on board a few fine healthy young Men and Women Redemptioners, whoſe times will be diſpoſed of on moderate terms by applying as above.

June 15.



To Let on Freight,

The Brigantine DOVE,
David Chriſtian, Maſter;

A Britiſh bottom, and carries about 1200 barrels.

Now Landing from ſaid Veſſel, juſt arrived from Marſeilles and Malaga,

Raiſins in kegs and jarrs
Soft ſhelled almonds
Malaga wine in pipes and quartercaſks, dry and ſweet, ſome of which is old
Claret in hogſheads
Figs in trails Apply to

THOMAS, SAMUEL, & MIERS FISHER,

Who have for ſale, Sherry Wine in quarter-caſks

June 18 6teop

WE, the Cabbin and Steerage Paſſengers, who came in the ſhip Mayflower, lately from Cork to Philadelphia, John Stillwell, commander, as well to acquit ourſelves of our obligations, as to do juſtice to the unſullied fame and character of ſaid Captain, take this firſt welcome opportunity of publicly and unanimouſly acknowledging to him and the Public in general, our ſincere thanks for his humane, gentleman like, and generous treatment to us while on our paſſage. Given under our ſeveral hands in Philadelphia, this 17th day of June, 1787.

Miſs Elizabeth Owens	Edmond Keliher
Mrs Mary Smith	William Lynch
Mrs Ann Mehigan	Richard Brien
Mrs. Mary Neagle	David Walſh
John Carey	Joſeph Jaqumain
Thomas Evans	James Coleman
Thomas Kerby	James Cronin
John Kingſton	Thomas Cotter
James Howard	James Bouderan
James Cannon	Richard Neagle

FIRST NOTICE.

In the Caſe of Matthias Slow,

BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt *Matthias Slow* of the county of Lancaſter, merchant; and he being declared bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on *Tueſday* the 19th day of June, inſtant, on *Monday* the 23d day of July following and on *Monday* the 30th of the ſame month, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the ſaid days, at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the ſecond meeting to chuſe aſſignees; and at the laſt meeting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give notice thereof to the ſubſcriber.

By Order of the Commiſſioners.
JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

Office Watkins's Alley, June 16, 1787. 19 16.25

Juſt arrived in the Dove, from Marſeilles and Malaga, and for Sale by,

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

SUPERFINE Aix ſallad oil
Anchovies and capers
Orgeat capillaire, & ſundry liqueurs
Corks in bags
Frontiniac, and a variety of French wines
Silk and oilcloth umbreloes
Hats, ſilk ſtockings, gloves and fans
Caſtile ſoap
Brandy
Malaga wines of 1787
Freſh Bloom and Muſcadel raiſins, in boxes & jars
Figs, prunes, almonds and walnuts eptf

Imported, and for Sale on the loweſt Terms, by

Wooddrop & Joſeph Sims,

PRIME Muſcovado ſugars, in hogſheads & barrels, high proof, well flavoured rum landing from on board the brigantine Minerva, captain M'Keever, from St. Croix.—They have alſo for ſale, lately imported, Cork canvas No. 1 8, brandy in hogſheads and caſes, Bourdeaux claret in hogſheads and caſes, ratifia in caſes, &c. &c.

The MINERVA will ſail for *St. Euſtatius* and *St. Croix* with all poſſible expedition For freight or paſſage apply as above, or to the Maſter on board.

June 13. eptf

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to May 21

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

Francis & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,
Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain
Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on
reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs, dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and whetſtones, &c &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco. eptf

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ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag
Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,
And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures,
Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very
Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Callimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7 8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11 8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & chequered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Mair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateens
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt
GAUZES,
French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chamberry lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffany & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf
May 1

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks. Senneca, ſnake root in hhds. &c. &c.

Pragers, Liebaert & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING

From on board the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, captain Sollet, from Amſterdam, and Opening for Sale at their Store in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry,

A General ASSORTMENT *of Genuine*

DRUGS:

ALSO,

Oznabrigs, ticklenburgs, Ruſſia ſheetings, German dowlaſs, heſſens and Rolls, gunpowder, ſaltpetre. &c.—*They have alſo for* SALE,

BLACK pepper, low priced printed linens, chintzes, cottons and calicoes, Bandano, Barcelona and other ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton furniture checks, fine book muſlins, threads of all ſorts, tapes and bindings and twiſt buttons, coarſe and fine cloths, coatings, bearſkins, frizes, Lubeck duck, Marſeilles quilting, dimities plain and figured, Holland and Flanders linen and ſheetings, millinary, writing and poſt paper. ſnuff, tobacco, china, delph and earthen ware, jewellery, carpenters, joiners and coopers tools, Hermitage wine, breakfaſt and other teas, beſt Holland gin in caſes, ſnakeroot, Carolina indigo, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Dutch Scythes and German Straw Knives, with ſuitable WHETTSONES, and alſo a general and beſt Aſſortment of BOULTING CLOTHS. May 17. ſſ3tawtf

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Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe.

Vincent M. Peloſi,

At his *WINE CELLAR* under the *Coffee-Houſe,*
Sells *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
PARTICULAR London Madeira wine, 7 years old, at (per gallon)	1	0	0
Ditto ditto in bottles (per dozen)	2	10	0
New York ditto, dit. 5 years old (per gal.)	0	18	0
Ditto Sherry in bottles, thirteen years old (per dozen)	2	10	0
Old London Port ditto (per doz.)	1	10	0
Bourdeaux claret of the firſt quality, dit.	2	5	0
Ditto ſecond ditto, dit.	1	17	6
Still white Champaigne dit.	3	0	0
Muſcat of Fontinuac, dit.	1	10	0
Genuiac Liſbon, 5 years old (per gal.)	0	10	0
Teneriffe ditto, ditto	0	6	0
Genuiac Coniac brandy, 9 yrs old, dit.	0	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto, dit.	0	6	0
Old Jamaica ſpirits dit.	0	7	6
Antigua rum dit.	0	6	0
Holland geneva in caſes of 12 bottles each,	1	12	0
Beſt London porter (per dozen)	1	0	0

Syrups and Liquers of every ſort.
42 caſks Bourdeaux Claret of 50 gallons each,
N. B. Bottles always to be returned tuthſtf

TO BE SOLD,
(And entered on immediately)

AN agreeable Country Seat; ſituate between the Wiſſahickon or Falls road, and the road to Germantown, in Turner's lane, with 18 acres of land in high cultivation. A large garden in good order, and a young orchard of the beſt apple trees, &c.

The terms of ſale are, one third ready money, and the remainder in yearly payments; an undoubted title will be given, free from all claims whatſoever.

This Seat is in poſſeſſion of JOHN HOLKER, eſq. to whom application may be made for further particulars. Philadelphia, March 22. eptf

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To be Sold at Private Sale.

THAT valuable PLANTATION formerly the property of Wilſon Hunt, Eſquire, in the townſhip of Maidenhead and county of Hunterdon, New Jerſey, lying on the poſt road between New York and Philadelphia, eight miles from Trenton, and four from Princeton, containing upwards of four hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, one hundred and fifty of which is good Engliſh meadow, which will produce one hundred and ſeventy tons of hay annually; the upland is rich and fine for any kind of grain, and very natural to graſs; forty-five acres of fine thrifty timber, of the beſt kind, a large bearing orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, two good barns, and a new hovel, that will contain upon the upper ſtory ten tons of hay; a well of good water near the dwelling-houſe, and about the middle of the plantation is a delightful eminence, that commands at one view the whole farm. For terms apply to William Nielſon, Eſquire, New-York, Abraham Hunt, Trenton, Archibald Mercer, Millſtone, or the Subſcriber on the premiſes.

May 22. 1awtf JOHN P. SCHENK.

Taunton Iron-Works

FOR SALE:

CONSISTING of a Furnace, and Forge adjoining, in exceeding good order; Part of a Saw Mill; 3000 Cords of Wood already cut, and every Article neceſſary for carrying on ſaid Works, with the Tract of Woodland which the Works are upon, and a very large Body of good Ore; the Caſtings and Bar Iron are well known to be equal to any at market.

The above Works are ſituate in Burlington county, Weſt-Jerſey, diſtant 17 miles from Philadelphia and 8 miles from a navigable creek leading to the ſame.

Bar or Pig Iron will be received in payment for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe. For further particulars pleaſe apply at ſaid Works, to

Taunton, May 29. 1awtf. GEORGE HASTINGS.

To be Sold or Let,

(And may be entered upon immediately)

THAT elegant Country Seat, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, in the Northern-Liberties, below the Falls; together with a Coach Houſe, Stables, and a large Garden with excellent fruit trees. For terms apply to

April 16. 3tawtf *PETER MILLER.*

N. B. This Place was formerly occupied by his Excellency the Chevalier *Luzerne.*

Likewiſe, to be Let—A large, commodious HOUSE, the corner of Arch and Fourth ſtreets, with Garden, Stable, and Coach-houſe, in excellent repair, and one of the beſt houſes in this city. Enquire as above.

A *Tenant's* Houſe and Ten

ACRES OF LAND
TO BE LET;

It is about three miles from this city—Alſo,

Five acres of Meadow in Moyamenſing. Apply to TENCH COXE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſagathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long lawn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.
24 1-2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained. As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges, paid by.

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F. & Co.

Nothern-Liberty Auction Store, June 9, 1787.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen out of my waggon, ſtanding at the White Horſe Inn, Market-ſtreet—A HAIR TRUNK, containing, viz. 1 ſuperfine light coloured cloth coat with pearl buttons, 1 ditto white cloth jacket and breeches, 1 ſtriped muſlinet jacket (white) 1 ſtriped jean ditto, 2 plain jean ditto, 1 black ſattinet ditto, 1 pair black ſattin breeches, one ditto black ſattinet ditto, one ditto plain jean ditto, one ditto honeycomb ditto, one brown cloth jacket, two ſhirts, 1 pair ſilk ſtockings, 2 ditto thread ditto, 1 grey cloth ſurtout coat, 1 pair ſhoes, 1 ditto boots, 1 large looking glaſs in a plain walnut frame and has a ſmall piece of the quick ſilver rubbed off near the middle of the glaſs, 2 gold rings, the one has a remarkable large yellow ſtone with a ſmall white one on each ſide of it, the other is a tortoiſe ſhell ring ſet in gold, 1 ſilver ſciſſar chain and hart marked M W, 1 ſilver pincuſhion hoop and chain, 1 pair of locket buttons ſet in ſilver, 2 cambrick neck cloths, 1 white hat, 1 bed cord, 1 pair ſet knee buckles, 1 ſhaving box and bruſh, with ſeveral other articles not yet aſcertained. Any perſon diſcovering the ſame, ſo that the goods may be procured, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

June 13. JOHN M'CALL, or
ep2w PETER JANUARY.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK,* containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—
Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe,*
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young,*
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 3000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh;* Alſo,
One loan office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUEL YOUNG.* etf

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Six Pence Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 24th ult a Servant Girl, named ELIZABETH GEORGE, about 21 years old, five feet ſeven inches high, or thereabout, large boned, ſandy hair, ſwarthy complexion, black eyes, much freckled on the face and arms. Had on and took away, a black bonnet, green baize ſhort gown, light blue moreen and brown ſkirts, ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever ſecures ſaid girl, and lodges her in the Workhouſe, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JOSEPH PLOWMAN,
In Cheſnut, near Front-ſtreet.

All perſons are forbid to harbour her, at their peril.

June 7. tſtutf

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 5th day of May laſt, a *Negro Man,* named *Cæſar,* the property of the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's hundred, Newcaſtle county, Delaware ſtate; about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high: had on when he went away, a half worn fine hat, a light coloured homeſpun cloth coat, lined with linſey ſtriped black and white, a pea green broadcloth jacket, black velvet breeches, a white linen ſhirt, a pair carved ſilver buckles in his ſhoes marked C. V. on the under ſide; he is a down looking fellow, and pretty black, and has a full, round face, and flat noſe; he is a little grey on the chin when his beard is grown, and is about 39 years of age; he came from Guinea when young; ſpeaks midling good Engliſh, yet with ſome broken accents, is a little thick tongued, can read tolerably well, was raiſed at Shrewſbury, in Jerſey, by the Rev. Elihu Spencer, and may probably aim for that part of the country, as he has diſcovered an inclination to go that way for theſe two years paſt. It is ſuppoſed he went away with a certain Negro BOB, belonging to *B. Tuft,* of Jerſey, nearly oppoſite to Newcaſtle; *Bob* is very much pock marked, thin faced, cloaths unknown; it is likely they went off in company, as they attempted to runaway together ſome time ago. It is probable Cæſar may change his name and cloaths, procure a paſs and feign himſelf a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by *CHRISTOPHER VANDEGRIST.*

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. 4w1aw June 10

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

WHO has for ſometime paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley; is now removed to that old and commodious tavern the *Harp* and *Crown,* in Third ſtreet. He begs leave to ſolicit the favours of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp and Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Philad. May 16. 3tawtf.

George Bringhurſt,

COACHMAKER,

HAS removed from Fourth ſtreet, oppoſite the German Lutheran church, to thoſe commodious and long accuſtomed buildings, lately occupied by Mr. George Way, coachmaker, on the ſouth ſide of Arch ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, adjoining the church burying ground.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his former employers, and to requeſt their future favours, as well as thoſe of the Public.

He continues to make and repair all kinds of pleaſurable carriages, and will uſe his endeavours that his work ſhall be his beſt recommendation.

He takes in carriages to ſtand, by the month, quarter or year, having convenient ſheds for the purpoſe; the greateſt care will be taken of them.

Carriages of all ſorts ſold upon commiſſion.

He has at preſent for ſale—A coach, a chariot, a phæton, three coaches very ſuitable to run in the line of ſtages, 2 chairsſ 2 ſulkies, ſeconded hand, and 2 family waggons entirely new, and of the neweſt faſhion.

To be SOLD *or* LET,

The remainder of his Leaſe of the houſe, ſhop, ſheds, ſmith's ſhop, yard, &c. where he formerly dwelt and carried on his buſineſs. The place is well calculated for a tavern for the entertainment of people from the country, being near the market. The yard is ſpacious, has a pump of good water in it, and can accommodate many waggons. The ſheds are roomy, and can ſhelter a great many horſes. June 4 5t mth

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtaſte of *Richard Tarbet,* late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment of their balances as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe who have demands upon ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them to *Iſabella Tarbet,* Executrix.

Francis Gurney,
Hugh Ferguſon, junr. } Executors.

N. B. Mrs. TARBET has for ſale, a variety of Scotch GOODS of Mr. *Tarbet's* importation; in part conſiſting of, ſtriped and plain kentings of ſundry widths, plain and needle lawns, needle aprons and handkerchiefs, gauzes and catguts, a variety of buckles and other merchandize, which will be ſold wholeſale at prime coſt for caſh.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1787. ſſ. m&thim

Wants a Place,

A Middle-aged Woman, who perfectly underſtands mantua making and millenary, having practiſed it ſome years in England, and has no objection to take care of children. Enquire of the Printers.

WANTED,

A Number of regular bred Nailers, at the Nail Manufactory at Daniel Cooper's Ferry: alſo, boys as apprentices to ſaid buſineſs, from 12 years old and upwards.

June 11. JOHN HALL.

For SALE *very Cheap,*
An Elegant New

PHÆTON,

With *HARNESS* compleat for two Horſes. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. 2awtf

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TO BE LET, A
A large, elegant, and commodious

HOUSE,

At the Corner of Vine and Third ſtreets. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL. 3tawtf

Who has alſo ſome *PASTURE GROUND* to Let, nearly adjoining to the South ſtreet of this city.

TO BE LET,

THAT convenient three ſtory Brick HOUSE, with the STORES belonging to it, late in the tenure of *Peter Wikoff;* ſituate in Water ſtreet, between Race and Arch ſtreets; poſſeſſion of the ſame can be given immediately. Enquire of Mr. *Peter Wikoff,* or *De Heyder Veydt* & Co. in Second ſtreet, between Race and Arch ſtreets April 20.

TO BE SOLD,

FIFTY-SIX acres of good marſh meadow on the iſland of Tinicum, in two different lots, one of which is about 44 acres, divided into four diviſions, chiefly by good drains, lying on the main road leading through the townſhip of Tinicum, and is chiefly in clover, blue graſs and timothy. The bank belonging to theſe meadows is in good order, and eaſy to be maintained. The other lot is upwards of 12 acres, bounded on the river Delaware, and near the other lot. It is encloſed all round with good ditches, and in excellent mowing order, and produces large crops.

Or if more agreeable to a purchaſer, the ſubſcriber would ſell the plantation whereon he now dwells, being about ſix miles from Philadelphia, on the main road from thence to the lower counties. This place contains about eighty five acres, upwards of ten acres of orchard of the beſt of grafted fruit, nearly in its prime; a large proportion of it is in clover, and the remainder ſuitable for gardening or any kind of grain. There is on this place about twenty acres of woodland, moſtly encloſed for a paſture. The houſe is large and well ſituate, having an extenſive view of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, &c. The barn is large, and there is ſtabling for upwards of forty creatures; with moſt other neceſſary out-buildings. The purchaſer may have any reaſonable time for payment of a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money, for either the meadow or plantation. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, PHILIP PRICE.

Kingſeſs, 5th mo. 19, 1787. 1awtf

SPRUCE BEER,

TO BE SOLD BY

George Geddes.

Orders ſent to his houſe in Vine, by Front ſtreet, will be attended to.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at North-Eaſt, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 9th day of April laſt, a *NEGRO FELLOW,* named *DAVE,* about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 21 years of age, a down looking countenance, hath one of his ankles a little crooked, remarkable long legs and thighs and ſmall body, is a little hard of hearing: had on when he went away, a ſcarlet coat with braſs buttons, white waiſtcoat and corduroy breeches, and round hat (but his apparel its more than probable he will alter). Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, if taken up 100 miles diſtance ſhall have the above reward; if 50 miles diſtance *Five Pounds,* and any diſtance under, *Six Dollars.*

J. HARFORD MONTGOMERY.

North-Eaſt, May 3.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer*.

[Price Four-Pence.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1787. [No. 2612.]

Sales at Auction.

THIS MORNING,

The 20th Inſtant, at 10 o'Clock, will be ſold,

At the City Auction-Store,

Some of the moſt Elegant

Engravings and Looking-Glaſſes,

in gilt frames, that ever were imported into this country for ſale—Alſo,

Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture ;

GROCERIES, as uſual, and a few Boxes of Gentlemens' TOOLS. *June 20*

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

This Day, at 12 o'Clock,

At the Coffee-Houſe, will be SOLD a

Quantity of Gin,

In Hogſheads, for ſpecie, and

Figs, Raiſins and Prunes,

With and without ſtones, in boxes, for Paper Money.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

June 20. 2ſp

BY virtue of a writ of Levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Wedneſday* the 20th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, the following houſes and lots of land, viz.

No. 1. A complete well-finiſhed three ſtory brick dwelling houſe, and lot of ground on which the ſame ſtands; between Vine-ſtreet and Race-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, (now occupied by the Honorable George Bryan, Eſquire) containing about 20 feet and 8 inches in front on Third-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and 86 feet deep; bounded to the north by Elm-ſtreet, to the eaſt by a four feet alley (through which it has a right of paſſage), to the ſouth by ground of Eleanor Hockley, widow, and to the weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground rent of £. 15:5:0 lawful money of Pennſylvania per annum.

No. 2. A two ſtory brick ſtore and lot of ground, 17 feet in front on Third ſtreet, and 61 feet deep on Story ſtreet; bounded to the eaſt by Third ſtreet, to the ſouth by Story ſtreet, to the weſt by a three feet and ſix inches alley, in which it has a privilege of paſſing and repaſſing, and to the north by ground of the heirs of Thomas Hockley, deceaſed; appurtinant to which is a two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, and lot of ground, with a brick kitchen, containing, in front 15 feet and 6 inches on Story ſtreet, and 51 feet in depth; bounded to the eaſt partly by the ground of the heirs of the late Thomas Hockley, deceaſed, and partly by the above laſt-mentioned alley, to the ſouth by Story ſtreet, to the weſt by ground of Urban Frebley, and to the north by John Virgil's heirs, and the laſt deſcribed lot of ground; each lot being ſubject to £. 3 : 16 : 9 lawful money aforeſaid per annum.

No. 3. A lot of meadow ground, containing 6 acres and 6 perches, more or leſs, ſituate on Poplar lane, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, bounded on the weſt by Jacob Weaver's ground, on the north by ground late of Samuel Garrigues, and on the eaſt by ground late of Oſwald Eve, on which is an orchard of young fruit trees, ſubject to the ground rent of 25 ſhillings per acre lawful money aforeſaid per annum.

No. 4. One two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, and kitchen, and lot of ground, on South ſtreet, in Paſſyunk townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, containing one acre and 107 perches, more or leſs, bounded to the north by South ſtreet, to the eaſt by ground of Edward Shippen, Eſquire, to the ſouth by ground of John Nixon, Eſquire, and to the weſt by ground of Chriſtopher Marſhall; taken in execution as the property of Samuel Garrigues and Rebecca his wife, & to be ſold by

June 9. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, ſheriff.

On *Friday* Next,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the

Southwark Auction-Store,

Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

On *Friday* Next,

The 22d June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,

At the Northern Liberty Auction-ſtore,

Will begin the Sale of a large and freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

THE Auctioneers return their warmeſt thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and aſſure them, that they will uſe every effort to merit a continuation of their favors. The fixed Days of Sale for Merchandize, in future, are *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and for Houſhold Furniture and other out-door Goods, on *Saturdays* in the forenoon, as uſual. June 19.

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

Was FOUND this Week,

A Red Morocco Pocket-Book

with ſome Hard Money and ſome Paper Money in the ſame, but no Papers. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving his property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again.

June 16. 3teop. ABRAHAM COLLINGS.

WHEREAS JOHN SCOTT, of the city of Philadelphia, left his wife and family in the month of September, 1786, for the purpoſe of having ſome land ſurveyed in Northumberland county, and has not ſince been heard of; and whereas it has been reported that he has been murdered by ſome perſon or perſons unknown; any perſon who can give information relative to him, dead or alive, will confer a laſting obligation on the diſconſolate partner of his bed. MARGARET SCOTT.

Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

N. B. Said *J. Scott* was about 5 feet 5 inches; round ſhouldered; ſomewhat near-ſighted: he took with him two warrants for land laying in Northumberland county, for which, if returned by any perſon who may have found the ſame, ſaid *Margaret Scott* will pay a reward of *Four Dollars.*

⁂ Any intelligence conveyed to *Mary M'Kenny,* in Sunbury, will be gratefully received. *May 5*

For SALE,

The BRIG MADEIRA PACKET, Now laying at Sims's Wharf, near Market-ſtreet, burthen one hundred and five tons, three years old, a ſtrong good veſſel, well found, and may be fitted for ſea at a ſmall expence, Apply to DUNCAN INGRAHAM, Jun.

⁂ Brig *Madeira Packet*—If not diſpoſed of before Wedneſday the 20th inſtant, ſhe will then be ſold by Public Auction, at the Coffee-Houſe, at one o'clock.

June 16. 3ſp

For CHARTER,

To any Port in *Spain* or *Portugal,*

The Venetian Brig EL BUON GENIO,

Captain Joſeph Biſſon ;

SHE is an excellent new veſſel, and a faſt ſailer; will carry two thouſand barrels, and has a *perfectly ſecure Mediterranean paſſport.* For terms enquire of

ANDREW CLOW & CO.

Who have for Sale, imported in the abovementioned veſſel, fine freſh *Muſcadine Raiſins,* unſhelled Almonds, Olives in jars, Capers and Lemon Juice.

June 14. eptf.

For Freight or Charter,

THE BRIG

EAGLE,

ANDREW CHISOLEM, Maſter,

Burthen about 130 tons. For terms apply to

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for Sale,

DRY HIDES.

Philadelphia, 14th June, 1787. eptf

For Port-Royal, *Virginia,*

The SHIP MERCURY,

Phillip Howland, Maſter;

WILL ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to

June 8. eptf. *Duncan Ingraham, junior.*

FOR

Sale or Charter,

The Sloop WINTHROP,

MATHEW HILLMAN, Maſter;

A Staunch, good veſſel; a prime ſailer, and will carry about 750 barrels. For terms apply to

HEWES & ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, June 12 eptf.

FOR

Sale or Charter,

The Brigantine FREE-MASON,

ABOUT 120 tons burthen; now laying at Walnut ſtreet wharf: ſhe is an entire new veſſel, compleatly found in every neceſſary, and ready for ſea immediately. For terms apply to *JOHN GARDEN,* in Front, near Arch ſtreets. June 12. eptf

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Juſt Imported in the ſhip St. James,

from Cadiz, and now Landing at Meſſrs. *Turnbull* and *Co's.* Wharf,

SHERRY wine in quartercaſks, from 2 to 8 years old

Malaga wine in ditto

Cadiz SALT.

The *ST. JAMES* will take in Freight for any Part of *EUROPE.* Enquire of

June 18. 6ſp BARCLAY, BROWN, & CO.

Juſt arrived in the Dove, from Marſeilles and Malaga, and for Sale by,

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

SUPERFINE Aix ſallad oil

Anchovies and capers

Orgeat capillaire, & ſundry liqueurs

Corks in bags

Frontiniac, and a variety of French wines

Silk and oilcloth umbrelloes

Hats, ſilk ſtockings, gloves and fans

Caſtile ſoap

Brandy

Malaga wines of 1785

Freſh Bloom and Muſcadel raiſins, in boxes & jars

Figs, prunes, almonds and walnuts eptf

Imported, and for Sale on the loweſt Terms, by

Wooddrop & Joſeph Sims,

PRIME Muſcovado ſugars, in hogſheads & barrels, high proof, well flavoured rum landing from on board the brigantine Minerva, captain M'Keever, from St. Croix.—They have alſo for ſale, lately imported, Cork canvas Nº. 1 8, brandy in hogſheads and caſes, Bourdeaux claret in hogſheads and caſes, ratifia in caſes, &c. &c.

The MINERVA will ſail for *St. Euſtatius* and *St. Croix* with all poſſible expedition. For freight or paſſage apply as above, or to the Maſter on board.

June 13 eptf

Francis & John Weſt,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Have juſt received by the ſloop Pilgrim, captain Williams, from Amſterdam, and for ſale on reaſonable terms,

A LARGE Aſſortment of ticklenburgs, hempen and flaxen oſnabrigs, dowlas, India perſians, taffeties and bandano handkerchiefs, German ſtripes, book muſlins, Dutch ſcythes and whetſtones, &c. &c.

They have alſo for ſale an aſſortment of Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings and dowlas, Scotch oſnabrigs, men and womens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe, black modes, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; with a variety of other goods, all imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe. Alſo 63 hogſheads of prime old James River Tobacco. eptf

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Genuine, ſterling, Madeira Wines,

in pipes and half pipes;

Georgia Rice, Spermaceti Candles,

SOAL LEATHER; GIN in caſes;

A few Barrels

Spirits Turpentine and Varniſh ;

A Quantity of Excellent New-England

SCYTHES;

And, as Uſual,

Starch and Hair-Powder,

TO BE SOLD BY

Pickering & Hodgden,

At their Stores on Mifflin's Wharf, between Race and Vine ſtreets. Philadelphia, May 11. mwſtf

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LAST NOTICE.

In the Caſe of John Hellings,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt *John Hellings,* of the city of Philadelphia, merchant and dealer; and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on Thurſday the 7th day of June, inſtant; on Friday the 22d of the ſame month, and on Tueſday the 17th day of July following, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of the ſaid days, at the ſtate houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects—When and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the ſecond meeting to chuſe aſſignees, and at the laſt meeting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give notice thereof to the ſubſcriber.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

Office, Watkins's alley, *June 5, 1787.* 6 13 20

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, *May* 30, 1787.

THE Creditors of *Metzger* and *Getting,* are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the 15th inſtant, to one of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN MELBECK,
FREDERICK HEISZ, } Aſſignees,

Philadelphia, June 7. eptf

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May 21*

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

Archiles Parker

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Bottling Cellar, nearly oppoſite the City Tavern, in Second-ſtreet,

BEST bottled cyder

London & Philadelphia porter and beer in bottles

Port wine and claret

Pickling vinegar, &c.

N. B. Merchants, Captains of veſſels, and other gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and have wines, &c. bottled in the beſt manner, by applying as above. wtNI

FOR SALE BY

Benjamin Morgan,

At his STORE on Stamper's Wharf, below the Drawbridge,

PEnnſylvania refined bar iron, of the firſt quality, neatly drawn

Dutch ovens, pots, kettles, ſkillets, cart boxes and window weights of different ſizes

American, German and Engliſh ſteel

Frying pans, Engliſh ſcythes

Loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars, by the hogſhead or barrel

Weſt-India and country rum

Molaſſes

Coffee

A quantity of excellent bohea tea, in quarter-cheſts

Flour,——Corn,——Mackarel

56 lb. weights, &c. &c.——All of which he will ſell low, for caſh, or ſhort credit eoptf

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The Cargo of the ſnow Eſpirito Santo, captain Viveiros, from Terceira, juſt arrived:

CONSISTING OF

Choice Fayal Wine,

four years old;

Sweet Oranges & Lemons,

For *SALE* on the moſt reaſonable *Terms,* by

Joyce Brothers & J. Palyart.

May 9 4ſp eotf

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks. Senneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

Leonard Jacoby,

At his Store in Second ſtreet, the fifth door above Race ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with ſuitable Whetſtones,

Alſo, a few elegant finiſhed

Light-Horſemens' SWORDS.

Likewiſe, a general Aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, midling and coarſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs. The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof; therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others or return the money. *May 21* mwIIm

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WE, the Cabbin and Steerage Paſſengers, who came in the ſhip Mayflower, lately from Cork to Philadelphia, John Stillwell, commander, as well to acquit ourſelves of our obligations, as to do juſtice to the unſullied fame and character of ſaid Captain, take this firſt welcome opportunity of publicly and unanimouſly acknowledging to him and the Public in general, our ſincere thanks for his humane, gentleman like, and generous treatment to us while on our paſſage. Given under our ſeveral hands in Philadelphia, this 17th day of June, 1787.

Miſs Elizabeth Owens
Mrs. Mary Smith
Mrs. Ann Mehigan
Mrs. Mary Neagle
John Carey
Thomas Evans
Thomas Kerby
John Kingſton
James Howard
James Cannon
Edmond Keliher
William Lynch
Richard Brien
David Walſh
Joſeph Jaqumain
James Coleman
James Cronin
Thomas Cotter
James Bouderan
Richard Neagle

IN conſequence of a robbery committed on Joſhua Yarnall, of the townſhip of Middletown, county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania; on the night of the 2d of the 5th month laſt, a certain *Joſeph Griffith* was apprehended upon ſuſpicion of being a confederate; and in his cuſtody was found two Horſes, ſuſpected to be ſtolen, as he did not prove how he came by them, but made his eſcape from the conſtable.

The one a large bay horſe, near 15 and a half hands high, a ſtar, ſmall blaze and ſnip, two white feet, a dark mane and tail, lofty carriage, trots and canters well; the other a black horſe, 14 hands and a half high, a likely, good carriaged horſe, trots and canters well; both ſuppoſed to be about ſix or ſeven years old. Any perſons having loſt ſuch horſes, by applying to *Thomas Cheyney,* eſq; proving their property and paying charges, may have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold for coſts, in four weeks from this date, by

ROBERT THOMPSON, Dep. Con.

Middletown, Cheſter county, 6 mo. 8th. 2ſw

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen out of my waggon, ſtanding at the White Horſe Inn, Market-ſtreet—A HAIR TRUNK, containing, viz. 1 ſuperfine light coloured cloth coat with pearl buttons, 1 ditto white cloth jacket and breeches, 1 ſtriped muſlinet jacket (white) 1 ſtriped jean ditto, 2 plain jean ditto, 1 black ſattinet ditto, 1 pair black ſattin breeches, one ditto black ſattinet ditto, one ditto plain jean ditto, one ditto honeycomb ditto, one brown cloth jacket, two ſhirts, 1 pair ſilk ſtockings, 2 ditto thread ditto, 1 grey cloth ſurtout coat, 1 pair ſhoes, 1 ditto boots, 1 large looking glaſs in a plain walnut frame and has a ſmall piece of the quick ſilver rubbed off near the middle of the glaſs, 2 gold rings, the one has a remarkable large yellow ſtone with a ſmall white one on each ſide of it, the other is a tortoiſe ſhell ring ſet in gold, 1 ſilver ſciſſar chain and hart marked M W, 1 ſilver pincuſhion hoop and chain, 1 pair of locket buttons ſet in ſilver, 2 cambrick neck cloths, 1 white hat, 1 bed cord, 1 pair ſet knee buckles, 1 ſhaving box and bruſh, with ſeveral other articles not yet aſcertained. Any perſon diſcovering the ſame, ſo that the goods may be procured, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

June 13. JOHN M'CALL, or
ep2w PETER JANUARY.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſagathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long lawn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.
24 1-2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained. As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges, paid by.

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F. & Co.

Nothern-Liberty Auction Store, June 9, 1787.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK,* containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—

Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe,*
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young,*
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh ;* Alſo,
One loan-office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUEL YOUNG.* etf

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Doctor *Gardette,* Dentiſt,

HAS the honor of informing his Friends, and the Public, that he has returned from his tour, and that he practices, as uſual, the different branches of his profeſſion. His place of abode is, as formerly, the firſt door from the corner of Third, in Pear ſtreet, next door to the Young Ladies Academy, where he may be ſpoke with from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

N. B. His Dentrifice, &c. may be had at all times at the above place. May 28. eoptf

From the Boſton Independent Chronicle.

At a Town Meeting of the Inhabitants of Newton, regularly aſſembled on the 18th day of May, 1787, VOTED the following inſtructions to their Repreſentative.

To Captain EDWARD FULLER,

REPRESENTATIVE *for the Town of* NEWTON.

SIR,

CHOSEN to repreſent this town in the next legiſlature, at this ſolemn period of our public affairs, you muſt ſoon be called to contemplate and decide upon principles and meaſures on which will depend the happineſs, the dignity, and even the exiſtence of our government.

As the part you are to act is of ſuch high importance, and as we are deeply intereſted in the events of your determination, we think it our duty not to be ſilent on the ſubject, but to give you every information in our power for the regulation of your conduct.

We muſt in the firſt place, take upon us to obſerve to you, that the office of legiſlation is an elevated truſt, in which the general good ought to be the alone object of attention. As the influence of paſſion, private intereſt or party views, would be contrary to your oath, and ſubverſive of the very deſign of your appointment, we muſt expect that in all matters which may come before you, that you will enquire with candor, think with coolneſs, and decide with ſobriety, firmneſs and magnanimity.

On taking a review of the ſeveral important meaſures, adopted by the legiſlature of the laſt year:—you will find that the late horrid, unnatural and unprovoked rebellion, which has lately convulſed the government, has been the ſubject of their particular attention, and that a ſyſtem has been adopted to check its progreſs and reſtore the community to the bleſſings of peace. This ſyſtem we conſider to have been neceſſary to the ſalvation of our country. But while we congratulate you on the wiſdom of the arrangements and the ſucceſs that attended them, we are conſtrained to ſay, that much remains to be done.—The ſame ſyſtem muſt be purſued, or it will ſoon be found that the intereſts of the beſt members of the community muſt fall a ſacrifice to the lawleſs views of the worſt. That this will be the caſe, the riſe, progreſs and preſent ſtate of our civil commotions, afford the moſt unequivocal proof. Though the object of the rebellion was very early thought by many to be the total deſtruction of our preſent ſyſtem of government, yet the legiſlature, imputing to deluſion what there is great reaſon to believe was the reſult of the moſt malignant ſpirit of faction, gave a general pardon to characters whoſe crimes in a government leſs mild, would have deſtined them to an untimely death. But in the true ſpirit of depravity, mercy was conſtrued to be weakneſs, and the flame of inſurrection ſpreading with accelerated fury, the courts of juſtice were interrupted by force, the laws laid proſtrate, property put afloat, and all perſonal ſecurity at an end. In this ſituation a military force was the only alternative. Called into exerciſe at a moſt timely period and purſued with a happy combination of mercy and ſeverity, coolneſs and ſpirit, it bore down all oppoſition, and terminated with glory. But the government no ſooner perceived the rebels ſubdued, than the arm of mercy was again extended. But what appears to be the conſequence? not a return to their allegiance and the paths of peace and good order, but they ſtill cheriſh the ſpirit of rebellion, threaten hoſtilities and triumph in their own crimes. This ſpirit, ſir, muſt be deſtroyed; and as the meaſures adopted by the laſt legiſlature to cruſh it by force, meet our higheſt approbation, you will purſue the ſame ſyſtem, until all oppoſition is effectually deſtroyed and the government reſtored to peace, dignity and good order. Much of late has been ſaid with regard to an emiſſion of paper money in order to relieve the burthens, or in the language of the factions and diſorderly, to redreſs the grievances of the people. We muſt ſay to you, ſir, that in our opinions the meaſure would not only be productive of certain ruin to individuals, but to the community——Money being the repreſentative of transferable property in every part of the world to which the uſe of it extends, the precious metals which the whole commercial world has adopted as a medium, in the principles of their circulation, reſemble a fluid ever ſtriving for an equilibrium.——When money is ſcarce, property at market will ever be cheap. Cheapneſs of markets will always bring purchaſers, and purchaſers caſh. When money is too plenty prices will riſe in proportion, and purchaſers will ſend their money to other markets, where ſimilar articles may be bought at a cheaper rate. Long experience has eſtabliſhed the truth of this poſition, that money cannot long in any given place be too plenty or too ſcarce, but in all commercial countries muſt bare the ſame proportion to the whole property at market. The evils therefore which we now experience in the nature of things, muſt work their own cure. Patience and induſtry, honor and integrity in all our dealings, are the only expedients we can apply. To attempt a remedy by paper money would be a piece of political imperiſm, founded in fraud, which would not only involve individuals in ruin, but eventually beggar our country. However paradoxical it may ſeem, the injury the ſtate would receive by a paper medium, would be in proportion to its credit——and for this reaſon; if we now have a deficiency of ſpecie, and that deficiency is ſupplied by bills of credit, no ſpecie will come in; ſhould we extend the emiſſion ſo as to occaſion a ſurpluſſage compared with other commercial places, that part of the medium which can, will leave us until the level is reſtored. The gold and ſilver being general in their credit, would only forſake us. In caſe then of a foreign invaſion, where would be our reſources? The paper money muſt fall to the ground, and we ſhould at once find ourſelves poor and wretched in the extreme, without ſupplies, without money and without credit. But, ſir, we have mentioned the ſtability of paper credit, not from an idea that it can ever exiſt, but in order to ſhew the pernicious effects it muſt have upon the real wealth and reſources of the ſtate.

A paper bill can be of no value, but as it repreſents money. The notes of the Maſſachuſetts bank, for inſtance, circulate as ſpecie, becauſe it is known they will always be diſcharged at ſight; while the ſtate ſecurities are ſold at a large diſcount, as the time and manner of their payment is totally uncertain.

Thus it is with the bank bills of England: they circulate at par, at the ſame time the paper of their public funds is ſold at a diſcount of twenty five or thirty per cent. That our paper bills, if emitted, would not be a repreſentation of ſpecie, is certain, ſince the want of it is the only reaſon of their emiſſion. The value of ſuch a medium therefore, in the nature of things, muſt, the moment it is iſſued, be leſs than it promiſes. How then ſhall it be brought into circulation? Shall we tread the footſteps of Rhode-Iſland, and after diſcharging our public debt, make it a tender in all private contracts? To follow their example and bury all public and private credit in one common grave, would be a piece of palpable fraud, and would render our country infamous to a proverb. And here, Sir, we think it our duty to obſerve, that no government which ever ſuffered the rights of property to be thus ſported with, ever long retained its freedom or its tranquility.

The hard earnings of induſtry, are as dear as life itſelf, and no one who has the feelings of a man about him, will ever ſuffer them to be torn from him without ſome ſtruggle in oppoſition. The firſt article in our bill of rights declares, that all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, eſſential, unalienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, and that of acquiring, poſſeſſing, and protecting property. As the diſcharging debts by a paper medium, would be an high invaſion of property, the preſervation of which ought to be the principal object of ſociety, nothing is more plain than that an act of legiſlation, authorizing and enjoining a meaſure of this kind, would be ſubverſive of their truſt, and amount to a diſſolution of government. It can never be ſuppoſed, that the legiſlature ſhould have a power to deſtroy what every one deſigns to ſecure. It is therefore, our moſt ſerious opinion, whenever legiſlators attempt to take away and deſtroy the property of the people, that they are abſolved from any further obedience, and left to the common refuge which God hath provided for all men againſt force and violence. We are very ſorry to be obliged to remark, that our preſent convulſions take their riſe from a principle of oppoſition, between debtor and creditor, the rich and the poor; a ſource from which has ariſen the moſt of thoſe civil wars, which after having drenched in blood the greater part of the ancient Republics, and many of the modern, have occaſioned the ruin of them all. We muſt therefore conjure you to oppoſe a paper medium, as you regard the principles of juſtice, and good policy, and would wiſh to avoid public tumults, civil commotions, and the probable conſequent ruin of our government.

Objections of a ſimilar nature may be made to the tender law, and all other inſtitutions, which interfere in private contracts. The moment a government take upon them to enable a debtor to diſcharge his debts in a manner different from his engagement, all private confidence is at once loſt, and credit at an end. The money holder will not only withhold his loan, but ſend it to ſome foreign country, where the rights of property are held more ſacred. And it is our opinion that the preſent ſcarcity of money, which was at firſt imaginary, is now become real, principally by reaſon of the very meaſures intended for a remedy. You will therefore uſe your endeavours to prevent a continuance of the tender law, and all others that interpoſe in private engagement. It is a misfortune that bodies of men, will frequently engage in meaſures and purſuits, which in their individual capacities, they would bluſh to avow. But we wiſh you ever to bear in mind, that juſtice is invariable in all her laws. Should an attempt be made to ſtamp a depreciation on the public ſecurities, and thereby to defraud thoſe who in a day of public diſtreſs advanced their property, and thoſe who devoted their lives to the ſervice of their country, we conjure you in the moſt ſolemn manner to oppoſe it. As we regard the principles of juſtice and gratitude, let the idea never obtain in our private councils: let it not be ſaid that we are members of a community where ingratitude is patronized by authority, where injuſtice is ſanctified by law. We are liable to external invaſions and internal commotions.

The ſafety of our country may again call for public credit, and public ſervices: It is therefore important that we ſo conduct, that a confidence be placed in the faith of our government. Placing the ſubject therefore upon the broad baſis of national policy; they ought never to be cancelled until they are paid.

Before the expiration of the preſent year, the attention of the legiſlature, will probably be called to conſider the report of the federal convention now ſitting. Experience has taught us that the powers of the preſent confederacy are inadequate to the great objects of its inſtitution. We derive great hopes from the integrity and abilities of the characters who compoſe this auguſt aſſembly: they are men who have uniformly been diſtinguiſhed as the firm patriots of our country, and the illuſtrious Waſhington is one of their number.

Should they preſent, as we doubt not they will, a ſyſtem which promiſes a firm efficient federal government, founded on the equal principles of civil liberty, you will not heſitate to adopt it. You will conſider, ſir, that government is inſtituted for the benefit and happineſs of the people. You will therefore avoid laying any burthens upon them, except thoſe which a ſolem regard to public faith and public juſtice render eſſentially neceſſary. In your inquiries on this ſubject, we think you will find that taxes on land and on polls are too high. Endeavor therefore to draw the neceſſary reſources from a different quarter; a much larger proportion, we conceive, may be raiſed by impoſt and exciſe on the luxuries of life. By adopting ſuch a ſyſtem, you will lay the burthens on thoſe who are able and willing to bear them, and afford ſupport and encouragement to the temperate and frugal.

As the public burthens and embarraſſments are great, it is of importance that the greateſt economy be introduced into every department of government; we wiſh to have the ſalaries of all public officers as low as is conſiſtent with the dignity and honor of their ſtations. If money has become more valuable than when their ſalaries were eſtabliſhed, a reduction of them certainly is not inconſiſtent with the original principles on which they were granted.

In fine, ſir, you will uſe your conſtant endeavors, that a ſacred regard be had for public and private faith; that the rights of debtor and creditor be equally ſecured; that juſtice be the pole ſtar of all your public movements, in order that the government may with energy enforce it among its citizens. Let agriculture and manufactures be encouraged; and we have not a doubt, if thoſe principles are regarded, that we ſhall ſoon riſe ſuperior to our preſent difficulties, and become a happy and proſperous people.

Voted the foregoing inſtructions be ſigned by the town clerk, and printed in ſome public newſpaper.

A true copy of the original. Atteſt.

A. FULLER, Town Clerk.

* * *

From the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

The inſertion of the following in your Magazine, which is the ſubſtance of Inſtructions of the town of New-Braintree to its Repreſentatives, together with the Proteſt entered againſt the ſame, will much oblige a number of your Cuſtomers.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of New-Braintree, in the county of Worceſter, on Monday the 21ſt day of May, A. D. 1787.

WHEREAS the town, at their laſt meeting, appointed a committee to draw inſtructions to their repreſentative, whereof PERCIVAL HALL, eſquire, was chairman; and the majority of ſaid committee having this day made report of certain inſtructions to Mr. BENJAMIN JOSLYN, repreſentative for the town the year enſuing; which inſtructions have been adopted by the town——the purport whereof is——

1ſt. That a general act of indemnity may be paſſed in favour of thoſe who have been in arms againſt government; and that the baniſhed may be called home—and not be, as the woman of Tekoa told king David, like water ſpilt on the ground, which cannot be gathered.

2dly. That meaſures may be adopted for limiting the number of attornies at law, and for paying them out of the public treaſury.

3dly. To uſe his influence that the preſent attorney general may be diſmiſſed from his office.

4thly. For the abolition of the courts of common pleas and general ſeſſions of the peace.

5thly. For the diſmiſſion of the preſent ſheriff of the county of Worceſter, and depriving the ſheriffs of the power to appoint deputies—and for empowering conſtables to ſerve all writs and proceſſes, and to collect the duties of exciſe and impoſt, &c.

6thly. For empowering the ſelectmen to take the the probate of wills, &c. &c. and empowering the clerks of the ſeveral towns to regiſter deeds, &c.

7thly. For the removal of the general court from the town of Boſton.

8thly. For the continuation of the act ſuſpending the collection of private debts, and for making ſome further proviſion, ſtill more injurious to the creditor.

9thly. For the repeal of the law ſuſpending the writ of Habeas Corpus.

10thly. For the total ceſſation of the grants annually made to the preſident and profeſſors of Harward College.

11thly. For the repeal of the law laying duties on writs, executions, &c.

12thly. Inſinuating that the continental officers, who had ſerved as volunteers, in a private capacity, in the ſervice of government the winter paſt, have been paid wages according to the ranks they ſuſtained in the continental army—and directing their repreſentative to cauſe the matter to be examined into, &c.

13thly. For calling home and diſmiſſing the troops of government.

And whereas the underſigned freeholders and inhabitants of the town of New-Braintree, are apprehenſive that the meaſures propoſed to be adopted will, in many reſpects, not prove ſalutary, but if adopted, highly injurious to the public. We are therefore induced, in the moſt ſerious and ſolemn manner, to PROTEST againſt the greateſt part of them, for the following reaſons, among many others which might be offered.

Becauſe, We conceive that the perſons who have been in arms againſt government, have never been under neceſſity to reſort to arms, to obtain a redreſs of any grievances, or the removal of any burdens; and becauſe many of them ſtill continue to hold their arms, and even have, very lately, made priſoners of ſome of our fellow-citizens, in a neighbouring town, and carried away them from their families, without the leaſt provocation.

Becauſe, The government have heretofore paſſed a general act of indemnity, which was treated with deriſion and contempt; and the meaſures which government have ſince taken, have been kind and lenient—but at the ſame time, have not had that tendency to reclaim them, which might rationally have been expected; nor have we reaſon to believe, if government ſhould again offer them a pardon, that it would be accepted; but would rather have a tendency to weaken the ſtrength and authority of government, and be introductive of as great confuſion in this Commonwealth, as the woman of Tekoa's advice to David was, among the children of Iſrael*.

Becauſe, We apprehend, as the conſtitution has made proviſion that every citizen may be heard by himſelf, or his counſel, at his election, there is no propriety in limiting the number of attornies at law, much leſs can we conceive it to be juſt, that the expence ſhould be defrayed out of the public treaſury; as it would have a tendency to encourage litigation: and we eſteem it preferable, if individuals are diſpoſed to litigate, that it ſhould be at their own expence.

Becauſe, We know of no allegations againſt the preſent attorney general, which ought to be a ground for his removal from office: If there are any ſufficient reaſons, we doubt not but they will be attended to, without the intervention of the town of New Braintree, who do not pretend to file articles for his impeachment.

Becauſe, We conceive that the inſinuations againſt the preſent ſheriff of the county of Worceſter, are without foundation; that if true, he ought to be proſecuted therefor, and not to be condemned without a hearing:—And becauſe, we conceive it to be highly neceſſary, that the ſheriff ſhould have power to appoint deputies, in order to tranſact the buſineſs of his office;—nor do we conceive it would be advantageous to the public, or ſuch perſons as are generally choſen conſtables, that the conſtables be empowered to ſerve all writs and proceſſes.

Becauſe, We apprehend, that from the want of a knowledge of the mode of buſineſs, and acquaintance with the law, the greateſt confuſion would ariſe, if the ſelectmen ſhould be empowered to tranſact the buſineſs of the probate office; and that it would not be advantageous to the public, that the town clerk ſhould be empowered to regiſter deeds, &c.

Becauſe, We conceive, that if the preſent tender act is continued, it is already made ſufficiently diſadvantageous to the creditor, without making further additions, which may operate to his injury.

Becauſe, We apprehend that the grants to the preſident and profeſſors of Harward College are neceſſary for the encouragement of literature; and with pleaſure we recollect, that the conſtitution has made it the duty of the legiſlature, to encourage ſchools and ſeminaries of learning; and particularly the Univerſity at Cambridge, and we eſteem the cultivation of the arts and ſciences to be highly neceſſary for the ſupport of the liberties of a free people.

Becauſe, The inſinuations reſpecting the pay of the continental officers, in the ſervice of the commonwealth, the winter paſt, in a private capacity, contains a reflection againſt the government, and is an abſolute falſhood.

Becauſe, We conceive that it would be exceedingly dangerous to the commonwealth, to diſband the troops of government, ſo long as the rebels continue to act in oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority—and until the ſpirit of rebellion ſhall be completely ſuppreſſed.

Have only to add, we have that opinion of the honorable court, that we have not the leaſt doubt, but that they will pay that attention to every real grievance, as far as can be conſiſtent with conſtitutional meaſures, the ſafety, peace and happineſs of the commonwealth—being fully perſuaded of the propriety of this idea, are willing to ſubmit the whole to be conducted according to the wiſdom and candour of our wiſe legiſlators.

Francis Whipple. James Thompſon. Ephraim Woods. Thaddeus Bowman. David Woods. James Woods. Jonathan Woods. Abiſhai Delano. Jonathan Force. Francis Whipple, jun. Joſeph Tidd. Elijah Edſon. Artemas Howe. Samuel Mexter. Wyman Hoyt. Eliſha Mathews. Sampſon Wetherell, jun. James Weſton. John Woods. Samuel Shaw. Philip Delano. Willard Warner. Joſeph Bowman. Elias Hall. Aaron Hall. Percival Hall, jun. Elijah Barnes. Daniel Mathews (only) proteſts againſt the following articles, viz. Article 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 6th, 8th, 12th and 13th.

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From the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

The following Inſtructions were given by the Town of GRAFTON to its Repreſentative, viz.

To Colonel Luke Drury, Repreſentative of the Town of GRAFTON.

ALthough your conſtituents repoſe the fulleſt confidence in your integrity and abilities, yet it may not be amiſs, on ſome momentous occaſions, that they expreſs to you their ſentiments: And we do hereby inſtruct you, that you uſe the utmoſt of your endeavours, that the following articles be enacted.

1ſt, That there be a general pardon granted to all that aided or aſſiſted, or have taken up arms, in what the Governor and General Court ſtiled Rebellion, in this Commonwealth; and that all diſqualifications, that is on that account, be taken off—and all damages by unjuſt impriſonments and warrants, be made good.

2d, That the government troops be immediately recalled, that are now in the field, which were raiſed for four months, with this notice given, that the ſeverity of the law ſhall be executed on any, who ſhall murder any perſon, or burn or deſtroy any property.

3d, That the General Court be removed out of Boſton to ſome convenient place in the country.

4th, That all licences be granted by the ſelectmen of the ſeveral towns.

5th, That all eſtates of deceaſed perſons be ſettled by the ſelectmen of the ſeveral towns.

6th, That the recording of deeds be done in the town, where the land ſold lyeth.

7th, That the courts of Common Pleas and General ſeſſions of the Peace, be aboliſhed.

8th, That all manufactures in this country be encouraged.

9th, That the exciſe be collected by the conſtables or collectors of the ſeveral towns.

10th, That the act ſuſpending the writ of Habeas Corpus be immediately repealed.

11th, That any perſon entering a complaint againſt another, and cannot ſupport it, ſhall be liable to make good all damages.

12th, That duties on writs and executions be taken off, as it comes out of the debtor, which we think is unreaſonable.

13th, That the land and poll tax be eaſed, and the tax laid on ſuperfluities.

Joſeph Wood
Thomas Bicknell
Benjamin Walker
Eben. Wadſworth
Ephraim Lyon
} Committee.

Grafton, May 26, 1787.

The foregoing articles were read and accepted by the town. N. Sherman, Moderator.

True copy, errors excepted. Ben. Goddard, Town-clerk.

After the foregoing inſtructions were accepted by the town, a number of reſpectable gentlemen, inhabitants of Grafton, we are informed, entered their Proteſt againſt ſeveral articles of the inſtructions: whoſe names are as follows, viz.

Joſeph Meriam, John Goulding, Silas Warren, Shelemeth Stow, James Whipple, Joſeph Warren, Zebedee Redding, Simon Bruce, Andrew Adams, Solomon Stow, Perley Batchelor, Jonathan Pierce, Moſes Hayden, Timothy Meriam, Nathaniel Adams, Phineas Leland, Nathaniel Ward, Joſeph Meriam, junior, firſt and ſecond articles only.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 7.

EXPLANATION *of the Nature of* COUNTERVAILING *and* PROTECTING *Duties.*

Being a Copy of a Paper given to ſome of the Yorkſhire Manufacturers, who complained they were puzzled with hard Words, in the propoſed Commercial Arrangement with France.

AS in our converſation the other night, we had not time to clear up the difficulty which occurred to many people, with regard to the intention and effect of what are lately called protecting and countervailing duties, I will endeavour to give in this paper a ſhort and clear idea of what I wiſh thoroughly underſtood by all the kingdom and more particularly the manufacturing part of it.

To this, I will begin with ſuppoſing two countries in a condition (barely poſſible indeed) but in which neither protecting nor countervailing duty would be requiſite; and from thence deduce the neceſſity of one or both being introduced into any fair plan of commercial intercourſe between any two countries I know of, in their preſent ſituation.

Suppoſe then two countries to exiſt, in which a certain cloth is manufactured upon exactly equal terms—that is to ſay, that the price of labour, the coſt and quality of materials and tools, and the induſtry and ſkill of the workmen, and in general every circumſtance conducive to the price and value of the article, are in each country perfectly ſimilar; I ſay, in this caſe each country will ſupply its own conſumption; becauſe neither will be at the expence of carriage from the other, of what it may have equally good and cheap at home; and this difference may render any poſitive law needleſs, concerning their mutual commerce in the article, and will effectually protect the manufacturer in each country in the unrivalled poſſeſſion of the home market; and they will be left to ſeek other markets for their ſurplus as they can—but that is no part of the preſent enquiry.

Now ſuppoſe a ſuſpicion ariſes in either country, that the other has ſome advantage over it in that particular branch; or to be more explicit, let the two countries be France and England, the cloth worth 10s. per yard, the freight and inſurance, &c. 5 per cent. or 6d per yard, and the Engliſh manufacturer afraid that labour and materials are ſo much cheaper in France, that he muſt charge 11s. for what France can ſell at 10s. what is the natural conſequence? The Engliſhman will call for a duty to be laid on the French cloth, ſufficiently high to protect him in the home market, which he would certainly loſe if the French cloth could be brought here for 10/6 while he charged 11s.

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* Mr. Clark's annotation on the ſaid paſſage thus ſaith—Abſolum, thus reſtored, makes an ill uſe of the king's goodneſs, by endeavouring to draw the hearts of the people from him—he put himſelf into greater equipage than uſual—provided himſelf a chariot and horſes, and fifty running footmen—yet would he ſtoop from his grandeur to ſalute the meaneſt of the *mob*—would offer his ſervice to every one, and took care to inſtil into the people's minds a bad opinion of the king's adminiſtration.

In this caſe he would not think himſelf ſecure, unleſs ſuch duty amounted to 10 per cent. which bringing the French cloth 11s. 6d. in our market, would be very properly denominated a protecting duty. In the mean time, the French might ſay, we doubt your calculation, or you may improve; therefore you can have no reaſonable objection to our laying a duty on your cloth, which, if not neceſſary to our ſecurity, can at leaſt do you no harm; therefore this trade will be fairly opened with ſuch a mutual and equal protecting duty. This duty will vary on different articles of trade, but it muſt be as high as either country requires, and it is for the intereſt of both, that it ſhould be as low as circumſtances permit.

Suppoſe now, that in one of thoſe countries an internal duty was laid on the conſumption, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue; that England for example, ſhould ſend an exciſeman to the fulling-mill, (as ſhe has already with leſs wiſdom done to the glaſs houſe and the tan yard) and that a tax was there laid equal to one ſhilling per yard, it would then be the intereſt of the Engliſh conſumer to have his cloth from France unleſs a further duty was laid on the importation to equalize or countervail this new exciſe. But it would by no means follow, that France ſhould lay a ſimilar duty on the importation of our cloth; that would only be proper in caſe ſhe had a ſimilar exciſe or duty on her home conſumption, and if ſhe had, the countervailing duty ſhould not be equal, unleſs the exciſe alſo was equal.

Here then, is the diſtinction between the two duties. The protecting duty does not neceſſarily exiſt at all, but when exiſting is always mutual and equal. The countervailing duty never exiſts but when there is an exciſe in one country; it is never mutual but when there is an exciſe in both countries, it is never equal, but when the exciſe in both countries is equal.

AMERICA.

BOSTON, June 11.

Yeſterday ſailed from this port, for Philadelphia, Mr. *William Montague*, who has for ſome time paſt officiated at the North-Church in this town, to receive orders from the Right Rev. W. White, D.D. Biſhop in that city.

WORCESTER, June 13.

The important queſtion, whether the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives would concur with the Honorable Senate, in raiſing troops to replace thoſe now in the field, whoſe time of ſervice is nearly expired, has been warmly debated: ſeveral days were taken up laſt week, and the further conſideration of it was on Saturday laſt put off until Tueſday this week, when it was again reſumed—how it finally terminated, we had not heard when this Magazine went to preſs——it was conjectured, however, that a concurrence to raiſe the troops would take place—that the diſqualifying act would be repealed—and meaſures taken both to ſupport the dignity of government, and reſtore the public tranquility.

The reſolve for raiſing troops to replace thoſe in the field, paſſed in the Honorable Senate 20 for and 6 againſt the motion.

NEWPORT, June 7.

A correſpondent obſerves, that in no nation in the world is juſtice ſo œconomically adminiſtered as in this ſtate. As a proof of this remark, our correſpondent informs, that the fees of the hon. judges of the inferior court, for this county, at the laſt term, were twenty ſeven coppers in hard money, and thirteen ſhillings and ſix-pence in paper, to each judge, in full compenſation for a week's ſeſſion.—Happy muſt be the government which juſtly proportions rewards to abilities and ſervices.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

A correſpondent queries whether it will not at once occur to thoſe, who may have patience and perſeverance ſufficient to wade through the tireſome pages of Chaſtellux's Travels in America, that the Tranſlator, ſaid to be one Grieve (in his notes, vouching for the truth of the Marquis's fabulous anecdotes) appears preciſely like Beaumont to Lord Chalkſtone, in the farce? "It is very true what you ſay my Lord! What your Lordſhip ſays is very true! *(ergo)* I know it to be true, my Lord."

June 18.

Extract of a letter from Shelburne, May 29.

"We have this laſt week had ſome villains at the public bar, for counterfeiting the paper money of your ſtate. An engraver is the principal, who, by indirect means, procured the types for that purpoſe, but fortunately was detected before he had accompliſhed his baſe deſign. I am ſorry the law of the land cannot puniſh the wretch for this piece of villainy. I wiſh he was in your power, that he might receive the chaſtiſement due to his demerits."

The Legiſlature of the ſtate have ordered, that after the firſt of Auguſt Coppers ſhall paſs at twenty for a ſhilling: and as the operation of this act begins already to create many difficulties and inconveniencies in trade, it is preſumed theſe inconveniencies may be in ſome meaſure removed by depreciating their value gradually—it is therefore recommended to the public to give and take coppers at 15 for a ſhilling from this day till Monday 25th June—16 for a ſhilling from thence till Monday 2d July—18 for a ſhilling from thence till Monday 16th July—19 for a ſhilling from thence till Monday 23d July—and 20 for a ſhilling from thence forward, according to law.

RICHMOND, June 13.

On Friday laſt was executed at the gallows, purſuant to his ſentence at the laſt general court, George Abbot, from Prince George, for the murder of Alexander Muir.

On Monday two criminals were brought down to the public gaol from Frederic, William Read, for burglary, and Mary Morrow, for the murder of her baſtard child. We underſtand, William May, the infamous robber from the ſtate of Delaware, and who broke out of the public priſon in Bucks county about two years ago, and but three days before he was to have been executed, is now on his way to this city from Princeſs Anne, together with one of his accomplices, for piratically robbing the Spaniſh veſſel in Lynhaven Bay.

We are informed that 6 priſoners ſince the laſt court, have been committed to receive their trials at the preſent additional ſeſſion of the general court, which commenced yeſterday, for the horrid crime of murder, with 13 others, for criminal offences of a high nature.

Philadelphia, *June* 20.

The following is a copy of a meſſage ſent by his excellency governor HANCOCK, to the two branches of the General Court, on the 5th inſtant, upon the ſubject of continuing the forces in the weſtern counties, viz.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE ſecretary will lay before you a letter I have juſt received from Colonel Badlam, commanding officer of the troops ſtationed in the county of Hampſhire, repreſenting his ſituation, and the complexion of our public affairs in that quarter, by which it appears, that after the time for which the troops ſtationed there is expired, the inhabitants in and near that county, will live very uncomfortable.

You will find, upon peruſing this letter, that thoſe who have been in oppoſition to government, have, from Vermont and New Hampſhire, repeatedly made incurſions into this ſtate, with an intention to plunder and carry off the friends to government, and in two inſtances have accompliſhed their purpoſe, by taking off Doctor Pomeroy and Mr. Metcalf, both reſpectable characters: That the Colonel has been obliged to ſtation a detachment of his regiment in particular towns to guard the friends of government, and that he has had an application from other towns for the like protection.

I therefore ſubmit it, gentlemen, to your conſideration, whether it will not be abſolutely neceſſary for the ſupport and protection of government, to continue in ſervice the troops now ſtationed in the counties of Hampſhire and Berkſhire, for ſo long a time after the term of their enliſtment expires, as you may judge neceſſary, to reſtore peace, tranquility, and ſecurity to thoſe counties.

Council Chamber, JOHN HANCOCK.

June 5, 1787.

On Saturday laſt, the honorable houſe of repreſentatives, amended the reſolve of ſenate, which had been before them for ſeveral days, for raiſing 800 men, to be ſtationed in the weſtern counties. The ſubſtance of the amendment was, that the reſolve ſhould be conſidered as a part of a conciliatory ſyſtem, to be adopted for reſtoring peace to the Commonwealth, upon broad and liberal principles. But the remainder of this ſyſtem being in commitment, it was thought beſt, that the reſolve ſhould be referred till this day, when the whole meaſures might be brought more definitely before the houſe. In order, however, that the friends and defenders of the government might not miſconſtrue this reference into a ſymptom of affection for lawleſs men, or an indifference to themſelves, the following ſpirited reſolve, moved by Doctor Jarvis, was unanimouſly agreed to:

Reſolved unanimouſly, as the ſenſe of this houſe, That the end of the ſocial compact, is to ſecure the exiſtence of the body politic, and to furniſh the individuals who compoſe it with the power of enjoying in ſafety and tranquility their natural rights, and the bleſſings of life: and that therefore, this houſe do conſider it as their firſt, greateſt, and moſt eſſential duty, not only to take the moſt effectual methods to eſtabliſh and confirm them, but that they will employ all the powers veſted in them by the conſtitution, civil and military, to give permanency and effect to theſe important objects.

A neſt of footpads have lately made their appearance in the ſuburbs of this city, and within this fortnight paſt, have attacked and robbed ſeveral people on the highway, near Broad-ſtreet. It is hoped our vigilant and active magiſtracy, will exert themſelves to bring thoſe peſts and tygers of ſociety to a ſpeedy and exemplary puniſhment.

It is to be lamented, that reſpectable citizens, who have tenements in the neighbourhood of Broad, to the ſouthward of Market-ſtreet, ſhould rent them for the purpoſe of ſhelter and convenience to theſe abandoned wretches, whoſe buſineſs it is to lay wait for the lives and property of unſuſpecting people.—A moment's conſideration would induce the owners to nail the doors up, or burn the houſes down, rather than have them employed as they now are.

Extract of a Letter from Carliſle, June 10.

"We have lately had an acceſſion of pupils to our college from Virginia and North-Carolina, and are taught to expect many more from thoſe parts of our country. Dr. Niſbet is ſatisfied and happy, and by his agreeable manner of teaching and behaviour to the ſtudents, has won all their hearts. The commencement is put off till the third Wedneſday in September, when we expect to turn out twenty young men properly qualified for degrees. The commencement was deferred at the requeſt of Dr. Niſbet, who ſays, "he does not wiſh to export raw materials.""

Extract of a letter from Dr. Price to a gentleman of this city, dated London, Feb. 4, 1787.

"I am ſorry the conſtitution of your government in Pennſylvania is ſo imperfect as it is.

"Mr. Adams has juſt publiſhed here, a book, which contains much reading and information.

"He has entitled it 'A Defence of the American Conſtitutions,' but the chief deſign of it is to ſhew, that the powers of legiſlation ought to be lodged in more than one aſſembly, and he has convinced me ſo entirely of this, that I wiſh I had inſerted a note on the paſſage in Monſ. Turgot's letter to me, which has occaſioned Mr. Adams's book, to expreſs my diſapprobation of it.

"Having taken the liberty to addreſs to the United States my ſentiments of the importance of the revolution in their favor, and during the late war, intereſted myſelf warmly in their cauſe, I cannot but anxiouſly wiſh to hear they are proſperous and happy: and, notwithſtanding many appearances which are very diſcouraging, I muſt believe they will prove at laſt ſuch an example and benefit to mankind, as I have expected.

"But before this can happen, they have much to do. The fœderal government in particular is unſettled, and I ſuppoſe will continue ſo, till inſignificance and diſcredit among foreign powers, and internal diſtreſſes and wars, oblige them to give it *due ſtrength and energy*.

"Some of the States have been led to a very improper emiſſion of paper. This, in the beſt circumſtances of ſtates, is a dangerous expedient; but when the paper is not well ſecured on productive funds and there is no ſufficient baſis of coin for circulating it, and it is at the ſame time, made a legal tender, the emiſſion of it becomes more dangerous. I have indeed been ſhocked to hear what has been done in this way, by one or two of the American legiſlatures.

"Such facts throw a cloudy over our American proſpects. I doubt not, however, but that what you ſap of the body of the people is true. There is an ardor for improvement among them, an induſtry and an acquaintance with the true principles of civil government which, united to the great advantages of their ſituation, muſt produce great effects."

NAVAL OFFICE, June 18—19.

	INWARDS.	
Ship	St. James, Collins	Cadiz
Schooner	Ceres, Baſden	Bermuda
Sloop	Betſey, Morgan	St. Thomas
	Prince William Henry, Watlington,	St. Kitts
	Betſey, Young	Boſton
	Providence, Arthur	New-Providence
	Philadelphia Packet, Price	New-York
	OUTWARDS.	
Brig	Miſſouri, Donovan	Madeira
Sloop	Suſannah, Newbold	Antigua
	CLEARED.	
Ship	Mary, Wilſon	Cork
	Charleſton, Allibone	Charleſton
	Rebecca, Grinnell	North-Carolina
Brig	Hope, Blight	Jamaica
	Robert, Aſhmead	Charleſton
	Minerva, M'Kever	St. Croix
Schooner	Maria, Maxwell	St. Euſtatia
Sloop	New-York Packet, Bird	New-York
	Warren, Butler	Ditto
	Philadelphia Packet, Bayly	Ditto
	Sally, Davidſon	Virginia
	Suſannah, Newbold	Antigua

For Peterſburg,

(Virginia)

The Ship ST. JAMES,

MARK COLLINS, Maſter;

WILL ſail on Sunday next. For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, at *Turnbull's* Wharf, or to

June 19. 4ſp BARCLAY, BROWN, & CO.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

LAST Night was BROKE OPEN, the Houſe of the Subſcriber, in Saſſafras ſtreet, and the following PLATE was taken from thence—

1 Tankard, marked SS
1 Porrenger, SS
1 Old faſhioned ditto with a coat of arms

S
4 Table Spoons, marked D E
2 Ditto EP or SS
12 Tea Spoons EP
1 Tea Tongs SS.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Plate, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have the above Reward, or in proportion for any part of it.

EDWARD PENINGTON.

P. S. The thieves broke open and took out of the Deſk three ſmall Pieces of Gold, one of which is Half a Caroline, that has two holes in it. June 19. 7ſp

Juſt PUBLISHED, SOLD *by*

Thomas Dobſon,

In Second ſtreet, ſecond door above Cheſnut ſtreet,

DISSERTATIONS on the Propheſies which have been remarkably fulfilled, and are at this time fulfilling in the world, 2 vols.—*Price only* 20ſ. By *Thomas Newton*, D. D. late Lord Biſhop of Briſtol.

This valuable and well known Work is now reprinted in America in two 8vo volumes, handſomely bound and lettered, and offered to the Public at about half the price of thoſe imported from London.

Alſo—The HISTORY of the Work of Redemption; containing the Outlines of a Body of Divinity, in a method entirely new. By the late Rev. Mr *Jonathan Edwards*, Preſident of the College of New-Jerſey. In one volume, neatly bound and lettered—*Price* 10ſ

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed, by T. DOBSON,

Fordyce's SERMONS to Young Women—The two volumes neatly printed in one, at 6ſ. handſomely bound and lettered.

Alſo, to be had of T. DOBSON,

The Taſk, a poem, by William Cowper, eſquire—5ſ.

And a very extenſive and valuable Aſſortment of *BOOKS* in the various branches of literature, and a General Aſſortment of *STATIONARY*. w&ſ2w

From North-Carolina,

A Male Child,

OF the moſt extraordinary ſize ever known of the ſame age; his body and limbs are much larger than any man's of the middle ſize; nothing in the human ſhape can exceed him in point of beauty in every reſpect; he is healthy, amazingly ſtrong and active; has frequently lifted men who have weighed from 150 to 160 weight.

He is now 6 years old, and weighs 145 pounds, and may be ſeen at Mr. *William Pinchin's*, oppoſite the City-Tavern, at any time from 8 in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening He has given general ſatisfaction to all who have ſeen him, and is thought to be the greateſt Phænomenon of the preſent age

Height - - -	4 feet	5 inches
Breaſt - -	3	2
Round the belly - -	3	4
Thickneſs of the thigh -	2	0
Calf of the leg - -	1	4
Arm - - - -	1	1

⁂ As he is on his return home, thoſe who are deſirous to ſee him, may be gratified in their curioſity on the following rates, viz. Ladies and Gentlemen 1ſ. and Children *6d.* And to give the greateſt ſatisfaction to all who pleaſe to come and ſee him, every certificate which could be wiſhed to prove the age of the Child, will be produced, with the great ſeal of the ſtate annexed. June 19 eoptf

FIRST NOTICE.

In the Caſe of James Collins,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt *James Collins*, of the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, merchant; and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of June, inſtant; on Tueſday the 10th day of July following, and on Tueſday the 31ſt of the ſame month, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of the ſaid days, at the ſtate houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the ſecond meeting to chuſe aſſignees, and at the laſt meeting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give notice thereof to the ſubſcriber.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.
Office, Watkins's alley, *June* 19, 1787. 20 3 24

Two Dollars Reward.

LOST this morning (19th June) a Check on the Bank of North-America, for the ſum of twelve pounds paper money, drawn on the 8th inſtant by Mr. Seth Willi[illegible], in favor of Mr. William Kidd. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the printers hereof, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. All merchants and dealers are requeſted not to receive the ſame, as payment thereof is ſtopped at the bank. 3ſ

THE BRUNETTE.

A favourite SONG. Written by Mr. Williams.
Compoſed by Mr. Davy.
And ſung at VAUXHALL GARDENS by Mr. Incledon.

I.

MY heart's ſoft emotions admit no diſguiſe
To cheat the poor nymphs of the plain,
For the paſſion I feel is confeſs'd by my eyes,
And Love ſhews the wounds of the ſwain;
And ſuch were my plaints when I happily met
The arch hazel eyes of my lovely Brunette.

II.

Would you know all the magic that lives in her mien,
By which my fond heart ſhe has won;
Go take (like the Grecian) each beauty that's ſeen,
And compriſe all their graces in one;
Then wonder, like me, at the pleaſure-fraught Bet,
And wear the ſoft chains of the lovely Brunette.

III.

The wandering kidlings that ſport on the hills,
Leave their browſing, to liſt to her lay;
She charms the ſwift courſe of the murmuring rills,
And arreſts the bright chariot of day.
The winds ſtop, enraptur'd, to liſt to my Bet,
And gratefully fan the accompliſh'd Brunette.

IV.

Had I all the wealth that ſtern Avarice ſought,
When he ravag'd the glittering mine;
Had I all the treaſure that Crœſus had bought,
The gems, my ſweet girl, ſhould be thine;
But trifles like theſe are deſpis'd by my Bet,
For merit alone wins the lovely Brunette.

THE SILENT ACADEMY.

An Oriental Apologue.

THERE was at Amedan a celebrated academy whoſe firſt ſtatute was conceived in theſe terms: "The academicians ſhall think a great deal, write little, and ſpeak as ſeldom as poſſible." It was called the Silent Academy; and there was not a philoſopher in Perſia who did not aſpire to be admitted into it. Doctor Zeb, author of an excellent treatiſe, entitled The Gag, received information in a remote part of the country, that there was a place vacant in the Silent Academy. He departed immediately arrived at Amedan, and preſenting himſelf at the door of the hall in which the academicians were aſſembled, he begged the door-keeper to give the Preſident this billet: "Dr. Zeb humbly demands the vacant place." The door-keeper executed his commiſſion directly; but the Dr. and his billet arrived too late; the place was already filled.

The academy were much grieved at this diſappointment: For they had rather againſt their inclinations received a wit of the court whoſe lively and ſuperficial eloquence was the admiration of all the faſhionable circles; and they found themſelves obliged to refuſe Dr. Zeb, the ſcourge of babblers, a man of abilities, and every way accompliſhed. The Preſident, charged with announcing this diſagreeable news to the Doctor, undertook it with reluctance, as he was at a loſs how to proceed. However, after having thought a little, he ordered a large cup to be filled with water, and filled ſo compleatly, that a drop more muſt have made the liquor run over; then he made a ſign for them to introduce the candidate. He appeared with that ſimple and modeſt air which almoſt always announces true merit. The Preſident roſe, and, without pronouncing a ſingle word, pointed, with an air of the greateſt concern, to the emblematical cup, the cup ſo abundantly filled. The Doctor perceived at once that there was no vacancy in the academy; but, without loſing courage, he endeavoured to make them comprehend, that a ſupernumerary academician would create no confuſion; ſpying a roſe-leaf at his feet, he picked it up, and laid it ſo gently upon the ſurface of the water, that not one drop run over. This ingenious anſwer occaſioned general applauſe: the rules of the academy were, for that day, ſuſpended and Dr. Zeb was received with the loudeſt acclamations. They then preſented to him the regiſter of the academy; in which the perſon to be received inſcribes his name. Having inſcribed his name, there remained nothing for him but to pronounce, according to cuſtom, an expreſſion of thanks; but, like an academician truly ſilent, Dr. Zeb returned thanks without ſpeaking a ſingle word: he wrote on the margin the number 100; it was the number of his new brethren; then putting a cypher before it (0100) he wrote below, Their value will be neither more nor leſs. The Preſident anſwered the modeſt Doctor with as much politeneſs as preſence of mind. He put the number one before the number hundred (1100) and wrote, Their value will be ten times greater.

Five BALES of

Liquorice Stick,

TO BE SOLD

NEXT SATURDAY,

The 23d Inſtant, at PUBLIC AUCTION.
June 19.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

TO BE LET,

That *large*, *noted*, and *commodious*

TAVERN,

With the Lot and Stables belonging to it, at the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth ſtreets. The great advantages of this ſituation, in the vicinity of the Market, Court-houſe, Gaol and State-houſe, muſt be obvious.

The adjoining vacant *LOTS* will alſo be let on reaſonable *Ground-Rent*. Enquire in Front, below Cheſnut ſtreet, of

June 20 w&ſ4w WILLIAM SITGREAVES.

Wynkoop & Siemen

Have juſt received from New York,

A PARCEL of excellent India luteſtrings and ſarſnets, conſiſting of a variety of colours, which they intend to ſell very reaſonable—They have likewiſe a quantity of beſt black paduaſoy, mens ſattins, perſians, modes, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, womens ſilk mitts, muſlins, an aſſortment of fine Flanders laces, Holland linen, ticklenburgs, 8, 9 & 10-4 fine Flanders bedtick, ſagathies, duroys, &c. &c.

Alſo, excellent Malaga wine in pipes and quarter-caſks, a few caſes of Frontignac, Burgundy, Claret and Provence ditto, Dutch braſs kettles in neſts, &c. &c. June 19 cop1m

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST this day about 12 o'clock, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, a Bank Poſt Note for one hundred dollars, drawn in favor of John W[illegible]ſon, dated the 13th June, 1787, No. 1569, and payable in 10 days after date. Whoever will bring it to the owner, at Mrs. Shippen's, in Front ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, ſhall receive the above reward. Any perſon to whom it may be offered, is requeſted to ſtop it and give notice at the above mentioned place. As notice is already given, and payment ſtopped at the Bank, it will [illegible] uſeleſs to any other perſon [illegible] the owner. June 15 7ſp

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE with or without the ſtores up the alley, now in the tenure of Robertſon and Smith, ſix doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet, For terms apply to the ſubſcriber Spruce-ſtreet, WM. MOORE. coptf

Juſt imported from China, and to be ſold by

JOHN TELLES & Co.

The following India goods;

- SATTINS
- Silk ſerges } of various colours
- Luteſtrings
- Peelons
- Blue and red nankeens
- Spotted ſilks for gentlemens' wear
- India fans of different qualities
- Pepper Alſo,
- Fayal wines of different qualities.

Likewiſe for ſale, a valaable

PLANTATION,

Situated in Eaſt Fellowfield, Cheſter county, containing 220 acres, which he will diſpoſe on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit, or he would exchange it for a good houſe in town.

A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,

AND

Fayal and Pico Wines,

Juſt arrived, and for Sale by

ROSS & VAUGHAN.

FOR SALE BY

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

A choice CARGO of

Jamaica Spirits,

Juſt landed out of the ſhip Mary, from Lucea. eptf

Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Are now LANDING

From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork.

- PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags
- New heavy cargo beef in barrels
- Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8
- Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed
- Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods,

Suitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf.

Juſt Imported and now ſelling by

Joſeph Stanſbury,

At his ſtore in Front ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, near the City Auction-Room,

A General Aſſortment of

China, Glaſs, and Earthen Wares,

Plain and Ornamental—Among which are, Teatable ſets of enamelled china, rich Egyptian and cane ware, fine cut glaſs, and a few watch ſeals and chains.—Orders from the country carefully attended to and executed, as uſual, with fidelity and diſpatch.

JUST ARRIVED

In the Ship Empreſs of China, Capt. Green, from

CANTON,

BOHEA Tea, freſh and of excellent quality, and India Nankeens, to be ſold by

Iſaac Hazlehurſt & Co.

Who have alſo for ſale a quantity of Cow Hides of St. Domingo——Tire drawn at Delaware works, for phæton and chair wheels.——Ruſſia matts—Together with a large aſſortment of European goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold by the package or ſmaller quantity. May 16. mwftf

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JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ruby, capt. *Smith* from London, and Sophia, *Burrows* from Briſtol, and for *SALE* by

James C. & Sam. W. Fiſher,

At their *Store* the Corner of Arch ſtreet, and Front ſtreets,

- A Variety of elegant faſhionable buttons of the neweſt patterns
- Window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9
- Sheet glaſs and aſſorted glaſs ware
- Nails 3d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d.
- Tin in boxes N° 1, 2, 3 x
- Read lead in ſmall caſks
- Shot N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—B.
- Double Glouceſter cheeſe in prime order
- Beſt London porter.

They have alſo for Sale—Almonds in ſhells, excellent keg raiſins, Turkey oil ſtones, aſſorted ironmongery in caſks, and a variety of DRY GOODS, as uſual. *May* 24. mwf

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Thomas Micklethwaite,

In Front, near Walnut ſtreet,

Has received by the Harmony and other late European Veſſels,

An Aſſortment of Merchandize;

In which are,

- RUSSIA ſheetings,
- Fine and low priced Iriſh linens
- Printed cottons
- Calicoes and chintzes
- Fuſtians, jeans, jeanets & royal ribs
- Coloured threads
- Black and blond laces
- Silk handkerchiefs
- Thread and cotton hoſe
- Nankeens
- Mens and boys hats
- Tin in boxes, No 1 and 2
- 10d and 12d nails
- Engliſh & American wool and cotton cards, &c. &c.

Alſo, ironmongery and cutlery; beaver ſkins, tar, Spirits of turpentine, and Saltpetre in barrels of 100 weight each.

LIKEWISE,

Juſt arrived from China per the Canton, capt. *Truxtun,*

- Bohea
- Congo
- Souchong
- Imperial
- and Tonkay
- *TEAS* } In whole, half & quarter cheſts
- Nankeens
- China cups & ſaucers
- Ditto plates & baſons } in ſmallpackages

Samples of which may be ſeen. mwf1m

William Compton,

In Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, has for SALE, on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

- LONDON pewter, in caſks, well aſſorted
- Engliſh ſail cloth
- An invoice of cutlery, hard ware and watches
- A caſe of boys hats, of various colours
- A ſmall invoice of beſt London plated buckles
- Camblets, durants, ſhalloons, tammies and wildbores
- Log lines, roping twine, &c. ALSO,
- Garden ſeeds of different kinds, rape and canary ſeeds, &c.

May 11. mwftf

Rundle & Murgatroyd,

(Water ſtreet, juſt above Market ſtreet)

Have received for Sale, by the Commerce from Ireland, and Ruby from London,

- IRISH linens and ſheetings in boxes, from 7d½ to 22d ſterling per yard
- Ruſſia ſheetings, dowlas, ticklenburgs
- Allum, black pepper, elegant pier glaſſes
- Whiting, chalk, Liverpool ſalt, and
- Excellent Lodon bottled porter,

Alſo, an INVOICE—Conſiſting of, Luſtereens, moreens, durants, poplins, camblets, &c. To be ſold at a very low advance.

WANTED.

A Parcel of very good, well ſeaſoned, Inch and quarter and inch Pine Boards, and inch Cedar Boards. *May* 14 mwſtf

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For SALE at the STORE of

Stephen and John Girard,

In Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

- COFFEE in tierces, barrels and bags
- Sugar, cocoa and molaſſes
- French brandy, four years old, in half and quarter butts
- Port wine, in pipes and half pipes
- Zant currants, in half barrels
- Brimſtone, in boxes, Verdigreaſe
- Holland Gin in caſes

eoptf

A QUANTITY OF

Live Oak and Red Cedar,

About 600 lb. of Beaver,

And a Parcel of

Raccoon and Foxes Skins,

FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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- ALLUM, indigo, copperas
- Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood
- Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
- Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
- Coffee, chocolate
- Barley and oatmeal
- Nutmegs, mace, cloves and cinnamon
- Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
- Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
- Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
- Salt petre and brimſtone
- Caſtile and common ſoap
- Bottling corks and ſhop paper
- Glue and cotton, by the bag

Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures, Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

- POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
- Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
- Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
- India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
- Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
- Black and coloured barcelona ditto
- Check, romall and printed ditto
- Pillow fuſtians and beavers
- Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
- Crapes, camblets and table cloths
- ummer ſuperfine figured cloths
- Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
- White cotton counterpanes
- 7-8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
- 4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
- 11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
- Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
- Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
- Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
- Sattinets, ribs and denims
- Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
- Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
- Black and dove-coloured ſattins
- Black & changeable mantuas
- Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
- Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
- Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
- Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
- Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
- Beſt black twilled velveteens

May 1

- Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
- Printed velverets & jeanets
- corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
- Plain, tamboured & checquered muſlins
- Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
- Corded dimoties and muſlinets
- Mair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
- 11-8 linen and cotton checks
- Furniture checks & ticks
- Striped cotton hollands
- Jeans, jeanets and lorateens
- London qualities and ſhoe binding
- Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
- Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
- Cap trimming and china ribband
- Silk and cotton cap-wire,
- White and black point trimming
- Black and white lace and edging
- Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt

GAUSES,

- French net and picquet
- Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
- Purl, crape and chamberry lawns
- Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
- Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
- Tiffiny & white alacream
- Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
- Valenciene & princeſs dit.
- Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
- Striped and chained ditto
- Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
- Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
- Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
- Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
- Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs

eptf

TO BE SOLD,

(And entered on immediately)

AN agreeable Country Seat; ſituate between the Wiſſahickon or Falls road, and the road to Germantown, in Turner's lane, with 18 acres of land in high cultivation. A large garden in good order, and a young orchard of the beſt apple trees, &c.

The terms of ſale are, one third ready money, and the remainder in yearly payments; an undoubted title will be given, free from all claims whatſoever.

This Seat is in poſſeſſion of JOHN HOLKER, eſq. to whom application may be made for further particulars. Philadelphia, March 22. eptf

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Patent Medicines

SOLD BY

WILLIAM POYNTELL,

In Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, the Corner of Black-Horſe alley:

MAREDANT's Antiſcorbutic Drops; a ſovereign remedy for the ſea and land ſcurvy, pimpled faces, ſcorbutic gout, rheumatiſm, inflamation of the eyes, and all diſorders ariſing from the foulneſs of the blood.

DOCTOR NORRIS's celebrated Fever Drops; a certain cure for every ſpecies of fevers, old inveterate coughs, conſumptive habits, complaints of the ſtomach and bowels, nervous head-achs, and intermitting fevers and agues.

The above two medicines are in high reputation in Great-Britain, as affording certain relief in the above diſorders; and it is not doubted but a fair trial of them would afford eſſential relief to the afflicted in this weſtern world—Pamphlets, containing innumerable, but well atteſted extraordinary cures performed by them, may be had of ſaid *Poyntell*, where the diſordered may probably find many caſes ſimilar to their own. A conſtant ſupply of the above two invaluable Medicines will be kept for ſale, and a generous allowance made to Country Apothecaries who buy wholeſale.

At ſame Place may alſo be had—Bateman's drops, Anderſon's Scots pills, Hooper's pills, Britiſh oil, Godfrey's cordial, Turlington's Balſam, Hungary water, Stoughton's elixir, Haerlem oil, Dr. James's fever powders, eſſence of pepper mint, Greenough's tincture for the teeth and gums, Hill's Balſam of honey, Hill's American balſam, ſpirits of ſal volat, Van Helmet's fever and ague pills. 1awI2w

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City-Tavern and Coffee-Houſe.

Edward Moyſton

TAKES this method of returning his *ſincere thanks* to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have been pleaſed to honor his houſe with their cuſtom, and hopes for a continuance of their favours, and the public in general. Having provided himſelf with *cooks* of experience, both in the French and Engliſh taſte, he flatters himſelf that he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to uſe his houſe, and careful attendance ſhall never be wanting to render their accommodation agreeable. Ladies and gentlemen travellers can be commodiouſly lodged at the tavern, as he hath fitted up chambers in a more convenient manner than they have heretofore been, for the reception of his gueſts. Horſes and carriages ſhall be taken the greateſt care of, and every exertion of his uſed to render their accommodation complete. He has laid in a freſh ſupply of liquors of the very firſt quality.

As many of the ſubſcriber's cuſtomers have often mentioned their deſire of taking proper ſtabling to accommodate their horſes, and coach-houſes to keep their carriages: this is therefore to inform them, that he hath taken the Livery-Stables at the back of the City Tavern, where his cuſtomers may aſſure themſelves of the greateſt care being taken of both their horſes and carriages, at as moderate a rate as at any other livery ſtables in the city.

w&ſ3m. E. MOYSTON.

To be Sold or Let,

A Good Brick HOUSE about 24 feet front, ſituate in Front ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the City Vendue Store: it is three ſtories in Front and five in Water ſtreet, with a cellar under it, and a large vault: both fronts are excellent ſtands for buſineſs. Any ſpecies of money, bank ſtock or public ſecurities will be taken in payment for the whole or part.

Alſo, to be Let—A Houſe in Third ſtreet, below Cheſnut ſtreet, in the tenure of Mrs. Carter; late the property of Mr Iſrael Pemberton. Apply to

Mrch 24. ſ&wtf COXE & FRAZIER.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Houſe and Lot in Dock, near Second ſtreet, now in the tenure of William M'Clure: the lot is 28 feet front on Dock ſtreet, and extends back to the middle of a brick wall about 28 or 29 feet: there is on ſaid lot a brick houſe in front, two ſtories high, and a frame in the rear alſo two ſtories high, part of the roof newly covered; the whole would, it is expected, with a little repair, let for 40 or 45l. pounds per annum.

A pleaſant Country Seat, ſituate on the banks of Schuylkill, next to George Gray's ferry, containing about 36 acres of good land, with the improvements: conſiſting of a well finiſhed brick houſe, a tenant's houſe, alſo of brick, a good ſtore, barn and ſtables, a good orchard, a garden with fruit trees, ſpring houſe, pump of good water, &c. &c.

A Piece of good Meadow on Greenwich iſland, adjoining meadows of William Shipley, and William Craig, eſq; containing about 7 or 7 and a half acres.

Two Lots of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Third, between Spruce and Union ſtreets, 41 feet front on Third ſtreet and 160 feet in depth. For terms apply to *THOMAS FRANKLIN*, in Third ſtreet. w&ſtf

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Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 24th inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Deptford, county of Glouceſter, ſtate of New-Jerſey, an Apprentice Negro Lad, named JOHN FARMER, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, has loſt one joint from his little finger on his left hand, has not had the ſmall pox, reads well, and writes a good hand. Had on and took with him a wool hat, over-jacket coarſe homeſpun cloth, ſtriped woollen under ditto, two coarſe ſhirts, one pair ticklenburg trowſers, one pair cotton ſtriped ditto, and ſhoes with hob nails Any perſon who ſecures ſaid lad in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, if in the county aforeſaid, four dollars, if out of it, the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by AMOS COOPER.

5th mo. 30th, 1787.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 3d inſtant, from the ſubſcriber in Middletown townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh Servant LAD, named *Peter Taylor*, about 19 years of age, a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, brown hair, grey eyes, and has a rock in his walk: had on when he went away, a linſey coat, corduroy veſt, black velvet breeches, thread ſtockings, black grain ſhoes, and a half worn felt hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that he may be got by the owner, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

June 8. ANN BOGGS.

Six-pence Reward.

ABſconded from ſervice, BENJAMIN LOCKYER, an Apprentice; he is about 18 years of age, marked with the ſmall pox, about 5 feet 3 inches high: had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, white waiſtcoat, and rib'd corduroy breeches. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward: and all perſons are hereby cautioned from truſting him on my account.

THOMAS SEDDON.

Philadelphia, Market-ſtreet. 3ip

Thomas Vowell

Has removed to *Second ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch ſtreets*, next Door but one to the *Baptiſt* Meeting-houſe, *Where he has for Sale—A General* ASSORTMENT *of*

DRY GOODS.

At ſaid Place he continues to Buy, Sell or Exchange all Kinds of

Public Securities.

He tranſacts Buſineſs at the Land-Office, furniſhes Certificates and procures Patents without any extra Charge.

⁂ His Stock of ready made Clothes ſelling off very cheap, at the Corner of Market and Water ſtreets.

†*† Wanted, a Quantity of GINSENG—Apply as above. mwftf.

Land-Office Buſineſs,

And Buſineſs in other Public Offices, tranſacted with Diſpatch and Punctuality, by

George Tudor,

At his Office, the North ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, five doors above Fourth ſtreet.

Certificates, State and Dollar Money, for patenting, warranting, and diſmortgaging Land, furniſhed upon as reaſonable terms as can be afforded, and no charge made for doing the buſineſe to thoſe who purchaſe their Certificates of him.

Procures Money on Loan, Upon Depoſits, to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

Every Kind of Transferable Property diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very moderate commiſſion.

The higheſt Price given for all Kinds of Public Securities.

Pennſylvania Donation-Land Bought and Sold. w&ſtf

Patrick Duffey, Broker,

At the OFFICE lately occupied by *Tudor & Duffey*, oppoſite the Indian Queen, Fourth ſtreet,

Where the higheſt Price in

Caſh is given, or an accommodating exchange made 'twixt every kind of Public Securities.

Dollar Money of the Emiſſion of 1780, guaranteed by Congreſs, of either of the States.

Pennſylvania State Money of the emiſſion of 1781.

Final Settlements iſſued by John Pierce, or any the commiſſioners appointed by Congreſs, or auditors of the individual ſtates.

Certificates receivable in the Pennſylvania Land-office, furniſhed on moderate terms, and the buſineſs executed therein with all poſſible diſpatch, and without gratuity.

Money procured on Loan at the ſhorteſt notice, on a depoſit or approved notes.

Pennſylvania Donation Lands BOUGHT and SOLD.

The higheſt Price given for, and a moderate profit required on every ſpecies of Public Securities now in circulation. *March* 7. w&ſtf

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WANTED,

TWO GELDINGS for the ſaddle, well broke, 14 and a half or 15 hands high, ſwitch tail and flowing mane, well turned, with a good carriage, &c. colour either a dapple grey or black, not exceeding 6 years old; a good price will be given. Apply to *ALEXANDER ANDERSON*, ſix doors above Front ſtreet, in Vine ſtreet. *June* 6 w&ſ6t

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Juſt ARRIVED, and for SALE by

Ephraim Clark,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia,

- EIGHT-DAY, moon, and plain arched clocks
- Elegant enamelled and other gold watches
- A large aſſortment of warranted ſilver watches
- Japanned clock faces
- General aſſortment of files
- Large and ſmall ſcrew plates
- Turkey oil ſtones
- Sliding tongs
- Blow pipes
- Catgut and 30 hour clock lines
- Large and ſmall ſtakes and hammers
- Steel, iron and braſs wire
- Large and ſmall plyers
- Cutting nippers
- Chains, ſeals, keys and ſtrings of the neweſt faſhion, by the dozen or ſingle

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, where city and country workmen may be conſtantly ſupplied. *June* 12. 3ſmd

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BARNABAS M'SHANE,

WHO has for ſometime paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley: is now removed to that old and commodious tavern the *Harp* and *Crown*, in Third ſtreet. He begs leave to ſolicit the favours of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp and Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Philad. May 16. 3tawtf.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Tredeffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, about the latter end of April, three 3 year old Brown or Black *STEERS*; the one had white about his belly and legs; one other has a white face, and the other a brown without any white about him, that is remembered, except round his eyes it appears as if the hair had been rubbed off, and forms a ring. Whoever ſecures ſaid Steers, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home. WILLIAM DEWEES. *June* 6

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in Oxford Townſhip, Cheſter County, for treſpaſs, a GRAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, nine years old, ſhod all round, paces and trots, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

May 24. MOSES CRISWELL.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 1ſt of September, 1785, living in Eaſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſtray Pyed HEIFFER with her left ear cropped; about two years old. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 6. GEORGE PRISE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;

On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1787. [No. 2613.]

Sales at Auction.

TO-MORROW,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the *Southwark Auction-Store,* Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.
JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

On Saturday next, the 23d Inſt.
At TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
at the COFFEE-HOUSE,

THREE Frame Houſes two ſtories high, with 4 years of a Leaſe on the Lots on which they ſtand, at 16l. per ann. ſituate at the corner of Strawberry alley and Trotter's alley. Paper money of 1785 will be received in payment. June 18

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

To be Sold on Saturday next, the 23d Inſtant, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, at the Old *Coffee-Houſe.*

A Very neat, well finiſhed, two ſtory Brick Houſe, and Lot of Ground, in Pine ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets. Said lot is 20 feet front and 80 feet in length or depth: bounded weſtward by grounds of Edward Bonſell and John Rich; ſubject to a ground rent of 7l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency per ann. Conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale. June 18. tuthſ

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

To be Sold on Saturday Next,
The 23d Inſtant, at 12 o'clock at Noon, at the Old *Coffee-Houſe,*

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third ſtreet continued, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth on Third and George ſtreet 22 and a half feet, and in length or depth 200 feet from ſtreet to ſtreet. There is now erected on ſaid Lot 4 two ſtory Wooden Tenements, which let at preſent for 52l per annum.

Paper Money of the laſt emiſſion of this ſtate will be received in payment. Conditions will be made known at the Place of Sale. June 18

Five BALES of
Liquorice Stick,
TO BE SOLD
NEXT SATURDAY,
The 23d Inſtant, at PUBLIC AUCTION.
June 19.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, May 30, 1787.

To be Let for a Term of Years,

ABOUT 50 feet of GROUND on the weſt ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Spruce and Walnut ſtreets, on which a large ſtore now ſtands. Apply to Mrs. MORRIS, in Second ſtreet, a few doors below the bridge. June 14 2awtf

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THE Creditors of *Metzger* and *Getting*, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the 15th inſtant, to one of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN MELBECK, } Aſſignees,
FREDERICK HEISZ, }

Philadelphia, June 7. eptf

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY
German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May 21*

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

WE, the Cabbin and Steerage Paſſengers, who came in the ſhip Mayflower, lately from Cork to Philadelphia, John Stillwell, commander, as well to acquit ourſelves of our obligations, as to do juſtice to the unſullied fame and character of ſaid Captain, take this firſt welcome opportunity of publicly and unanimouſly acknowledging to him and the Public in general, our ſincere thanks for his humane, gentleman like, and generous treatment to us while on our paſſage. Given under our ſeveral hands in Philadelphia, this 17th day of June, 1787.

Miſs Elizabeth Owens
Mrs. Mary Smith
Mrs. Ann Mehigan
Mrs. Mary Neagle
John Carey
Thomas Evans
Thomas Kerby
John Kingſton
James Howard
James Cannon

Edmond Kelliher
William Lynch
Richard Brien
David Walſh
Joſeph Jaqumain
James Coleman
James Cronin
Thomas Cotter
James Bouderan
Richard Neagle

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 3d inſt. a *Servant MAN,* named *John Cogens;* about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, ſtraight blackiſh hair, down look, a little pitted with the ſmall pox: had on when he went away, a large felt hat, old coarſe ſhirt, a ſnuff coloured camblet coat, ſtriped worſted jacket, new ſnuff coloured corduroy breeches with metal buttons, grey woolen ſtockings, calfſkin ſhoes, ſquare plated ſhoebuckles and ſilver kneebuckles, a red croſs-barred ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by *THOMAS LANCASTER* Junior.

Whitemarſh, Montgomery County, 4th of 6th mo.

To Let on Freight,

The Brigantine DOVE,
David Chriſtian, Maſter;

A British bottom, and carries about 1200 barrels.

Now Landing from ſaid Veſſel, juſt arrived from Marſeilles and Malaga,

Raiſins in kegs and jarrs
Soft ſhelled almonds
Malaga wine in pipes and quartercaſks, dry and ſweet, ſome of which is old
Claret in hogſheads
Figs in trails. Apply to

THOMAS, SAMUEL, & MIERS FISHER,
Who have for ſale, Sherry Wine in quarter-caſks
June 18 6teop

For Freight or Charter,

THE BRIG
EAGLE,
ANDREW CHISOLEM, Maſter,

Burthen about 130 tons. For terms apply to

Roſs & Vaughan,
Who have for Sale,

DRY HIDES.

Philadelphia, 14th June, 1787. eptf

For Port-Royal, *Virginia,*

The SHIP MERCURY,
Phillip Howland, Maſter;

WILL ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to

June 8. eptf. *Duncan Ingraham, junior.*

FOR
Sale or Charter,

The Sloop WINTHROP,
MATHEW HILLMAN, Maſter;

A Staunch, good veſſel; a prime ſailer, and will carry about 750 barrels. For terms apply to

HEWES & ANTHONY.
Philadelphia, June 12 eptf.

FOR
Sale or Charter,

The Brigantine FREE-MASON, ABOUT 120 tons burthen; now laying at Walnut ſtreet wharf: ſhe is an entire new veſſel, compleatly found in every neceſſary, and ready for ſea immediately. For terms apply to *JOHN GARDEN,* in Front, near Arch ſtreets. June 12. eptf

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For Peterſburg,

(Virginia)
The Ship ST. JAMES,
MARK COLLINS, Maſter;

WILL ſail on Sunday next. For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, at *Turnbull's* Wharf, or to

June 19. 4ſp BARCLAY, BROWN, & CO.

For CHARTER,

To any Port in Spain or Portugal,
The Venetian Brig EL BUON GENIO,
Captain Joſeph Biſſon;

SHE is an excellent new veſſel, and a faſt ſailer; will carry two thouſand barrels, and has a *perfectly ſecure Mediterranean paſſport.* For terms enquire of

ANDREW CLOW & CO.

Who have for Sale, imported in the abovementioned veſſel, fine freſh *Muſcadine Raiſins,* unſhelled Almonds, Olives in jars, Capers and Lemon Juice.

June 14. eptf.

Pragers, Liebaert & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING

From on board the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, captain Sollet, from Amſterdam, and Opening for Sale at their Store in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry,

A General ASSORTMENT of Genuine
DRUGS:
ALSO,

Oznabrigs, ticklenburgs, Ruſſia ſheetings, German dowlaſs, heſſens and Rolls, gunpowder, ſaltpetre, &c.—*They have alſo for SALE,*

BLACK pepper, low priced printed linens, chintzes cottons and calicoes, Bandano, Barcelona and other ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton furniture checks, fine book muſlins, threads of all ſorts, tapes and bindings and twiſt buttons, coarſe and fine cloths, coatings, bearſkins, frizes, Lubeck duck, Marſeilles quilting, dimities plain and figured, Holland and Flanders linen and ſheetings, millinary, writing and poſt paper, ſnuff, tobacco, china, delph and earthen ware, jewellery, carpenters, joiners and coopers tools, Hermitage wine, breakfaſt and other teas, beſt Holland gin in caſes, ſnakeroot, Carolina indigo, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Dutch Scythes and German Straw Knives, with ſuitable WHETSONES, and alſo a general and beſt Aſſortment of BOULTING CLOTHS. May 17. M3tawtf

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Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe.

Vincent M. Peloſi,

At his *WINE CELLAR* under the *Coffee Houſe,* Sells *Wholeſale* and *Retail,* viz.

	£.	s.	d.
PARTICULAR London Madeira wine, 7 years old, at (per gallon)	1	0	0
Ditto ditto in bottles (per dozen)	2	10	0
New-York ditto, dit. 5 years old (per gal.)	0	18	0
Ditto Sherry in bottles, thirteen years old (per dozen)	2	10	0
Old London Port ditto (per doz.)	1	10	0
Bourdeaux claret of the firſt quality, dit.	2	5	0
Ditto ſecond ditto, dit	1	17	6
Still white Champaigne dit.	3	0	0
Muſcat of Fontinnac, dit	1	10	0
Genuiac Liſbon, 5 years old (per gal.)	0	10	0
Teneriffe ditto, ditto	0	6	0
Genuiac Coniac brandy, 9 yrs old, dit.	0	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto, dit.	0	6	0
Old Jamaica ſpirits dit.	0	7	6
Antigua rum dit.	0	6	0
Holland geneva in caſes of 12 bottles each,	1	12	0
Beſt London porter (per dozen)	1	0	0

Syrups and Liquers of every ſort.
42 caſks Bourdeaux Claret of 50 gallons each,
N. B. Bottles always to be returned tuthſtf

Wants a Place as Houſe-keeper,

a Woman who can be well recommended Enquire of the Printers. May 31.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

LAST Night was BROKE OPEN, the Houſe of the Subſcriber, in Saſſafras ſtreet, and the following PLATE was taken from thence—

1 Tankard, marked SS
1 Porrenger, SS
1 Old faſhioned ditto with a coat of arms
S
4 Table Spoons, marked D E
2 Ditto EP or SS
12 Tea Spoons EP
1 Tea Tongs SS.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Plate, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have the above Reward, or in proportion for any part of it.

EDWARD PENINGTON.

P. S. The thieves broke open and took out of a Deſk three ſmall Pieces of Gold, one of which is Half a Caroline, that has two holes in it. June 19. 7ſp

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Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſagathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long lawn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.
24 1-2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained. As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges, paid by

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F. & Co.

Nothern-Liberty Auction Store, June 9, 1787.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen out of my waggon, ſtanding at the White Horſe Inn, Market ſtreet—A HAIR TRUNK, containing, viz. 1 ſuperfine light coloured cloth coat with pearl buttons, 1 ditto white cloth jacket and breeches, 1 ſtriped muſlinet jacket (white) 1 ſtriped jean ditto, 2 plain jean ditto, 1 black ſattinet ditto, 1 pair black ſattin breeches, one ditto black ſattinet ditto, one ditto plain jean ditto, one ditto honeycomb ditto, one brown cloth jacket, two ſhirts, 1 pair ſilk ſtockings, 2 ditto thread ditto, 1 grey cloth ſurtout coat, 1 pair ſhoes, 1 ditto boots, 1 large looking glaſs in a plain walnut frame and has a ſmall piece of the quick ſilver rubbed off near the middle of the glaſs, 2 gold rings, the one has a remarkable large yellow ſtone with a ſmall white one on each ſide of it, the other is a tortoiſe ſhell ring ſet in gold, 1 ſilver ſciſſar chain and hart marked M W, 1 ſilver pincuſhion hoop and chain, 1 pair of locket buttons ſet in ſilver, 2 cambrick neck cloths, 1 white hat, 1 bed cord, 1 pair ſet knee buckles, 1 ſhaving box and bruſh, with ſeveral other articles not yet aſcertained. Any perſon diſcovering the ſame, ſo that the goods may be procured, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

June 13. JOHN M'CALL, or
ep2w PETER JANUARY.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK,* containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—

Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe,*
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young,*
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh;* Alſo,
One loan-office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUEL YOUNG* etf

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THE Subſcriber has lately executed, and now offers for ſale, Metzotinto PRINTS of His Excellency Benjamin Franklin and the Marquis de la Fayette, being the beginning of a ſeries of Prints to be taken from his collection of portraits of illuſtrious perſonages.—Theſe prints are neatly framed in double oval frames: the inner frame (which is under the glaſs) is gilt. Price 15s each.

Mr. PEALE wiſhes to have a few gentlemen of each ſtate ſubſcribers for this work, the abovementioned prints being ſpecimens of the ſize and form intended. A ſmall number of ſubſcribers will be ſufficient to ſecure to themſelves the moſt valuable impreſſions. Every exertion will be uſed to make the likeneſs faithful, and the work excellent, and every attention paid to thoſe who are willing to encourage this undertaking, by C. W. PEALE.

Philadelphia, May 28

A QUANTITY OF
Live Oak and Red Cedar,
About 600 lb. of Beaver,
And a Parcel of
Raccoon and Foxes Skins,
FOR SALE BY
John & Abraham Singer,
At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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A FEW BOXES
Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,
AND
Fayal and Pico Wines,
juſt arrived and for Sale by
ROSS & VAUGHAN.

FOR SALE BY
Willing, Morris & Swanwick,
A choice CARGO of
Jamaica Spirits,
Juſt landed out of the ſhip Mary, from Lucea. eptf

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo galls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, brazile to and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag
Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy,
Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,
And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.
Philadelphia, 5 mo 15th. dtf

FOR SALE AT
Jeremiah Warder, Parker, & Co's
STORE,
In Third ſtreet, oppoſite Church alley——A freſh Aſſortment of

Muſlins, Teas, Pepper and
TURKY COFFEE;
A Great Variety of DRY GOODS & HARDWARE;
Copper in Sheets and Bottoms;

China, Glaſs, and Queen Ware; Madeira, Liſbon, Port, Calcavella and Weſtern Iſland Wines; Pickles, Matts, Corks, Salt, Coal, Gunpowder, Burr and Colognn Mill-Stones, Chalk, Whiting, Painters' Colours, &c. &c. May 28. 3tawtf.

A QUANTITY OF
SILK STOCKINGS
FOR SALE BY
Mordecai Sewis & Co.
June 5. 3aw1m

Juſt Imported in the ſhip St. James,
from Cadiz, and now Landing at Meſſrs. *Turnbull* and *Co's.* Wharf,

SHERRY wine in quartercaſks,
from 2 to 8 years old
Malaga wine in ditto
Cadiz SALT.

June 18. 6ſp BARCLAY, BROWN, & CO.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST this day about 12 o'clock, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, a Bank Poſt Note for one hundred dollars, drawn in favor of John Wilſon, dated the 13th June, 1787, No. 1569, and payable in 10 days after date. Whoever will bring it to the owner, at Mrs. Shippen's, in Front ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, ſhall receive the above reward. Any perſon to whom it may be offered, is requeſted to ſtop it and give notice at the above mentioned place. As notice is already given, and payment ſtopped at the Bank, it will be uſeleſs to any other perſon but the owner. June 15 7ſp

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Two Dollars Reward.

LOST this morning (19th June) a Check on the Bank of North-America, for the ſum of twelve pounds paper money, drawn on the 8th inſtant by Mr. Seth Willis, in favor of Mr. William Kidd. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the printers hereof, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. All merchants and dealers are requeſted not to receive the ſame, as payment thereof is ſtopped at the bank. 3t

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Richard Tarbet,* late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment of their balances as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe who have demands upon ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them to

Iſabella Tarbet, Executrix.
Francis Gurney, } Executors.
Hugh Ferguſon, junr. }

N. B. Mrs. *TARBET* has for ſale, a variety of Scotch GOODS of Mr. *Tarbet's* importation; in part conſiſting of, ſtriped and plain kentings of ſundry widths, plain and needle lawns, needle aprons and handkerchiefs, gauzes and catguts, a variety of buckles and other merchandize, which will be ſold wholeſale at prime coſt for caſh.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1787. ſſ. m&th1m

To be Sold or Let,

(And may be entered upon immediately)

THAT elegant Country Seat, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, in the Northern-Liberties, below the Falls; together with a Coach Houſe, Stables, and a large Garden with excellent fruit trees. For terms apply to

April 16. 3tawtf *PETER MILLER.*

N. B. This Place was formerly occupied by his Excellency the Chevalier *Luzerne.*

Likewiſe, to be Let—A large, commodious HOUSE, the corner of Arch and Fourth ſtreets, with Garden, Stable, and Coach-houſe, in excellent repair, and one of the beſt houſes in this city. Enquire as above.

TO BE LET, A
A large, elegant, and commodious
HOUSE,

At the Corner of Vine and Third ſtreets. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL. 3tawtf

Who has alſo ſome *PASTURE GROUND* to Let, nearly adjoining to the South ſtreet of this city.

From the Virginia Independent Chronicle.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

As the period is now arrived, at which the exertion of every well-wiſher to his country ſeem loudly to be called for; by communicating to the public, through the channel of your uſeful paper, the ſentiments of a friend, you will be ſure to oblige, at leaſt,

A CUSTOMER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHETHER anarchy, confuſion, and depravity of ſentiment ſhall now prevail amongſt us, and level us beneath yet the meaneſt of our ſpecies; or virtue with her ſmiles, ſhall eſtabliſh her ſovereignty, and make us honeſt, induſtrious and reſpectable amongſt the nations, ſeems now to be the queſtion? What then is the inference? Aſk this of reaſon, and ſhe will tell you, it is, to every of her votaries, ſufficiently obvious. To eſtabliſh the firſt, muſt eventually be deſtructive to our promiſed happineſs, both temporal and eternal To eſtabliſh the latter, muſt, in every of its conſequences, be conduſive to both. Can we then one moment heſitate to make virtue our choice? Conſider, if you have no concern for your own welfare, be not ſo cruel as to ſport with the happineſs of your poſterity. Of precept, example has always the preſidence. By thoſe of riper years therefore, ſhould not virtuous examples be held forth to the young and unthinking;—whoſe minds, being tender, are ſuſceptible of the ſlighteſt touch, and in general muſt yield to the earlieſt impreſſions. Have you no ambition, or none that is worthy a rational mind? If you wiſh to beſtow on your children a treaſure, inſpire them with virtue! But to you, alas! her charms are not viſible! the tinſelled robes of vice have long bewildered your ſenſes, and hurried you with the ſtream, into almoſt inextricable difficulties. Your complaints indeed are grievous; but a wrong cauſe aſſigned for your misfortunes: A remedy, however, is ſtill within your reach—Determine to be virtuous!

After having ſtruggled through a long and hoſtile probation, why in the arms of peace do you countenance the follies of your late competitors, and hurry yourſelves into the depths of luxury and diſſipation, ſo repugnant to your health, your happineſs and honor! Deſpiſe their vices, but emulate their virtues—They hold forth to your view a moſt uſeful example, and prove, to a certainty, the truth of my aſſertion—That our political exiſtence reſts wholly on ourſelves, and not on the ſmiles of our enemies. If we chooſe to be happy, to be ſo is in our power; our internal reſources are now fully ſufficient, and with a well timed œconomy, ſuperfluities would abound, and raiſe us to the level of the moſt exalted nations—Why call we ſo loudly for commerce with foreigners? It is, moſt certainly, at preſent, quite oppoſite to our intereſt—Does it not determine the balance much againſt us, through every channel by which we purſue it—What then muſt be the conſequence? Muſt it not inevitably either drain our country of ſpecie, or to the amount of this balance bring us yearly in debt? The terms upon which a country in its infancy, muſt carry on a commercial intercourſe with one long eſtabliſhed, are not equal; ſince produce and manufactures, bear ſo ſmall a proportion to each other. It is the intereſt of foreigners to furniſh us with faſhions, but is it our intereſt to follow them? Muſt it not eradicate the ſpirit of induſtry, frugality and œconomy, and hurry us into the oppoſite extremes, indolence, diſſipation and ruin? Does not every day's experience indiſputibly prove the inſufficiency of our virtue to reſiſt the bewitching temptation! I mean of foreign frippery. Why then do not we, with all our might, diſcourage this commerce with foreigners? The bane of our temporal happineſs! the poiſon of our preſent well-being!

While we were a part of the Britiſh empire, it was the intereſt of that government, to divert our attention from every purſuit that could tend to raiſe in our minds a laudable emulation, excepting in that of the cultivation of the land; this in them, no doubt, was then good policy, as it ſecured to them only, the profits of our labour, in the conditions upon which, they obliged us to exchange our produce for their manufactures. For what then did we wiſh to be independent, if not to ſecure theſe profits to ourſelves, and turn the balance of trade in our favour? Our latter conduct I think has more than proved that our views had no ſuch motives, or elſe has more than proved, that virtue was wanting, or our ideas too contracted to reach beyond the preſent. No ſooner were we declared an independent people, but we abandoned our patron, and offered our embraces to every rude invader. In our ports were ſoon diſplayed every luxury of the Eaſt, and our tables were ſpread with profuſion—Induſtry fell a victim to diſpation and exceſs, and vice ſoon triumphed over virtue! Strange infatuation! horrid depravity! deſtructive policy! thoughtleſs creatures, blind to our own intereſt, and led away with bubbles big alone with emptineſs, that muſt vaniſh in an inſtant, and leave us in the lurch! The cauſe of our own miſconduct we now want to ſaddle upon others. We have indulged ourſelves in luxuries beyond the reach of our abilities, and now want to be relieved of the conſequent inconveniencies thereof, by unheard of acts of injuſtice. If the merchant was obnoxious to our welfare, why did we encourage him? Why did we bid him welcome, and court his friendſhip? Why were we abſorbed in thoughtleſs extravagance? Why had we not an eye on the future? If it was the merchants policy, for a while, to bid high for our produce, and thereby to flatter our expectation, and lead us into errors, can we blame him? In ſo doing he only conſulted his own intereſt, without, perhaps, meditating any bodies ruin, which was doing no more than was every one's duty; and held forth a leſſon to the planter. If the planter had been as mindful of his intereſt as the merchant, he would now have felt eaſy in his circumſtances, and the merchants accounts have been ſettled. For the planters errors, the merchant is not culpable. In offering us his wears he did us no injury—To take them was an act of our own, altogether voluntary; we cannot ſay that any compulſion was uſed. Why then ſo heavily complain of the merchant, and load him with cenſure for our own ſtupidity? Let us be aſhamed of our littleneſs! Let us for once determine to be honeſt! Let us diſpoſe of our property, and diſcharge our obligations to the merchant, or think it no crime to acknowledge his indulgence; and henceforward, likewiſe determine, to be frugal, induſtrious and virtuous; to live within the bounds of our income, be they ever ſo contracted, and by thus reverſing our heretofore conduct, doubt not of being happy.

If Inſtead of bewildering ourſelves in the idle dreams of commerce, after our independency was fully effected, had we rejected her ſmiles, and wholly bent our thoughts on the encouragement of domeſtic manufactures, and the cultivation of the moſt uſeful arts and ſciences, we ſhould, no doubt, by this time, have been a rich, flouriſhing and reſpectable people; nay, by now adopting a ſimilar policy, we could not fail of ſoon becoming ſuch—What but frugality, induſtry and emulation, can poſſibly be wanting, to effect our proſperity, and raiſe us to the ſummit of human greatneſs? Have we not a productive ſoil, and an almoſt unlimited extent of country, abounding in the luxuries of nature, that were our connections with other nations to be forever cut off, would ſupply us with every neceſſary! The luxuries of art, till they are the reward of our own labour, are highly pernicious, and deſtructive to our welfare. Were we a manufacturing people, nothing, according to what is generally underſtood by the common acceptation of the word, would be a luxury; or have in its uſe the ſame pernicious tendency, as the uſe of foreign ſuperfluities muſt, at preſent, have with us. In manufacturing countries, the middle and lower claſſes of people, are chiefly employed, or concerned therein, the promotion of luxury, exceſs and diſſipation, therefore, is, in them, perhaps good policy; at leaſt national, as it takes only from the opulent, and relieves the needy. But to encourage the uſe of foreign luxuries with us, woful experience, I ſhould think had ſufficiently convinced us, would not be ſo friendly; but as the moſt rapacious peculator would plunder without mercy, and deal out a general devaſtation

Since then, it cannot but be clear to every thinking perſon, that commerce with foreigners, upon its preſent foundation, muſt greatly militate againſt us; what remedies for the growing evil have we attempted? None, I think, or none adequate. To impoſe high duties upon imports, in a country whoſe coaſt is as much expoſed as ours, cannot poſſibly long anſwer any good purpoſe, It will never amount to a prohibition—It will not much leſſen the conſumption—It will only encourage ſmuggling—rob the revenue, and exact ſomething more from the planter. If any thing is to be done by duties, ours ſhould be regulated by thoſe of the neighbouring ſtates, or they will profit by our errors. But no perceivable good is to be expected from any conceivable mode of impoſing duties; nor could any thing more ſalutary be expected from an abſolute prohibition of the importation of foreign luxuries; for where they allowed to be made uſe of after they were in the country, to get them there would be atended with no difficulty. Is not our coaſt entirely unguarded, and have not we two neighbouring ſtates, whoſe intereſt it would then be to encourage ſmuggling? or can we be weak enough to believe, that the virtue of the inhabitants of our ſea coaſt, and frontiers of Maryland and North-Carolina, would long be proof againſt the promiſing temptation? No, individuals, conveniently ſituated for the encouragement of ſuch illicit practices would not long fail to ſee therein their own advantage; and were the duties high enough to make it an object worth their while to ſmuggle, or was the importation prohibited, which would amount to much the ſame thing, we ſhould thereby be ſtill amply ſupplied with theſe very luxuries thro' almoſt every channel, by which we now get them, without either bringing any thing into the treaſury, or affording any relief to the planter: Nay, the very officers of the cuſtoms and guardians of the public revenue, no doubt, would ſoon be corrupted, and be ſeen amongſt the foremoſt to encourage the abuſe.

In a prohibition of the uſe, only then, can we promiſe ourſelves ſucceſs. They ſhould be deſtroyed in the hands of the merchant, or wherever elſe they were found; or be in ſome way ſecured, till there might be a ſufficiency to make it convenient to ſend them to ſome other market, there to be diſpoſed of for the benefit of the public and the informer—this, though it might not at once entirely remove, would no doubt, ſufficiently check the growing evil, and inſenſibly relieve us; for was the uſe of foreign luxuries prohibited, the importation would, in a good meaſure of courſe ceaſe—the merchant once knowing his riſk in keeping them, would no longer think of importing them.

I am not unaware, here, that ſome will be ready enough to call the mode of proceeding I have juſt now pointed out, an inſufferable ſtretch of power, incompatible with the nature of a free government, and think it a ſhardſhip, that bounds ſhould be ſet to their extravagance, by any authority whatever: but knowing the laws, to act in defiance thereof, why not, in every individual, be juſt as criminal, and equally as puniſhable, as in ſome, who for ſmuggling, have loſt cargo and veſſel? No law, however rigid it may to ſome at firſt ſeem, that may, in its operation, have a general good effect, under any form of government whatever, can, with propriety be ſo called—for what were laws firſt intended? or why were ſuch coercions ever found neceſſary? if not to curb peoples vices—to oblige them to be frugal, induſtrious and honeſt—to live within the bounds of their income—to be virtuous, and finally happy. The ideas which we are too apt to entertain of power, are often, more arbitrary than the power from whence they are formed. In the extravagance of thought, and the ungovernable heat of paſſion, we hurry ourſelves into errors, and are apt to miſtake thoſe for inſufferable ſtretches of power, which, upon a cloſer, more deliberate, and impartial examination, we find to be only the moſt neceſſary exertions. Power ſhould always have energy, or it will ſoon degenerate into impotency, and at length be ſupplanted by anarchy. Whether, let me aſk, is a ſtretch of power the more intolerable to oblige people to be frugal while they are poſſeſſed of ſomething; or after they have finiſhed their wild career, and the meaſure of their iniquities is pretty near full, to give their conduct the laſt faint colouring of honeſty, and do the little left juſtice to their creditors, reduce them to beggary? The firſt we are ſure, to the unthinking multitude, would ſeem moſt oppreſſive, but if either of them are deſerving of ſo harſh a name, I doubt not, but the few rationals, would ſoon determine it to be the latter—but that neither of them are inſufferable ſtretches, I imagine, will be readily allowed, and that we may venture to call them but neceſſary exertions, in no wiſe derogatory to ſound policy.

There perhaps may be ſome few, whoſe fortunes, for a while, might enable them to indulge themſelves in the uſe of foreign luxuries, without much inconveniency, but to theſe even, or their poſterity, in the end, the uſe of them muſt be deſtructive; and ſuppoſing it was not, does it imply, that in order to indulge theſe few, we ſhould ſport with the welfare of a multitude? Example we know has often a very good effect, and this people, in general, look up for to their ſuperiors, or thoſe in better circumſtances. If then, the few poſſeſſed of ample fortunes, do not ſet examples of frugality and œconomy, to thoſe whoſe fortunes are more contracted, what muſt be the conſequence? Why it is ſufficiently clear, that the latter, would follow the former, through every ſpecies of vice, folly, and diſſipation, till their condition was irretrievably deſperate.—One wealthy man in a neighbourhood may be the ruin of many, by making thoſe his companions, whoſe fortunes will not admit of his extravagance—The truth of this, I doubt, we have too often ſeen verified.

The uſe of what ſhould be prohibited, or what are, or may at preſent with propriety be called luxuries, I ſhall take notice of in my next.

AMICUS.

Cheſterfield, June 7, 1787.

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From the Pennſylvania Gazette.

Meſſrs. Printers,

I Wiſh, through the medium of your paper, reſpectfully to offer a few hints to thoſe who fill our high judicial offices. I would alſo addreſs my ſuggeſtions to the gentlemen who are eminent in the profeſſion of the law, could I reaſonably expect their countenance or aſſiſtance in any ſcheme, which by diſpelling the cloud of myſtery in which their ſcience is ſo ſedulouſly enveloped, would render its profeſſors leſs neceſſary to the people. But as the judges of the ſupreme court can have no intereſt which would interfere with a wiſh to remove the obſtructions to the equal diſtribution of juſtice—as, on the contrary, any meaſure which would inform and inſtruct the inferior juriſdictions, would in a great degree, do away the moſt diſagreeable part of their official duty; I approach them in full confidence, that, if I do not convince, I ſhall not offend.

The object I have ſo much at heart is the publication of a collection of domeſtic reports, *i. e.* of adjudications in the ſupreme court and in the court of common pleas for the county of Philadelphia, ſince its preſent learned preſident has given dignity to the bench and weight to its deciſions The great utility, if not the abſolute neceſſity of ſuch a publication, muſt be generally obvious. I ſhall nevertheleſs be excuſed, if I mention a few of the moſt ſtriking inconveniencies which are occaſioned by the want of it. My ſituation will be diſcovered by my ſubſcription, and it will be eaſily conceived that I feel very ſenſibly what I write.

As the prevalent, but miſtaken ſpirit of œconomy precludes any decent proviſion for one or more qualified perſons in each county, our benches are of courſe filled with magiſtrates for the moſt part illiterate; in no one inſtance, I believe, profeſſionally informed; but choſen indiſcriminately from the maſs of the people, as the whims or prejudices of their neighbours guide them in their elections.—Without any means of inſtruction in their power, they decide from their own weak judgments, perplexed and miſled by the ingenuity of oppoſing lawyers. When we know that the moſt learned judges have ſometimes differed, can it be expected that the uninformed will always agree? So much otherwiſe, that to the diſgrace of our government and the injury of juſtice, property and liberty are held upon as many different tenures in the different counties, as there are different opinions in the reſpective county courts. If the deciſions of the ſupreme court were known, no country juſtice of the common pleas would think himſelf at liberty to vary from ſo reſpectable an authority; but would, with a modeſt deference, ſubmit to the adjudications of thoſe who are better able than himſelf to decide on queſtions of intricacy and difficulty, and the meaſure of juſtice would be uniform throughout the ſtate. When I mention that this uniformity does not now exiſt, I do not write at random, for within my own knowledge there have been in different counties oppoſite determinations on points of real importance, occaſioned by different conſtructions of the ſame act. Nor is this at all ſurpriſing. No man who looks into our ſtatute book, but muſt neceſſarily obſerve that our acts of aſſembly are generally ſo vaguely and inaccurately penned, that they rather furniſh occaſion of doubt and heſitation, than deſignate rules of conduct, as ſhould be the caſe, with perſpicuity and diſtinctneſs—and it is morally impoſſible to form a decided opinion from the mere text of the acts, without an acquaintance alſo with the conſtructions that have been ſubſequently put upon them by the courts. I inſtance, among others, our attachment laws, which conſidered abſtractedly, are as dark as obſcurity itſelf—and the acts which make real eſtates liable to be ſeized in execution, which are in different pages of the ſame book as oppoſite as poſitive and negative; and under which, the practice is in ſome reſpects directly variant from the directions of the law. From ſuch materials only, what layman (if I may uſe the expreſſion) can decide, however ſtrong his natural diſcernment, or however ſound his natural judgment may be? It is abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhould receive aſſiſtance from experience and a perſonal attendance on courts, or that the want of this experience ſhould be ſupplied by ſuch information as I have recommended. The Engliſh reports, with ſo many volumes of which the lawyer's library is filled, are ſo far from furniſhing the neceſſary aſſiſtance, that they are rather *ignes fatui*, which, without profeſſional knowledge, lead us out of our way, and perplex and confound us in our reſearches after truth: for the law of that country, although the ſource from which our own is derived, and although they agree in ſome great generals, yet differs ſo widely in numberleſs minute, yet important particulars, that unleſs a man can draw the line between them, and aſcertain the diſtinctions with the niceſt diſcernment, he is more apt by hearing the adjudications in Weſtminſter-Hall, and regarding them as authoritative precedents, to go wrong than right.

To the inexperience and want of information in the county courts may be imputed a great portion of the exorbitant delay, which is ſuch a reproach to the adminiſtration of juſtice, and which ſo diſcourages ſuitors from proſecuting their juſt rights in the courts of law—for the lawyers, who are ever on the watch, have it in their power to urge innumerable trivial objections, which the indeciſion of the bench renders important, and make uſe of them as pretexts for poſtponement. It is for this reaſon, that where an affectation of delay is apprehended, it is cuſtomary for the plaintiff, (if the defendant's circumſtances make it ſafe) to remove his ſuit into the ſupreme court as ſoon as commenced: where the knowledge and reſolution of the judges prevent ſuch attempts from being made, and would render them nugatory were they ventured. I need not add, that the ignorance of the inferior courts takes greatly from their conſequence and dignity: and that the intereſts of juſtice are moſt intimately connected with the dignity of the magiſtrate.

There are but two ways of remedying ſuch enormous evils—the one and the beſt is, by commiſſioning at leaſt one profeſſional character as a judge of each county court, who may direct and inform his brethren—but this method, as it brings expence with it, need not be hoped from the political parſimony of the preſent times. The people will waſte and ſquander unaccounted ſums in idleneſs, luxury, and extravagance, yet withhold a mite that might be appropriated beneficially to the ſecurity of all their valuable rights. The only remaining expedient is what I have urged, which, by inſtructing our preſent judges, would at leaſt amend a ſyſtem, that our pertinacious attachment to a government, in all reſpects popular, has formed wretchedly bad. As every gentleman of the bar of the ſmalleſt induſtry has, for his own uſe, taken notes of the deciſions of the courts on the moſt important points, which doubtleſs would be chearfully communicated, ſuch a collection as I have mentioned might eaſily be made—and the reviſion or imprimatur of the judges would give it the ſtamp of authority.

A COUNTRY JUSTICE.

Northampton County, June 9, 1787.

ON WAR. *A Viſion.*

I WAS on the frontiers of a province, overſpread with an army of one hundred thouſand men: their order, their manly well regulated march with the loud and piercing ſound of warlike inſtruments, their ſtern obedience, every thing combined to render it an awful ſight. I was at a loſs what motive could collect ſo many men to diſcover the ſame ſtandard. If they are led on by virtue, ſaid I, if going to ſtrike ſome tyrant and cut him from the earth; if their march is intended to protect the liberties of an oppreſſed people, they merit our gratitude and reſpect; they are the ſacred defenders of the rights of humanity.

On a ſudden this multitude halted and diſperſed here and there. My imagination being warmed with the thoughts which ſuch a prodigious heap of combatants raiſed, I followed, and endeavoured to diſcover their ſentiments by their geſtures. How great was my ſurpriſe to ſee thoſe men, natives of the ſame country, cloathed in the ſame uniform, draw their ſwords againſt each other with the utmoſt fury; I ran towards one of them, but was too late; he drew his ſword reeking with his comrade's blood from his bleeding heart. I exclaimed, 'Oh wretch! what have you done! your companion, your brother! —' He is very worthy of being ſo,' anſwered he in a firm tone, 'He has died like a brave fellow!' But what had he done to thee that thou treat him ſo cruelly?—' Nothing. He was a young recruit; we had ſome words; and it is the cuſtom among us to pay entrance by ſome unequivocal proof of bravery; he has done the buſineſs as he ſhould—this affair will do him great honor, and we ſhall be ſorry he let himſelf be killed. Had he forced his parade a little more, he would have put by the thruſt, and we ſhould have been very good friends together.'—'Good God!' anſwered I, with aſtoniſhment, 'what ſtrange barbarity! but you are an undone man! make your eſcape, his comrades, his officers, will be obliged to revenge his blood,?—Poh, I only follow their example; and whoever would refuſe would be deemed a coward. Our glory is to face death at all times, and you may well think, he who is not afraid to face his adverſary, will not dread the preſence of the enemy: thoſe things are only to try a man's mettle.' 'This courage is, to be ſure, very uſeful to the nation!' 'Oh! this affair is nothing. See yonder thoſe two companies fighting together; what fine thruſts!' 'What is the cauſe of this ferocious phrenzy! have they put on the ſame uniform only to cut each others throats?'—' Not at all, it is the colour of their facings, and the difference of their buttons is the cauſe of their enmity.' But they march together under the ſame colours; they fight for the ſame cauſe.' 'Yes, but in the mean time they decide their own private diſputes; they certainly hate one another more than the enemy they are going to engage; and every officer is a rival and jealous of his ſuperior. We ſhall ſoon turn our arms againſt ***, and then we ſhall ſee fine ſport.' 'What! then you are going to another part of the world, to deſtroy mankind to death! but if you go on thus, you will deſtroy yourſelves, before you ſee the enemy' 'What is that to us, we live only by death; and one muſt be killed for another to get forward; this is all I know of the matter.' 'What a ſhocking trade you follow, my friend! why cut one another's throats! why ſhed your comrades blood! why harden your ſoul, without reaſon! Have you never experienced commiſeration, or pity? You go in cold blood to make orphans and wretched mothers weep. Ah! were you to attend to the feelings of your heart, it would undoubtedly condemn you." "I know nothing of all thoſe fine ſpeeches; but I will tell you the truth. I led an idle ſort of life until I was I was five feet ſix inches high; my appetite was equal to that of an Oſtrich, and I found much difficulty in making a proper proviſion for it. A man in a laced coat, with a cockade in his hat, and a cane in his hand, took meaſure of me, and rung in my ears a peal of about 30 crowns in a purſe. I would be glad to know who could withſtand ſuch a bait! Your fine lady of my country might have come bath'd in tears, and throw herſelf at my feet imploring my aſſiſtance, ſhe would not have made half ſo moving an impreſſion. The day I liſted was the pleaſanteſt of my whole life: I never before abſolutely had a bellyful; I had wine, girls: I had good cheer, and made the houſe ring. But the following days were ſomewhat different. I began to feel the burden of ſlavery; I deſerted ſeven times in four years, but made nothing of it. Victory or defeat were to me both alike, and as little attached to one government as to another, and loſing nothing when loſing all. Our fate, you know, is the ſame after twenty victories; the ſoldier ſeldom obtains any military diſtinction; the commanding officers reſerve to themſelves all the glory as well as all the profit. I was obedient to the call of each potentate that ſolicited me. I will give thee bread, on condition thy blood ſhall flow for me at the leaſt ſignal I give—Then I ſold my blood as dear as I could.

I do not mention the hard labour I have undergone, the long and painful marches I have made in the midſt of winter, how often cold and hunger have united to depreſs me, how oft I have been forced to ſleep on the ground, periſhed with a ſharp north eaſter. I have, however, reliſhed more than once the delicious pleaſure of revenge.

One day, after two months fatigue, entering a town taken by aſſault, after breaking open the doors of twenty houſes, carrying off every thing I could find, I caſt my eye on a pretty young woman, her hair all diſhivelled, hiding herſelf with a child in her arms. My eagerneſs for plunder for a moment gave way to luxurious appetite. Every thing is allowed in a town taken by aſſault. I run two of my comrades through the body who were juſt going to raviſh her. I ſtabbed the infant becauſe his cries were troubleſome. I raviſhed the mother, then ſet fire to the four corners of the houſe. "You make me ſhudder." Pho! the human ſpecies is like the graſs of the field; you mow it down, it grows again; one night is ſufficient to repair all the damage. We did not leave one ſtone on another; our orders were ſo. I paſs over many other heroic actions familiar to us brave fellows. But I muſt tell you, I twice ran the gantlet with great intrepidity; my own comrades turned butchers, and made the blood run from my broad ſhoulders. But I had my revenge; and my officers, who were quiet ſpectators, have more than once praiſed the vigour of my arm. At length I returned to my old colours under favour of the general amneſty; and although I am not better here than elſewhere, yet I hope to make my way." "What way, pray?" "Zounds! this is the beginning of the war, and we will take care to keep it up. You ſee that regiment finely cloathed, with a new ſuit of colours! In a month, perhaps, there will not be above one in a hundred left of them; then I ſhall enter that regiment, and my pay will be raiſed." "What, is it poſſible you can thus think?" "Not I only, but all my comrades too, as well as our officers, who all wiſh to be promoted; and you know ſome one muſt ſucceed the dead." I looked on this man with horror; I made him a ſmall preſent, and recommended humanity very forcibly to him. He ſmiled and walked on.

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From the Continental Journal, printed at Boſton.

ON PRIDE.

NO paſſion is more miſtaken than Pride. A ſtiffneſs in his gait, and a ſolid ſerioufneſs in his features, will often make him appear inſufferably haughty, and inflexibly auſtere, whom, at the firſt opening of his lips, you pronounce to be one of the beſt natured men alive.

So difficult it is to trace
The mind's conſtruction in the face.

When we take a view of others, and when we ſurvey ourſelves, we make uſe of very different glaſſes; the greateſt magnifiers we can get for the faults of the former, but the ſmalleſt diminiſhers for the imperfections of the latter.

To find imperfections in others, I fear,
The beſt are, at times, but too prone:
While the mote in the eye of our brother is clear,
We ne'er think of the beam in our own.

That we are a brave nation we have given ſubſtantial proofs, and that we are a *free* one, every tavern will convince us: For we fight fiercely whatever be the cauſe, and we ſpeak boldly, whatever be the conſequence. We ſcribble too with tolerable ſpirit, and PRINT with as much freedom as we talk. We are too licentious, perhaps——no matter for that——till our tongues are tied up, and our Printing-Preſſes knocked down, we may be very eaſy about the loſs of our liberties: We may, probably, feel, a diminution of our properties; but what American would not rather pay for his politics, than have his mouth muzzled like a ſlave?

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Philadelphia, *June* 21.

On the 30th ult. a very long debate took place in the houſe of repreſentatives for the ſtate of Connecticut, upon a motion being made by Mr Peter Bulkeley, of Colcheſter, for leave to bring in a bill to eſtabliſh a tender-law. Upon the diviſion, to the honour of the houſe, there were only 22 for, and 142 againſt the propoſed meaſure.

A country correſpondent aſſures us, that the crops of various kinds of grain look extraordinarily well, and promiſe a moſt plentiful harveſt. Wheat is a ſpecies of grain which certainly thrives, while other corn is burning from the ground; yet the benignant effects of the late rains are every where moſt conſpicuous in the crops of this kind. A farmer in the neighbourhood of Lancaſter has reaped in the ſame field, for three ſucceſſive years, from five to ſix quarters per acre, and yet has ventured the ſame grain, with a proſpect of ſimilar ſucceſs, for the fourth year.

By a gentleman from Port-au-Prince we learn, that a great number of American veſſels are at that place taking in molaſſes and taffia, but are ſo narrowly watched by the French officers of the cuſtoms, as to render the ſmuggling of ſugar and coffee wholly impracticable. Added to this, a French man of war, purpoſely ſtationed there, is obliged to ſee them clear of the port, the commander of which never fails to ſearch them.

The eaſy recovery of Egypt by the Turks has made conſiderable noiſe in Europe; but, if we conſider the general diſpoſition of the inhabitants of that country, the event will not appear in a very extraordinary light. From the period that hiſtory ſucceeded fiction, the Egyptians have been uniformly a people as daſtardly as they were ſuperſtitious. Cambyſes made a conqueſt of their country in a ſingle battle. Alexander gave them law without ſtriking a ſtroke, or without one of their cities daring to wait a ſiege. The Ptolomies ſubdued them with as little trouble; nor did Julius and Octavius Cæſar find more difficulty in bringing them under obedience. Omar over-ran all that country in a ſingle campaign. The Mamalukes, who inhabited Cholcos and the regions of Mount Caucaſus, became their maſters afterwards. It was that people, and not the Egyptians, who defeated the armies of St. Louis, and took that king priſoner. Theſe alſo, in proceſs of time, like the original natives, became effeminate, cowardly, lazy and diſſipated, and in three months time were brought under the yoke of Selidan I. who cauſed their Sultan to be hanged, and made their kingdom a province of the Turkiſh empire.

A curious French Ornythologiſt aſſures the public, in the journal, that he ſaw with a teleſcope, of 16 inches, a large bird of prey, ſoaring over Paris at the height of 2000 fathoms, and flying at the rate of 60 or 70 leagues an hour. He ſuppoſes it to have quitted the rocks of Iceland, Scotland, or Ireland, in ſearch of a warmer climate; and aſſerts, that the LaemersGehier takes alternately a flight from the higheſt mountains of our hemiſphere to the Andes or Cordilleras of the new world. Some, who have ſtudied and watched the emigration of birds, may, perhaps, publiſh their opinions concerning theſe wonderous airy voyages; for the French obſerver ſcruples not to ſay, that from the Britiſh iſles many carnivorous creatures take their flight as far as the Alps, the Pyrenees, or Mount Atlas.

Whatever meaſure may be recommended by the Fœderal Convention, whether an addition to the old conſtitution, or the adoption of a new one, it will, in effect, be a revolution in government, accompliſhed by reaſoning and deliberation; an event that has never occurred ſince the formation of ſociety, and which will be ſtrongly characteriſtic of the philoſophic and tolerant ſpirit of the age.

Letters from Oſtend inform us, that the Emperor has laid a conſiderable impoſt upon rice and tobacco, the produce of the United States, not immediately imported from America. While the other European powers ſeem diſpoſed to throw every obſtacle in the way of our trade, it muſt be highly agreeable, as well as advantageous, to receive this mark of favour and conſideration from ſo illuſtrious a monarch.

While the liſt of bankrupts is daily encreaſing, a correſpondent remarks, that the applicants for a diſcharge under the inſolvent laws, likewiſe multiply to a very alarming degree. To relieve an unfortunate debtor from the perſecution of his creditors, is certainly an object worthy of legiſlative interpoſition; but the ſyſtem at preſent eſtabliſhed, is ſo open to fraud and colluſion, that it threatens deſtruction to all private confidence, and all public credit. Our laws upon this ſubject, ſeem indeed to have been too ſervilely borrowed from the Engliſh code without regard to the eſſential difference of times and circumſtances. In that country, the chancellor has a controuling juriſdiction in all caſes of bankruptcy; and the Lord's act, (which is equivalent in its operation to our inſolvent act) is not a permanent, but merely an occaſional relief, proceeding from the bounty of parliament. But in Pennſylvania the equitable controul is denied, and two diſtinct and permanent juriſdictions are created for accompliſhing, in effect, the ſame object. The ſtate of our commerce too, does not require a diſcrimination between the broken trader, and unſucceſsful citizen of any other deſcription; and as humanity is the leading principle of all ſtatutes reſpecting inſolvency, there can be no reaſon for making the relief more effectual in one caſe, than it is in the other. But at the ſame time let it be obſerved, that repeated failures rather indicate negligence and profligacy, than accident and misfortune, and therefore, the benefit of an inſolvent law ſhould be refuſed, or at leaſt granted with additional reſtrictions, to every ſecond application.

It is agreed, ſays a correſpondent, on all hands, that our Convention are framing a wiſe and free government for us.—This government will be oppoſed *only* by our *Civil Officers*, who are afraid of new arrangements taking place, which ſhall joſtle them out of office.——If theſe men are wiſe, they will be quiet, by which means they may ſucceed to their old offices—but if they are not, they may, probably, ſhare the fate of the loyaliſts in the beginning of the late war. In the mean while, the public are deſired to beware of all eſſays and paragraphs that are oppoſed to a reform in our government, for they all muſt and will come from *Civil Officers*, or perſons connected with them.

On Monday laſt were interred the remains of Mrs. Sergeant, the lady of Jonathan Dickinſon Sergeant, Eſq; She was amiable, affectionate, and benevolent. She lived without guile, and died without reproach.

Laſt Tueſday night as Mr. Hamilton was returning from this city to his ſeat at Buſh Hill, he was attacked in Market, near Twelfth-ſtreet, by a band of foot-pads, conſiſting of eight, armed with blunderbuſſes and piſtols, who ſurrounded the carriage and fired on the poſtillion. Mr. Hamilton ordered the driver to puſh the horſes, by which he and the amiable Miſs Hamilton, who was then in the carriage, eſcaped being robbed, and perhaps murdered, by thoſe attrocious offenders.

To the PRINTERS.

Maryland, June 10, 1787.

GENTLEMEN,

IN you paper of May 25, I obſerve a certain cure publiſhed for Corns—It may be very efficacious, but as thoſe drugs are not within the reach of perſons in the country, and as Providence has wiſely ordered that in every country there are medicines proper to the diſorders incident to that country, I have taken the liberty to ſend you the following Receipt, which I received from an old woman—agreeable to the old adage, they are the beſt phyſicians. I was long afflicted with corns, and tried every preſcription from England in vain. The following relieved me, and I have not been troubled with them for ſome years. If you think it worth publiſhing it is well.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble ſervant,
PHILANTHROPOS.

American Receipt for CORNS.

Take the rind off a flitch of bacon and a ſlice thereof, and apply it to the part affected: remove it once in 24 hours.——Note. The corn cured or taken out this way will never appear again. Seven years experience has evinced this.

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From the INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER.

FOUR things are eſſentially neceſſary to ſpread and preſerve good government in every country. 1. The regular adminiſtration of the *ordinances of religion.* 2. The regular, punctual, and free diffuſion of knowledge by means of *newſpapers.* The inſurrections in Maſſachuſett's Bay were occaſioned, in part, by the infamous *ſtamp act* of that commonwealth, which checked the circulation of newſpapers, and thereby left the people expoſed to the uncontradicted falſehoods of ſeditious demagogues. 3. *Good roads.* Theſe by encreaſing and facilitating the trade and intercourſe of diſtant parts of a country with its capital, tend to ſpread knowledge, and thus promote eaſy and quiet government. 4. *A ſameneſs of language.* The Highlanders in Scotland have been eaſily governed ever ſince good roads were opened into their country, and Engliſh ſchools introduced among them. Many of them, once diſaffected to the Britiſh government, by ſharing in its power and offices, have become its brighteſt ornaments and ſupport.

NUMA.

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ADVICE *to thoſe who want it, and that unfortunately is too many.*

THE moſt damning vices mankind can be guilty of, are lying, idleneſs, whoredom, and taking that which is not their own:

And theſe threaten them with hunger, diſeaſe, a priſon, and a gibbet.

Every call you have to eat, when you know not where to find either food or money, impeaches thoſe hands which were given you to labour with, of high crimes and miſdemeanors.

The inſeparable companions of indolence are a craving appetite, debility of body, and wretchedneſs of mind.

Avoid the company of lewd women; you will find them callous, perfidious, rapacious, and cruel. Their embrace is that of a ſerpent. And who would be robbed of his money, injured in his health, become a victim to quacks, and quackery, loſe his ſpirits and his credit; for the unmanly indulgence of *lying inglorious in the lap of a harlot.*

It is often to ſupport a miſtreſs, that the ſervant betrays his maſter to his accomplices; that from pilfering he proceeds to theft; that having rifled the till, he commits his depredations on the deſk, that a falſe calculation is ſo often an introduction to forgery; that picking pockets emboldens to rob on the highway, and that the thoughtleſs are often prompted to aſſume the garb of a ruffian, and murderer at midnight.

Theſe are the deeds that originate in lewdneſs, inattention to buſineſs, or exceſs in the purſuit of pleaſure.

As therefore you value health of body, peace of mind, a good character, and a quiet life, be induſtrious, temperate and honeſt.

Spend every week day at work, and go to church at leaſt one part of Sunday.

Drink as you eat, only for nouriſhment.

Go early and coolly to bed, and you will ſleep eaſily, and riſe refreſhed.

Excite no quarrels:
Contract no debts.
Be content with your lot.
Envy not the rich.
Oppreſs not the poor.
Do all the good you can,
And great ſhall be your reward in Heaven.

TO-MORROW,

The 22d June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,
Will Commence the Sale of a large and general

Aſſortment of Merchandize:

Among which are—A few Pieces of

Yard wide Iriſh Linens,

For Jerſey paper money of either of the two laſt emiſſions.

THE Auctioneers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that *Mondays* and *Fridays* are their ſtated days for ſelling Merchandize, and finding it inconvenient to hold Sales on Saturdays, they will for the future ſell Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture and other Out-door Goods, on *Monday Mornings*, begining preciſely at 8 o'clock.

June 21

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

Lectures in the Univerſity,

By a LADY.

THE laſt of theſe Lectures will be Read this Evening, and commence preciſely at 8 o'Clock—To which will be added, the LAURA of PETRARCH, by Sir *William Jones.*

Tickets, at 3/9 each, may be had at Mr. *Prichard's, Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe*, and the *City-Tavern.*

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE at the ſouthweſt corner of Market and Seventh ſtreets, now occupied by Mr. John Dunlap, who will leave ſaid houſe about the 10th of Auguſt next. For further particulars enquire of JACOB HILTZHEIMER, near ſaid houſe.

June 20 6t2aw

For St. Thomas,

The Sloop BETSEY,
Henry Morgan, Maſter;

LAYING at the Old Ferry wharf, will ſail in 6 or 8 days from this date. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, or to 3ſp

June 20 ELLISTON & JOHN PERROT.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen laſt Sunday evening from the ſubſcriber, living in Lombard ſtreet between Second and Third ſtreets, a GREY HORSE about 14 hands and a half high, ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, no brand, a black ſpot on his off ſhoulder, trots and canters. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and returns him to the owner, ſhall have the above Reward, and the ſame for the *Thief*, if ſtolen.

PETER PRIMHER. June 20.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY laſt night about 9 o'clock, an *Iriſh Servant Man*, who calls himſelf ſometimes *Darby*, and ſometimes *Jeremiah Kean*, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrong made, looks rather clumſy, large ſmooth face, brown buſhy hair, which he wears looſe, about 23 years of age, little or no beard: had on a white hat, long brown cloth coat, a ſpotted cotton velvet jacket, corduroy breeches, good linen ſhirt, narrow ribbed old thread ſtockings without feet, and old ſhoes, but he commonly travels barefoot. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who ſhall ſecure him for

ROBERT LEMMON.

Baltimore-Town, June 13. 4t.e3d

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore-Town, an *Engliſh Servant Man*, named *John Turner*, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, light complexion, fair hair and eyes, teeth ſkarp, a little round ſhouldered, clumſy made, has a very hobling walk, and has formerly had a hurt in his left leg, that cauſes him to limp a little; had on when he went away, a ſhort, dark blue coat, made after the regimental form, edged with white, an old fine yellow jacket, new buckſkin breeches, an old white fine ſhirt, old thread ſtockings with narrow ribs, his ſhoes lately ſoaled, a half worn round hat with a black ribbon round the crown; he took with him a large black and white dog with a cut bob-tail, called Watch. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive, if 30 miles, *Thirty Shillings*; if 40 miles, *Forty Shillings*; if 60 miles, *Three Pounds*; and if 100 miles, the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

PETER FIGHT, Inn-keeper.

N. B. Said Servant may probably be lurking in or about the city of Philadelphia, or has hired himſelf to ſome Inn-keeper as waiter or hoſtler.

Baltimore, May 28, 1787

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT has been ſuggeſted in the public prints that the *Lectures upon Language, Eloquence, and Poetry*, lately delivered in this city, might be advantageouſly rendered the foundation of a permanent ſchool for cultivating the Belles Lettres. Inſtitutions of this kind are indeed common throughout Europe; and perhaps, there is not any vehicle for the communication of knowledge, which is better adapted to accompliſh it's object, or which has been more ſucceſsfully employed. The youthful mind being attracted by the ſemblance of pleaſure, which a mixt aſſembly and an evening meeting generally produce, will inſenſibly imbibe the uſeful with the agreeable, and from the ſame ſource recruit the ſpirits, and ſtrengthen the underſtanding.

If therefore, encouragement, adequate to the trouble of continuing the lectures alluded to, can be obtained, the lady will deem herſelf happy in being inſtrumental to the advancement of rational entertainment, and of enlarging, upon the following plan, the objects of academical ſtudies.

Let it, however, be remembered, that the exertions of a female ſhould, in this inſtance, be conſidered, independent of every other conſideration, as preſenting an example to be imitated and improved upon, by future candidates for literary fame; for the encouragment given to early attempts in ſcience, like the influence of the ſun upon the bloſſom, is neceſſary to their preſervation and maturity; and though we uſually conſult only our feelings in acknowledging the ſatisfaction we have received from the talents and labours of another, yet, to the emulation excited by that acknowledgement, poſterity will probably be indebted, for ſuperior wiſdom, and more exquiſite gratifications.

Plan for eſtabliſhing a School to promote the *Study* of the *Belles Lettres.*

1ſt. It is propoſed that a ſociety be formed under the denomination of *The Society of Belles Lettres*, aſſociated for the purpoſe of cultivating the education of young ladies in the city of Philadelphia.

2d. That this ſociety conſiſt of 13 gentlemen, and as many ladies, who are to meet quarterly, in an academy opened for the inſtruction of young ladies in the French and Engliſh languages.

3d. That all ſubjects connected with ſuch a liberal inſtitution, ſhall be diſcuſſed, determined, and concluded by a majority of this council aſſembled.

4th. That this young ſeminary ſhall forever be governed by a lady capable of reading French and Engliſh; and who will engage herſelf to read the latter once in every fortnight, in ſome Public Hall, capable of holding at leaſt 300 perſons.

5th. That the benefit of this intitution ſhall extend to 100 ſubſcribers, excluſive of the members of the ſociety.

6th. That every ſubſcriber ſhall pay 8 dollars per annum, in four quarterly payments; for which a ticket will be delivered that will introduce ſuch ſubſcriber and two ladies into the public hall every fortnight, and one lady into the academy three times a week, in order to improve in French or Engliſh, at their option.

7th. That theſe weekly pupils ſhall be divided into three claſſes, to attend regularly at ſuch hours as ſhall be appointed by the governeſs.

8th. That examinations ſhall be held quarterly, and premiums be annually diſtributed to thoſe who ſhall diſplay any pre-eminence of merit.

9th. That this ſeminary ſhall be known and diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the French Academy of the city of Philadelphia, in which no lady unacquainted with Engliſh grammar, can be admitted, except the children of members or ſuch as they ſhall particularly elect, at quarterly meetings.

10th. That theſe rules ſhall be enlarged or contracted at the pleaſure of the ſociety, whoſe particular care is to be exerted, that this ſchool ſhall not interfere with any celebrated inſtitution already eſtabliſhed for the education of ladies. *Philadelphia, June* 7.

LUXURY.

THERE, in her den, lay pompous luxury,
Stretch'd out at length; no vice could boaſt ſuch high
And gen'ral victories as ſhe had won:
Of which, proud trophies there at large were ſhewn.
Beſides ſmall ſtates and kingdoms ruined,
Thoſe mighty monarchys that had o'erſpread
The ſpacious earth, and ſtretch'd their conq'ring arms
From pole to pole, by her enſnaring charms
Were quite conſum'd: There lay imperial *Rome*,
That vanquiſh'd all the world, by her o'ercome:
Fetter'd was the old *Aſſyrian* lion there;
The *Græcian* leopard, and the *Perſian* bear;
With others numberleſs, lamenting by:
Examples of the power of luxury.

◆

ANECDOTE: *from* TACITUS.

WHEN a great part of the Roman legions were in a diſpoſition to mutiny, an impudent varlet, who was a private centinel, being mounted upon the ſhoulders of his fellow ſoldiers, and reſolved to try the power of his eloquence, addreſſed himſelf to the army, in all the poſteres of an orator, after the following manner: "You have given liberty to theſe miſerable men," ſaid he, pointing to ſome criminals whom they had reſcued, "but which of you can reſtore life to my brother? Who can give me back my brother? He was murdered no longer ago than laſt night, by the hands of thoſe ruffians, who are entertained by the general to butcher the poor ſoldiery. Tell me, Bleeſus, (for that was the name of the General, who was then ſitting on the tribunal) tell me, where haſt thou caſt his dead body? An enemy does not grudge the rights of burial. When I have tired myſelf with kiſſing his cold corpſe, and weeping over it, order me to be ſlain upon it. All I aſk of my fellow ſoldiers, ſince we both die in their cauſe, is that they would lay me in the ſame grave with my brother." The whole army was in an uproar at this moving ſpeech, and reſolved to do the ſpeaker juſtice, when, upon enquiry, they found that he never had a brother in his life, and that he had ſtirred up the ſedition only to ſhew his parts.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the *Coffee Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 28th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the Evening, a certain new two ſtory frame houſe, and lot of ground, ſituate between Second and Third ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, and on the north ſide of South (or Cedar) ſtreet; bounded to the eaſt by Francis Ridgley's lot, to the north by an alley, whereof it has the uſe, to the weſt by ground of Peter Gaſkell and wife, and to the ſouth by South ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in front on South-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 87 feet and 4 inches: ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 53 Spaniſh milled dollars, to be paid in two equal half yearly payments. Taken in execution as the property of John Campbell, and to be ſold by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to *Public Sale*, at the Old *Coffee-Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Thurſday* the 28th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening—Two Frame Meſſuages (each two ſtories high) and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets from the Delaware river, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, eaſt and weſt, on Spruce ſtreet aforeſaid, about 32 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth north & ſouth 49 feet 6 inches, bounded on the eaſt by ground of Jonathan Shoemaker, on the ſouth by Spruce ſtreet aforeſaid, on the weſt by ground of Andrew Stewart, and on the north by ground of George Aſhbridge, taken in execution as the property of Bartholomew Tims, and to be ſold by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Thurſday* the 28th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening—A certain Brick Houſe, a Frame Houſe, and a Frame Stable, with the Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Second ſtreet continued in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 18 feet, and in depth on right angle with ſaid Second ſtreet 105 feet (or thereabouts), bounded northward by ground late of William Allen, deceaſed, eaſtward by Taper alley (having the uſe of ſaid alley) ſouthward by ground granted to Peter Sonlider, and weſtward by Second ſtreet aforeſaid, ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 24 dollars. Taken in execution as the property of Michael Shoeneck, and to be ſold by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

SPRUCE BEER,

TO BE SOLD BY

George Geddes.

Orders ſent to his houſe in Vine, by Front ſtreet, will be attended to. r

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TO BE SOLD FOR

Negroes, Merchandize, or Caſh,

THAT valuable tract of land at North Eaſt, Cæcil county, Maryland, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, containing 200 acres: on which are erected, a good dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables and every other offices neceſſary for a farmer, tavern, or ſtorekeeper; there is alſo on ſaid tract 10 or 11 acres of excellent upland meadow of timothy and clover, and a very valuable fiſhery, that can be attended with very little expence, being cloſe to the dwelling houſe, a good bearing orchard, and 100 grafted trees planted laſt year: the place now in excellent repair and under good fence: the ſituation of this place is ſo well known that it needs no comment, being only 3 miles from Charles-Town and 7 from the Head of Elk, where there is always a ſure market for every kind of produce, and immediately ſeated on the head of tide water of the Cheſapeak bay, and on the great road between Baltimore and Philadelphia: there is alſo a griſt and ſaw mill within a few hundred yards of the dwelling houſe (though diſtant from the waters of their dams) and within a quarter of a mile of an epiſcopal church. The beauty and pleaſantneſs of the ſituation is not exceeded (I may ſay) by any country place on the continent. Alſo, a healthy young life in a tract of land containing 232½ acres, one mile diſtant from the above, laying on North Eaſt river, whereon is a ſmall dwelling houſe and two barracks for hay: there alſo belongs to this place an excellent fiſhery for ſhad and herring, and 22 acres of mowable meadow, timothy and marſh graſs, and has a very conſiderable quantity of excellent timber. Alſo, a piece of woodland laying between the two tracts, the quantity not yet aſcertained: all which will be ſold for the property abovementioned, and poſſeſſion given when demanded. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may apply to the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew the premiſes. *May* 23 r

J. HARFORD MONTGOMERY.

Juſt arrived in the Dove, from Marſeilles and Malaga, and for ſale by,

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

SUPERFINE Aix ſallad oil
Anchovies and capers
Orgeat capillaire, & ſundry liquours
Corks in bags
Frontiniac, and a variety of French wines,
Silk and oilcloth umbrellees
Hats, ſilk ſtockings, gloves and fans
Caſtile ſoap
Brandy
Malaga wines of 1785
Freſh Bloom and Muſcadel raiſins, in boxes & jars
Figs, prunes, almonds and walnuts eptf

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures,
Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7 8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11 8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarinet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets
corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & chequered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Hair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11 8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateems
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt
GAUSES,
French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chamberry lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouſtee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5 4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf

TO BE SOLD.

A New PHÆTON,

With Harneſs compleat, cheap, for Caſh.
Enquire at the Harp and Crown Third ſtreet.

Juſt PRINTED *and* PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD by

Robert Aitken, at *Pope's Head,*
In Market-ſtreet,

An ESSAY on the *Domeſtic Debts* OF THE *United States* of AMERICA.

Giving an account of the various kinds of Public Securities, and generally in what manner the debts aroſe: with the proviſion made and propoſed for payment of the intereſt and principal thereof by fœderal meaſures, and of thoſe adopted by individual ſtates.

To which is ſubjoined,

A Statement of the Foreign Debt,

As ſet forth by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in their addreſs and recommendations of the 18th April, 1783. *Price* 2/6. *March* 7 eoptf

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The Exchange-Office,

BY

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In Second ſtreet, about midway between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia:

WHERE

Money is given for all kinds of Paper or PUBLIC SECURITIES;
And any of the latter furniſhed for CASH or approved NOTES

ALSO,

Certificates and State Money for the LAND-OFFICE,
And receives *APPLICATIONS* for the Purchaſe and Sale of Houſes, Lots, and LANDS;

FOR SALE,
A few valuable *TRACTS* of
Pennſylvania Donation Lands.

March 13 eoptf

In addition to Mr. Peale's Exhibition of Pictures is a collection of Italian Paintings,

Which are ſent into this country for ſale; a catalogue of the ſeveral paintings, and the prices put on them, may be ſeen at the rooms.

One ſhilling for attendance as uſual to ſee the paintings *and Muſeum,* or one dollar for a ticket, which admits the perſon as often as he chuſes to viſit the rooms for one year.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and for SALE,

A Metzzotinto Print

of the Rev'd Mr JOSEPH PILMORE,
Corner of Lombard and Third ſtreets,

To be Sold at Private Sale,

THAT valuable and highly-improved FARM called GRÆM PARK, ſituate in Horſham townſhip, in the late county of Philadelphia, now of Montgomery, and adjoining the Bucks county-line, 19 miles from Philadelphia, twelve from Newtown, 20 from Briſtol, 3 from Horſham meeting-houſe, 3 from Neſhameny meeting-houſe, and 13 from Norriſtown, or the Swedes-Ford on Schuylkill, containing 550 acres of land of an excellent quality, near 200 acres of which is beautiful timber land, about 40 acres of meadow, a conſiderable part watered by a never failing ſtream, the remainder plough-land of a rich and kindly ſoil, producing plenty of paſture, and good crops of all kinds of grain; 20 acres thereof have been but one year cleared; the whole beautifully ſituated in a healthy neighbourhood, and well watered with never-failing ſprings and ſtreams, a branch of Neſhameny flowing through the premiſes, whereon a griſt-mill or other water works might be erected. There are on the premiſes an elegant ſtrong built and well finiſhed manſion houſe of ſtone, three ſtories high, 60 feet front, and 27 deep, with a good cellar under it, three parlours on the firſt floor, the ſtory near 13 feet high; three bed-chambers on the ſecond ſtory, and three on the third; one of the parlours on the firſt floor is 23 feet by 22, wainſcotted to the cieling and panneled, the bed-chamber over it of the ſame ſize; a fire place in every room in each ſtory; the chimnies draw ſmoke remarkably well, and none of them corner chimnies. A garden containing two acres, adjoining the manſion houſe, encloſed by a terrace and a ſtone wall under it, which makes the walk dry and agreeable at almoſt all ſeaſons of the year. Alſo a large farm houſe of ſtone, a large frame barn, covered with cedar ſhingles, with plenty of ſtabling adjoining it, a ſtone cow-houſe, cart-houſe, ſmoke houſe, poultry houſe, and a great number of other neceſſary out-houſes; alſo a good ſtone kitchen near the manſion houſe, with convenient rooms adjoining it for a houſekeeper and ſervants; a good well of water at the kitchen door, with a pump in it, a remarkable fine ſpring of water in the dairy, which in the ſevereſt ſummer drought was never known to fail. There are likewiſe on ſaid premiſes two large orchards of the beſt kinds of grafted fruit, and many other conveniencies too tedious to enumerate. There are no large waters or ferries between ſaid farm and the city of Philadelphia, which renders travelling to and from the city convenient at almoſt all ſeaſons of the year.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid eſtate may know the terms by applying to Mr. George Meade, merchant, Dr Frederick Phile, or William Rawle, Eſq in Philadelphia, or Elias Boudenot, Eſq. at Elizabeth Town, New Jerſey, or of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

April 21. 1787. 1am6m

Treaſury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

THE Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21ſt day of September next will be expoſed to Sale at the place where the United States in Congreſs may hold their ſeſſions—The following Townſhips and Lots of Lands in the Weſtern Territory, which were ſurveyed laſt year, under the direction of the Geographer General of the United States, viz

FIRST RANGE.

No.	containing
Nº 3,	containing 4350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No.	containing
No. 1,	containing 1386
2	5434
3	8598
5	21139
6	23040
7	23040
8	22886
9	18644 1-2

THIRD RANGE.

No.	containing
No. 1,	containing 6596
2	11797
3	14482
5	23040
6	23040
7	23040
8	23040
9	23040
10	23040
11	23040
12	23040

FOURTH RANGE.

No.	containing
No. 1,	containing 4574
2	21350
3	23040
7	23040
8	23040
10	23040
11	23040
12	23040
13	23040

The admirable quality of theſe lands, and the favourable climate in which they are ſituated, are too well known to need deſcription. The conditions of ſale are as follows, to wit.

1ſt. The townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips throughout the different ranges, will be ſold either entire or in lots, in alternate order; that is to ſay, where a townſhip, or fractional part of a tonſhwip, is ſold entire, the next will be ſold in lots, agreeably to ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785.

2d. The lands are not to be ſold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or ſilver, or any of the ſecurities of the United States.

3d. The purchaſers are to pay the charges of ſurvey, which are to be eſtimated at thirty-ſix dollars in ſpecie, or certificates as aforeſaid for every townſhip; and in the ſame proportion for fractional parts of townſhips or lots; this payment to be made at the ſales, and in caſe of failure, the lands to be again expoſed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of purchaſe; and the remaining two thirds in three months after the date of the ſale; on which payment a certificate ſhall be given by the Treaſurer of the United States, which ſhall entitle the perſon to whom the ſame is given to receive from the Commiſſioners of this Board a proper title; provided, that if the ſecond payment is not made at the time above ſpecified, the firſt payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeit accrued be again ſet up for ſale.

5th. The platts of the townſhips will be marked by ſubdiviſions into lots of one mile ſquare, or 640 acres, and numbered from one to 36, and out of each townſhip Lot No 8, 11, 26 and 29, are to be reſerved for future ſale; Lot No. 16, for the maintenance of Public Schools within the reſpective townſhips, and out of every fractional part of a townſhip, as many lots of the ſame number as ſhall be found therein. There will alſo be reſerved to the United States one third part of all gold and ſilver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and deſcriptions of the lands will be exhibited at the time and place of ſale, and the ſales will continue from day to day until the whole are ſold.

Samuel Oſgood,
Walter Livingſton, } Commiſſioners.
Arthur Lee.

To be Sold Cheap,

A HEALTHY, ſtout, Negro WENCH, about 29 years of age: ſhe is an excellent cook; underſtands all kinds of houſe work, and is perfectly honeſt: ſhe is regiſtered according to law. Enquire of the Printers. *May* 28 tf

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James Rivington

Has this day opened a freſh importation of *New Books, Magazines,* and *recent Publications,* from on board the Betſey, captain Meſnard, and others, juſt arrived from London, at New York, viz.

1. THE new annual regiſter; being a general repoſitory of hiſtory, politics and literature for 1785; with a review of the ſtate of knowlege and taſte in England: this is the 6th volume of a much admired and moſt uſeful work, deſerving of great commendation.

2. The hiſtory of modern Europe, with an account of the decline and fall of the Roman empire, and a view of the progreſs of ſociety, from the riſe of the modern kingdoms and ſtates to the peace of Paris, a new edition, greatly enlarged and improved, and now increaſed to 5 volumes in 8vo: it contains a clear and ſatisfactory account of the affairs of modern Europe, exhibiting the progreſs of government and the human mind; alſo the revolutions of kingdoms, the operations of war, the intrigues of courts, the fluctuation of manners, and the convulſions of religion.

3. A ſhort review of the political ſtate of Great Britain, with a reply; and the people of England's anſwer to it: this ſhort review had ſuch a reception prom all ranks of perſons, that more than 20 000 coties of it were ſold in a ſhort time after its publication; if is ſuggeſted to be the production of the beſt pen in England. The commercial treaty with France is one object of this writer's deſcription, and it is of great moment to ſeveral other great empires; the language is uncommonly ſuperior—The following characters are occaſionally introduced and depicted, viz. The king of Great Britain, the prince of Wales, the late coalition, Mr. Fox, lord North, Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Pitt, lord Mansfield, lords Rodney, Howe, Keppel, Mr. Haſtings, the ſtates of Holland, and the king of Puſſia.

4. Hiſtorical and political remarks on the commercial treaty, with preliminary obſervations on the conſtruction of treaties, and the qualifications of a commercial negociator. The author diſcovers a great intimacy with the productions of Puffendorf, Vatel, Jenkinſon, lord Hawkeſbury, John Dewitt, Smith, Monteſquieu, Molloy, Blackſtone, Anderſon, Dean Tuker, and moſt of the beſt authorities.

5 A collection of all the treaties of peace, alliance and commerce between Great Britain and other powers, from that of Munſter, 1648, to the laſt treaty ſigned at Paris in 1783; with a diſcourſe on the conduct and government of Great Britain, in reſpect to neutral nations, by the right hon. Charles Jenkinſon, now lord Hawkeſbury, in 3 volumes.

6 Intereſting memoirs, by a lady; an entertaining work, much read, in 2 pocket volumes.

7 Tables requiſite to be uſed with the nautical almanack or ephemeris, for finding the latitude and longitude at ſea; publiſhed by order of the commiſſioners of longitude.

8. The magazines from September to the time of the ſhip's departure.

With many other articles, of which catalogues will be publiſhed

For Cricket Clubs.

EXCELLENT CRICKET BATTS and BALLS, made by the old noted hands at Seven Oaks, in Kent county may be had of *JAMES RIVINGTON.*

New York. April 5

To Gentlemen of the Law.

This Day are publiſhed, and ſold by

JAMES RIVINGTON, at NEW-YORK,

REPORTS of CASES, argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, in 1785 and 1786, by the following Judges—Lord Mansfield, Edward Willes, Eſq; Francis Buller, and Sir William Aſhurſt. Theſe Reports commence in Michaelmas Term, 1785, are continued in Hilary, Eaſter, Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 1786, and are publiſhed periodically: there are five parts in this volume, and the Editors, at the requeſt of the whole Cauſidicade, have declared their intentions to purſue this plan of producing, within a ſhort time after each term, the notes of caſes adjudged in the Court of King's Bench: by this means they remedy the inconvenience felt by every part of the profeſſion, of waiting two or three years till ſome gentleman of experience and ability has collected matter ſufficient to form a complete volume. They have been publiſhed but a very ſhort time, viz. November 1786, and already paſſed through two editions, owing to the approved attention and accuracy in the very reſpectable publiſhers, viz. Charles Durnford and Edward Hyde Taſt, of the Temple, Eſquires, Barriſters at Law. The five parts are bound in one volume.

ALSO,

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
The long wiſhed for OCTAVO Edition of

Peere Williams's Chancery Reports,

With additional references from Caſes and Reporters for the laſt thirty-nine years, publiſhed laſt February in London, by Samuel Compton Cox, Eſq; Barriſter of Lincoln's Inn. This work is printed *verbatim et literatim* with the folio edition, and is little more than one third of the price.——Sold by JAMES RIVINGTON. *Where may be had,*

The celebrated Hiſtory of the ENGLISH LAW, by Mr. REEVE, very eminently approved of. Alſo,

Lilly's entries. Wood's inſtitutes. Boote's ſuit at Low. Lord Gilbert's hiſtory and practice of the Common Pleas. Ditto law of executions. Harriſon's Chancery practiſer. Sheridan's practice King's Bench. Crown circuit companion. Trials per Pais. The law of coſt and damages. Law of laſt wills and bills of exchange. Runnington on ejectments. Bacon's abridgment. Seſſions caſes. Burn's eccleſiaſtical law. Ditto juſtice. Blackſtone's commentaries. The complete arbitrator. Finch's law. Laws and inſtitutions of the Court of Admiralty. Hale's pleas of the crown, octavo. Strange's, Browne's and Atkyns's reports, 8vo. The law of diſtreſſes. Highmore on bail. Caſes in Chancery. The year books compleat, with Maynard, Dyer's reports, Vernon's Salkeld's, Ventris's, Levinz's, Fitzgibbons's, Modern inſtructor clericalis, in 6 vols. Raſtel, Robinſon, Clift, Vidian and Winch's entries. Brown's formulæ. Townſhend and Cornwall's tables. Rolle's abridgment. Crompton's practice, a new edition. Digeſt of adjudged caſes in King's Bench. Wilſon's edition of Lord Coke's reports, and alſo his own reports from Lord Mansfield. The complete ſyſtem of pleading, &c. &c.

James Rivington

Has Imported by the ſhip Montgomery, captain Bunyan, who arrived laſt Thurſday night, the following

ARTICLES,

SMITH's wealth of nations
Blair's lectures
Ferguſon on civil ſociety
Machiavel's works
Gibbon's Roman hiſtory
Leland's orations of Demoſthenes
Cicero's orations and oratory, by Guthrie
Cicero's life, by Dr. Middleton
Cicero's and Pliny's letters, by Melmoth
Sir William Temple's works
Locke on government
Foundling hoſpital for wit, a collection of poems, chiefly by living authors, a work high in eſtimation
Dodſley's and Pearch's poems, complete in ten beautiful volumes
Lord Cheſterfield's letters
Dr. Goldſmith's works, poems, plays, &c.
Andrews's new hiſtory of the war in America
Poſtlethwayte's dictionary of commerce
Cruden's concordance
Guthrie's geographical grammar
Swinburne's travels
Dr. White's very famous ſermons
Nicholſon's and Martin's philoſophy
Martin's philoſophical grammar and library
Sherwin's loggarithmatical tables
Haller's phyſiology
Simmons's anatomy
Hamilton's midwifery
The Spaniſh grammar
The Spaniſh dictionary of delpino
Italian books by Baretti and Botarelli, teaching with great facility that elegant language
Pornay's ditto, teaching the French language
Chambaud's and Boyer's French dictionary, grammar, exerciſe, fables, &c.
Perrin's ditto
Ferguſon's aſtronomy and mechanics
Neckar on finances, 3 volumes
Adventures of a guinea
Hutchinſon's hiſtory of the Maſſachuſetts
The nautical ephemeris; alſo,
The nautical almanack for 1787 and 1788
A great variety of ſchool books and claſſics; alſo,
Maps of the world, and four quarters, on rollers, for furniſhing halls and other apartments
Some new ſongs and ruling pens for muſic; ſome quadrants of Hadley: alſo, pocket compaſſes, parallel rulers, protractors, &c &c.

New York, May 5.

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks. Senneca, ſnake root in hhds. &c &c.

Imported in the ſhip Birmingham, from Briſtol, and to be Sold, Wholeſale and Retail, by

Jacob Parke,

On the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets—A good Aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Sadlery, &c.

Among which are,

SMITHS' anvils, vices and beak irons
Files and raſps of all kinds
Screw plates
Sledge and hand hammers
Sawmill, croſcut, hand, pannel, tenant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs and wood-cutters ſteel plate ſaws
Carpenters' plains, braces and bitts
Adzes, augurs, compaſſes, rules, ſquares, gimblets, hammers, pincers, plane irons, chiſſels & gouges of all kinds
Centre, chair, ſpool and ſpinning bitts
Saſh cord
Pullies and weights
Glue
Turkey oil ſtones
Shoemakers knives pincers rubſtones, awl blades, awl hafts and tacks
Sheep and taylors' ſhears
Cupboard, trunk, cheſt, drawer and padlocks of various kinds
5, 6, 7, 8 and 12 inch braſs knob locks
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 12 inch iron rim'd ditto
Beſt and common ſtock-locks
H and HL hinges
Table and cheſt ditto
Braſs and iron edge butt ditto
Braſs and iron deſk locks and hinges of various kinds
Round bolts
Flat ſpring ditto
Braſs nob and ring handled latches
Thumb latches
Wood ſcrews
Bedſcrews
20, 24 and 30d nails
3, 4, 6 8, 10 and 12d fine drawing nails
2, 3 and 4d fine and common clout nails
5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 20 oz. tacks
2, 3, 4, 5 and 6d trunk nails
Long and ſhort hob nails
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6d ſprigs,
Steel rat and wire mouſe traps
Philadelphia, 6th Mo. 8.
Curry combs
Braſs furniture for deſks & drawers
Tea table catches
Screw nobs
Cloak pins
Curtain rings
Chimney hooks
Scale beams
Poliſhed waggon boxes
Sheet iron
Iron traces
Bricklayers' trowels
Poliſhed ſteel & common iron candleſticks
Poliſhed ſteel and japanned ſnuffers
Braſs and iron head ſhovels and tongs
Andirons
Braſs and iron piped bellows
Smoothing irons
Warming pans
Coffee mills
Frying pans
Gridirons
Skewers
Chopping knives
Iron potts
Bake ovens
Skellets and ſauce-pans
Morters and peſtles
Braſs cocks
Steelyards
Curriers' knives
Crowley's and American made ſteel
Coopers' adzes
Broad-axes
Drawing knives
Dowel bits and croes irons
Diaper, girth and ſtraining web
Worſted ſirſingling ditto
Mens' and womens ſtirrups of various kinds
Snaffle, curb, chair and other bridle bitts
Staples and plates
Sadlers' buckles
Straining irons
Awls, needles, &c.
Spaniſh brown
Yellow oacre
Pruſſian blue
Dutch pink
King's yellow
Red chalk and white vitriol
16 by 12, 14 by 12, 14 by 10 and 12 by 10 window glaſs, &c. &c. r

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TO BE SOLD,
(And entered on immediately)

AN agreeable Country Seat; ſituate between the Wiſſahickon or Falls road, and the road to Germantown, in Turner's lane, with 18 acres of land in high cultivation. A large garden in good order, and a young orchard of the beſt apple trees, &c.

The terms of ſale are, one third ready money, and the remainder in yearly payments; an undoubted title will be given, free from all claims whatſoever.

This Seat is in poſſeſſion of JOHN HOLKER, eſq. to whom application may be made for further particulars. Philadelphia, March 22. eptf

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Three Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cranberry, Middleſex county, New-Jerſey, an Apprentice BOY, named *Job Hutch,* about 16 years of age, a likely, well ſet lad: had on and took with him a pair of homeſpun trowſers ſtriped with blue woolen, a ſhort blue coat, a brown lapelled veſt, a felt hat with a tinſel band; alſo, ſtole a new, ſuperfine, olive coloured, broadcloth, lapelled coat, a pair of new neats leather boots, and upwards of three pounds in caſh, chiefly ſilver. He made his eſcape on ſunday the 10th of this month, June. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid boy ſhall have the above reward, paid by

RICHARD HANDLEY.

Cranberry, ſtate of New-Jerſey, June 12.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1787. [No. 2614.]

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the
Southwark Auction-Store,
Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh
Aſſortment of Merchandize.
Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.
JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

THIS DAY,

The 22d June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,
Will Commence the Sale of a large and general
Aſſortment of Merchandize:
Among which are—A few Pieces of
Yard wide Iriſh Linens,
For Jerſey paper money of either of the two laſt emiſſions.

THE Auctioneers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that *Mondays* and *Fridays* are their ſtated days for ſelling Merchandize, and finding it inconvenient to hold Sales on Saturdays, they will for the future ſell Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture and other Out-door Goods, on *Monday Mornings*, begining preciſely at 8 o'clock.

June 22

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

Lancaſter, June 4, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to *Public Sale*, on *Saturday* the 23d inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the premiſes, ſituate in Carnarvan townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, 180 Acres of Deeded LAND, with a dwelling houſe, barn and ſtables; and 136 Acres of Warranteed LAND, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; the above Lands are all in one tract, and in good repair, adjoining lands of Jacob Yotes, John Maxwell, David Jenkins, Joſeph Jenkins, John Jenkins, and others, late the property of Samuel Elliot, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MILLER, ſheriff. 5t

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To be Sold at Public Sale,

On *SATURDAY* the 23d of June next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Mr. *Joſeph King*, oppoſite Bordentown,
(If not ſold at private ſale before that time)

A PLANTATION, containing about 330 acres of exceeding rich land, ſituate on the banks of the Delaware, in Bucks county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, oppoſite to the pleaſant ſeat of White Hill, and about two miles below Bordentown. On this farm there is a good log dwelling houſe with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the ſame, a pump in a well of good water at the door, upwards of 140 acres of cleared land in fence, the remainder woodland and rich meadow bottom, which may be improved and made very valuable, at a moderate expence. This land lays very level, and is the beſt for grain or graſs, without exception, in that part of the country: there is alſo a good ſhad fiſhery on the premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to Mr. *William Baly*, on the ſame. A leſs quantity of land will be ſold if the whole is thought too much.

The terms of ſale (which ſhall be made as eaſy as poſſible) will be made known at the time aforeſaid, and a good and ſufficient deed made to the purchaſer, by JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE. Bordentown, May 18

Jackſon & Smith,

DRUGGISTS,

In Second, midway between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, have juſt imported from different parts of Europe
A freſh and general Aſſortment of all the various
Drugs and Medicines
Now in uſe; which are of the very firſt quality, and will be diſpoſed of at a moderate advance, either wholeſale or retail.——Among them are

Camphor
Jeſuits Bark
Iſinglaſs
Magneſia
Opium
Quickſilver
Red Bark
Rhubarb
Senna
Salt Petre

Alſo all kinds of the moſt eſteemed Patent Medicines, a variety of Shop Furniture, and Mudge's Inhalers, celebrated in the cure of diſeaſes ſeated in the lungs.

N. B. The articles Camphor, Bark and Salt Petre will be placed at very Reduced Prices to country ſtorekeepers, or others purchaſing in quantities. May tf

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Bourdeaux Claret

Of a ſuperior quality, in bottles and in the wood:
Alſo, a few Hampers of
Fine light Iriſh Claret,
TO BE SOLD BY
ISAAC JONES,
In Cheſnut ſtreet, one door from the corner of Third ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Croſs-Keys;
Of whom may be had, as uſual,
A general Aſſortment of Liquors,
Both in bottles and on draught. Philad. June 6. 2w7

Paul Beck, junr.

Has for Sale at his Store on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, next the Wharf—For *Paper Money* of the late Emiſſion,

LOAF SUGAR by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity
Madeira, Liſbon, Malaga and Teneriffe wines, by the pipe, hogſhead or quartercaſk
Cinnamon, cloves
A quantity of Boſton mackrel of the firſt quality
Shad in barrels
Two thouſand weight of excellent flax.

TO BE SOLD.

The Stock on Hand of a Retail Dry Good Store, for which payment will be received in funded certificates, paper money of the late emiſſion, New-Jerſey money, or country produce. Enquire at the Store of PAUL BECK, junr. May 16 2awtf

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For Port-Royal, *Virginia*,
The SHIP MERCURY,
Phillip Howland, Maſter;

WILL ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to

June 8. eptf. *Duncan Ingraham, junior.*

FOR
Sale or Charter,
The Brigantine FREE-MASON,

ABOUT 120 tons burthen; now laying at Walnut ſtreet wharf: ſhe is an entire new veſſel, compleatly found in every neceſſary, and ready for ſea immediately. For terms apply to *JOHN GARDEN*, in Front, near Arch ſtreets. June 12. eptf

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For Peterſburg,
(Virginia)
The Ship ST. JAMES,
MARK COLLINS, Maſter;

WILL ſail on Sunday next. For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, at *Turnbull's* Wharf, or to

June 19. 4ſp BARCLAY, BROWN, & CO.

For CHARTER,
To any Port in *Spain* or *Portugal*,
The Venetian Brig EL BUON GENIO,
Captain Joſeph Biſſon;

SHE is an excellent new veſſel, and a faſt ſailer; will carry two thouſand barrels, and has a *perfectly ſecure Mediterranean paſſport.* For terms enquire of
ANDREW CLOW & CO.
Who have for Sale, imported in the abovementioned veſſel, fine freſh *Muſcadine Raiſins*, unſhelled Almonds, Olives in jars, Capers and Lemon Juice.
June 14. eptf.

For St. Thomas,
The Sloop BETSEY,
Henry Morgan, Maſter;

LAYING at the Old Ferry wharf, will ſail in 6 or 8 days from this date. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, or to 3ſp
June 20 ELLISTON & JOHN PERROT.

THE Creditors of *Metzger* and *Getting*, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the 15th inſtant, to one of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN MELBECK, } Aſſignees,
FREDERICK HEISZ, }

Philadelphia, June 7. eptf

State Lottery-Office,

MAY, 31, 1787.

THE Drawing of the Lottery being finiſhed, it is abſolutely neceſſary that immediate Payment be made by thoſe to whom Tickets have been entruſted, that the Managers may be enabled to ſettle their Accounts. 2aw3w

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Notice is hereby Given,

THAT complaint having been made by the inhabitants to the ſtreet commiſſioners, of the daily abuſes committed by carters and draymen, making a practice of ſtanding on the footways with their carts, drays, waggons, and horſes, particularly on the eaſt ſide of the Drawbridge, and along Front ſtreet, northward, as alſo in the interſections of the ſtreets of this city, to the annoyance of the inhabitants, which has become a very great nuiſance: For remedy whereof, the offenders are hereby enjoined and required, to remove ſaid nuiſances from off the foot paſſage.

And whereas it has become notorious, that carters and others who haul wood from the wharves of this city, make a practice of uſing cord wood for ſtandards to their carts and waggons, in open violation of the law in ſuch caſe made and provided; and as it is the duty of the commiſſioners to check ſuch abuſes, they hereby notify ſaid carters, and others employed in carting of wood, that they provide themſelves with hewn ſtandards, branded on the outſide with the initial letters of their chriſtian and ſurnames, as by law directed, on or before the 20th day of June next. On failure thereof, they may expect the law will be put in force againſt every ſuch offender.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, junr. Clerk.
Philadelphia, May 29, 1787. 2aw3w

Board of Treaſury of the United States,

MAY 17th, 1787.

The United States in Congreſs having directed the Commiſſioners of this Board to take the moſt effectual meaſures for ſettling the accounts of the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the ſaid Committees, having been arranged, as far as the materials furniſhed by the reſpective parties, will enable them to proceed in that buſineſs; it has become neceſſary to adopt immediate meaſures for cloſing theſe tranſactions. All perſons therefore, who have received public money from the general Treaſury, in purſuance of engagements entered into with the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs, and who have not accounted for the ſame, are hereby required to render and adjuſt their reſpective accounts within three months, computed from the preſent date; at the expiration of which time, proceſs will be commenced againſt ſuch as neglect this notice.

Samuel Oſgood
Walter Livingſton } Commiſſioners.
Arthur Lee

17A

Three Thouſand Pieces of
PAPER HANGINGS,
Now OPENED for SALE, at
W. TOYNTELL's
Stationary and Jewellery Store,
In Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, the Corner of Black Horſe-Alley.

In variety, fancy of patterns, richneſs, and durability of colours, this aſſortment of Paper is far ſuperior to any ever offered for ſale in theſe States, and the prices fixed on them ſo very low, that a compariſon with *any* other, cannot fail to make them the object of choice.

May 9.

WANTED,

A Number of regular bred Nailers, at the Nail Manufactory at Daniel Cooper's Ferry: alſo, boys as apprentices to ſaid buſineſs, from 12 years old and upwards.

June 11. JOHN HALL.

Marſh Meadow Paſture

FOR 50 head of Cattle and 25 Horſes, may be had the ſummer ſeaſon, on reaſonable terms, nine miles from the city. Enquire of the Printers. Philadelphia, *May* 30, 1787.

FOR SALE,
A Genteel, Three Story
Brick Houſe,
In excellent repair, and in a central part of the city.
For particulars apply to 2awtf
Feb. 22 BACHE & SHEE.

Was FOUND this Week,
A Red Morocco Pocket-Book
with ſome Hard Money and ſome Paper Money in the ſame, but no Papers. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving his property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again.
June 16. 3teop. ABRAHAM COLLINGS.

Doctor *Gardette*, Dentiſt,

HAS the honor of informing his Friends, and the Public, that he has returned from his tour, and that he practices, as uſual, the different branches of his profeſſion. His place of abode is, as formerly, the firſt door from the corner of Third, in Pear ſtreet, next door to the Young Ladies Academy, where he may be ſpoke with from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

N. B. His Dentrifice, &c. may be had at all times at the above place. May 28. eoptf

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TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE with or without the ſtores up the alley, now in the tenure of Robertſon and Smith, ſix doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Spruce-ſtreet, WM. MOORE. eoptf

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James Glentworth,

At his *Office* the Corner of Third and Market ſtreets,
Procures Money on Loan,
To any amount, on depoſits or ſatisfactory ſecurity.
LIKEWISE,
Buys and Sells on Commiſſion,
Bank Stock, Nicholſon's Loan-Office funded and unfunded Depreciation, Stelle's, Story's, and Pierce's Certificates, and every other kind of Paper iſſued by Pennſylvania or the United States. March 26 2aw

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FOR SALE,

A valuable Plantation 19 miles from the city, in high cultivation, ſuitable for a country ſeat, or a perſon wiſhing to attend the market—Likewiſe, a *LOT* in Market ſtreet, a good ſtand for buſineſs

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THE SUBSCRIBER

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints the Public, that he has commenced the Buſineſs of a
Notary Public, Conveyancer & Broker,
And has alſo opened an *Office* for the purchaſe and ſale of *Real Eſtates.* He flatters himſelf, that the utility of uniting thoſe ſeveral branches is obvious, and will render his endeavours uſeful.

As the buſineſs of a *Broker* has in a great meaſure been hitherto confined to that particular part of its duties which more immediately relates to the purchaſing and ſelling of *Stock*, the ſubſcriber has ſeen the inconveniencies which both citizens and ſtrangers experience from the want of a *Broker* in the particular line of *Commerce*: to remedy this as much as in him lies, it is a conſiderable part of his preſent plan to pay particular attention to the duties of a *Mercantile Broker*, in which line he flatters himſelf he ſhall prove a uſeful inſtrument to the merchants of this city, as well as to ſuch foreigners and ſtrangers as may have occaſion for his ſervices. He has therefore prepared himſelf for the receiving, buying and ſelling every kind of *Merchandize* on commiſſion, for procuring freight for veſſels, and hiring veſſels on charter. He will alſo purchaſe and ſell, on commiſſion, bills of exchange, bank ſtock, and all kinds of public ſecurities; in which ſeveral tranſactions his employers may implicitly rely on his beſt endeavours for their intereſts, on the moſt inviolable ſecrecy, and every poſſible diſpatch.

Third-ſtreet, below } EDWARD FOX.
Market-ſtreet, June 2 } tutſ1mtftf

Edward Fox,

NOTARY-PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER & BROKER,
Weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the firſt Houſe below Market-ſtreet,
BUYS and SELLS on Commiſſion, every Kind of
Merchandize, Bills of Exchange,
Public Securities, Bank Stock,
And all the different Species of PAPER MONEY of this or of any of the United States.
He procures Freight for Veſſels,
And hires Veſſels on Charter:
Lets out and procures MONEY on Loan:
Diſcounts Bills and Notes:
Purchaſes and Sells REAL ESTATES:
Draws all Kinds of Deeds, Proteſts, Charter Parties, and other Inſtruments of Writing.

By a punctual attendance on the ſeveral duties which he undertakes, and a ſcrupulous regard to the intereſts of his employers, he expects to merit the confidence of thoſe gentlemen who may from time to time have occaſion for his ſervices, in any or all of the above branches.

☞ Excellent Stores are provided for the reception of either Wet or Dry Goods.

For SALE very Cheap,
An Elegant New
PHÆTON,
With *HARNESS* compleat for two Horſes. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. 2awtf

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TO BE SOLD,
(And entered on immediately)

AN agreeable Country Seat; ſituate between the Wiſſahickon or Falls road, and the road to Germantown, in Turner's lane, with 18 acres of land in high cultivation. A large garden in good order, and a young orchard of the beſt apple trees, &c.

The terms of ſale are, one third ready money, and the remainder in yearly payments; an undoubted title will be given, free from all claims whatſoever.

This Seat is in poſſeſſion of JOHN HOLKER, eſq. to whom application may be made for further particulars. Philadelphia, March 22 eptf

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FOR SALE BY
Levi Hollingſworth,
At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box compleat for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks, Senneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c. &c.

Juſt arrived in the Dove, from Marſeilles and Malaga, and for Sale by,
Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

SUPERFINE Aix ſallad oil
Anchovies and capers
Orgeat capillaire, & ſundry licueurs
Corks in bags
Frontiniac, and a variety of French wines
Silk and oilcloth umbrelloes
Hats, ſilk ſtockings, gloves and fans
Caſtile ſoap
Brandy
Malaga wines of 1785
Freſh Bloom and Muſcadel raiſins, in boxes & jars
Figs, prunes, almonds and walnuts eptf

MUSLINS.

A large Aſſortment of Fine and Coarſe Muſlins, by the Piece, or Bale——alſo,
LISBON WINE,
By the quarter-caſk, or larger quantity, of the beſt quality, &c. &c.——To be SOLD by
CHARLES WHARTON,
At his Store near the Drawbridge. 2aw5w

The Cargo of the ſnow Eſpirito Santo, captain Viveiros, from Terceira, juſt arrived:
CONSISTING OF
Choice Fayal Wine,
four years old;
Sweet Oranges & Lemons,
For *SALE* on the moſt reaſonable *Terms*, by
Joyce Brothers & J. Palyart.
May 9 4ſp eotf

For SALE at the STORE of
Stephen and John Girard,
In Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

COFFEE in tierces, barrels and bags
Sugar, cocoa and molaſſes
French brandy, four years old, in half and quarter butts
Port wine, in pipes and half pipes
Zant currants, in half barrels
Brimſtone, in boxes, Verdigreaſe
Holland Gin in caſes eoptf

FOR SALE BY
Benjamin Morgan,
At his STORE on Stamper's Wharf, below the Drawbridge,

PEnnſylvania refined bar iron, of the firſt quality, neatly drawn
Dutch ovens, pots, kettles, ſkillets, cart boxes and window weights of different ſizes
American, German and Engliſh ſteel
Frying pans, Engliſh ſcythes
Loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars, by the hogſhead or barrel
Weſt-India and country rum
Molaſſes
Coffee
A quantity of excellent bohea tea, in quarter-cheſts
Flour,——Corn,——Mackarel
56 lb. weights, &c. &c.——All of which he will ſell low, for caſh, or ſhort credit eoptf

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FOR SALE BY
Willing, Morris & Swanwick,
A choice CARGO of
Jamaica Spirits,
Juſt landed out of the ſhip Mary, from Lucea. eptf

A Freſh Importation,

In the ſhips Harmony, Capt. Willet, from London, and the Philadelphia, Capt. Towers, from Amſterdam, by
Mordecai Lewis & Co.
Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge;
WHO HAVE FOR SALE

RUSSIA ſheetings
Ditto ſail cloth
Ravens duck
Ruſſia diaper & huckaback
German dowlas
Ditto ſtripes
Ticklenburgs & oznabrigs
Platillas
Glazed linens
Striped hollands
Table cloths
Cambrics and lawns
Kentings & handkerchiefs
Gauzes black and white
Plain and white dimities
Iriſh and Ruſſia printed linens
Fine jeans, plain and figured
Stationary
Cutlery aſſorted, in packages
Gold and ſilver watches
Sagathies and duroys
Caſſimers
Calimancoes and durants
Princes ſtuff
Mens thread & cotton hoſe
Womens cotton ditto
A quantity of ſilk ſtockings, very cheap
Ditto Barcelona handkerchiefs
Linen handkerchiefs
Cotton and ſecterſoy romalls
A variety of ſilks
Ribbons in boxes
Ladies fans
Gloves and mitts
A great aſſortment of haberdaſhery
Some ſadlery
Hair-cloth for maltſters
With a great many articles in the dry good way, not enumerated

ALSO

French and Spaniſh brandy
London porter in hampers
Choice Bordeaux claret
Hyſon tea
Dry and ground white lead
Dry red lead, vermillion
Spaniſh brown and other paints
Ground redwood
Salt petre, borax
Whiting, chalk, copperas
Nails, ſteel, ſheet lead
Engliſh and German ſcythes
German cutting knives
Newcaſtle grindſtones
Tin ware in hogſheads
Feathers in bags and beds
Ruſſia matts and oacum
Filberts in bags

And a quantity of GIN in CASES 2aw2m

PROCEEDINGS *of the* CONNECTICUT ASSEMBLY *on the Requiſitions of* CONGRESS.

HIS Excellency's ſpeech, among other things, recommended theſe requiſitions to the conſideration of the general aſſembly. The papers relative to this ſubject, from Congreſs, and from the board of the Fœderal treaſury; and the Comptroller's repreſentation reſpecting the finances of this ſtate, were read before the houſe; upon which it was moved, that a committee might be appointed to take up the ſubject of the requiſitions, and to make report thereon.

Col. Seymour. It is now a day of ſuſpenſion.—A general convention of the ſtates is now forming at Philadelphia, who are to deliberate upon every thing that relates to the confederation. We ought, therefore, to let theſe matters all reſt, until we have the reſult of that adviſory council.

Col. Burrall. Col. Seymour has ſpoken my ſentiments. It is prepoſterous for us to decide now upon theſe affairs, which muſt neceſſarily come into conſideration with the convention. This convention will, doubtleſs, execute their commiſſion before the ſitting of the next general aſſembly. I therefore think it proper to continue the whole of this matter to our next ſeſſions.

Mr. Hopkins. Debts are rolling upon the Continent and on the ſtate. We muſt provide for them. It is a new thought, that we ſhould omit making any proviſion for theſe; becauſe we have appointed delegates to the convention. The convention is not authorized to determine upon this ſubject. The accounts and ſtatements, which have been laid before us, are long and intricate; I would wiſh to have a committee of one or two from each county appointed, to take up the matter, and make ſuch a ſtatement, that we may be able to comprehend it.

Major C. Phelps. Mr. Hopkins's wiſh to have a committee appointed, involves in it the queſtion whether we ſhall lay a tax or not, to comply with the requiſitions. The preſent burdens upon the people of this ſtate are heavy. The neighbouring ſtates are draining us of our caſh, by means of the impoſts, which they collect and put into their own treaſury. This makes it peculiarly difficult for us to raiſe money for the Fœderal treaſury. I have great confidence in the convention, that they will recommend it to the ſtates, and induce them to grant Congreſs the impoſt. If this had been granted ſooner, we ſhould not have had ſuch large requiſitions now. The ſale of the weſtern lands will afford a large ſum for ſinking the domeſtic debt.—Conſidering theſe things, and conſidering the preſent ſituation of the people in this ſtate, I do not think it adviſeable at preſent, to grant a tax for complying with the requiſitions of Congreſs.

Col. Seymour. There is an embarraſſment in the way of complying with this requiſition. We ought firſt to have the accounts ſettled between this ſtate and the United States. Major Thompſon made a beginning; he proceeded as far as the year 1778, and found a balance of 300,000 dollars due from the Continent to this ſtate. It is probable, we have paid our part of the public debt already. The quota of this ſtate is not properly aſcertained.——Theſe requiſitions are founded upon an ideal proportion, the requiſitions upon us are greater than upon the ſtate of New-York; this is certainly unequal, it is a hardſhip upon this ſtate. Congreſs tell us, "You ſhall be credited, when the proportions come to be ſettled according to the articles of confederation." But I am of opinion, that the quotas ought to be ſettled in the firſt place. Then the accounts between this and the United States ought to be adjuſted. Before theſe objects are affected, we ought not to grant the taxes for complying with the requiſitions.

Col. Wadſworth. With reſpect to theſe requiſitions of Congreſs, I have long been in the minority, and expect to continue ſo. As to what Major Thomſon has done in the ſettlement of accounts, it is true that in the year 1778 this ſtate had paid out 300,000 dollars more than a net balance due us, it is a part of a general account againſt the United States, and it is likewiſe true that other ſtates have paid out more than they have received from the Continent. Virginia, I am informed, has claims againſt the Continent ten times as large as thoſe of this ſtate. The reſt of the ſtates have large demands. The accounts between the Continent and the ſtate are long and intricate, it muſt take years to ſettle them. In the mean time, the United States are greatly in debt not only to our own citizens, but alſo to foreign nations. Can we expect the other nations will wait year after year upon us, until we can ſettle every account between ourſelves? As to the domeſtic debt, the citizens of this ſtate are peculiarly intereſted in it, for they own a greater ſhare of it than the citizens of other ſtates. It would therefore be not only unjuſt, but highly impolitic to defraud public creditors out of their juſt demands on the Continent. We have in a great meaſure, got through the old taxes; we can pay ſomething. We have long poſtponed; we certainly owe to a large amount; and if we neglect payment, the debt will go on accumulating, till at length we ſhall be cruſhed under its weight.

Col. Seymour. The ſimple queſtion before the houſe is, whether we ſhall appoint a committee to take this ſubject into conſideration, and report thereon. We may either do this, or leave the whole matter, until we have the reſult of the general convention. I am not averſe to appointing a committee, if conſidering all circumſtances, it be thought adviſeable.

Col. Burrall. Col. Wadſworth thought it beſt to do ſomething, and pay ſomething; and I ſhould think ſo too, if we were able. But I ſay we are not able. The penny halfpenny and the ſix penny taxes are moſtly in arrear; but a ſmall part of them is paid. It is as much as the people can do to pay off old taxes. It is not a time to get money now; the crops of the laſt year are diſpoſed of; the people have nothing to ſell—the convention are to deviſe ways and means for diſcharging our national debt: I think this can be paid only by an impoſt, I have good authority to ſay that an impoſt would do it. Dr. Johnſon informed me, that it was his opinion, that an impoſt of five per cent. would be adequate to this purpoſe. People ought not to be taxed beyond their abilities; it is diſcouraging; it is unneceſſary; for the impoſt will be ſufficient to diſcharge the foreign debt, and the weſtern lands will pay the domeſtic debt.

Mr. Welton *It is a ſign of a falſe Prophet to be always propheſying ſmooth things.* I am againſt too many taxes. It is true, there are arrears; but many towns have got pretty well through; and for two or three years, have had a jubilee of taxes.—It is not our cuſtom to pay taxes immediately—it is a work of time to collect them. In my opinion it is beſt to lay ſomething of a tax, and be in the way of paying it. As to the impoſt and weſtern lands, they will never pay the whole of our national debt.

Mr. Chaplain. The late collections of taxes in the county of Windham diſtreſſed the people very much. They were obliged to ſell off their ſtock, their oxen and their cows. Many were obliged to borrow money to pay their taxes; they ſtill owe for this. I do not know how it is in other parts of the ſtate; but in the county of Windham, I know it will diſtreſs the people, if we ſhould lay another tax. They are not in a condition to pay taxes.—Col. Seymour and Col. Wadſworth differ very much in their opinion about what we owe to the Continent. One ſays we owe little or nothing; the other ſays we owe a great deal. I do not know which is the righteſt; but it is my opinion, that we ought not to lay a tax at preſent.

Major Hart. The preſent ſubject is of the greateſt importance. Poſtponing this buſineſs may involve the ſtate and Continent in ſtill greater difficulties. Public faith and honeſty require that we ſhould furniſh the Fœderal treaſury. The weſtern lands will not be ſufficient to diſcharge the debts of the public. It is a little ſingular, that thoſe gentlemen, who formerly oppoſed the impoſt with all their might, ſhould now have ſuch high expectations from it, and think it will do and pay every thing. Col. Burrall has heretofore, oppoſed the impoſt.

Col. Burrall. I deny my oppoſing the impoſt.

Major Hart. I aſk the gentleman's pardon, if I am miſtaken. On this ſubject the queſtion ariſes. Are the people able to do any thing towards complying with the requiſitions? It is my opinion that we are able to do ſomething. If we throw the buſineſs aſide, and ſay we will do nothing at all, we ſtrike a fatal blow to the union, upon which our exiſtence as a nation depends. We ſolemnly promiſed thoſe who lent their money to the public, that we would pay them. The beſt friends to their country gave faith and credit to theſe promiſes.—They lent their all to the public. They are now reduced to beggary by the delay of payment. The money which has been lent us, has anſwered the purpoſe of ſolid coin. We ought to make compenſation to the lenders. Col. Seymour has aſſigned no reaſon to the contrary, which has weight.—It is not the buſineſs of the convention to deviſe ways and means. They are to reviſe the articles of confederation, and propoſe alterations and amendments. Congreſs have full right and authority to make theſe requiſitions. We owe the money. We have pledged our faith that we will pay. We do injuſtice by delaying. If it be doubtful whether we can pay, we can at leaſt appoint a committee to enquire; if we then find that we are able to do any thing, let us do it. I am not for oppreſſing the people: but the debt is daily accumulating.—As to the aſſertion that we have paid our part, it is a mere pretence; it is a ridiculous pretence; it has not any ground of probability.

Mr. Davenport. There are a variety of objections againſt doing any thing towards complying with the requiſitions. Col. Seymour's objections are grounded on the ſitting of the general convention—that our accounts with the continent are not ſettled—and the inability of the people. But I conceive, that the ſitting of the Convention ought not to operate in the preſent queſtion. The buſineſs of the Convention is to reviſe the articles of Confederation, and to recommend ſuch alterations as they ſhall deem expedient. They will probably recommend the impoſt. But if they ſhould do this, and the States ſhould comply, it would not be ſufficient to ſatisfy paſt requiſitions. At beſt, it would not more than anſwer the current exigencies of the continent. As to the objection that our accounts are unſettled; it is ſo with all the ſtates; the accounts of all the ſtates are unſettled. Every ſtate in the union ſays, that they have paid a greater proportion than the other ſtates. We cannot at preſent know exactly how this matter ſtands; but there can be no reaſonable doubt, but that every ſtate in the union muſt ſtill pay large ſums towards the federal debt. It is objected, that the people are not able to pay, that this inability appears from the large balances of taxes ſtill due, and unpaid. We never can raiſe taxes at this rate. If not paying be a reaſon for poſtponing the requiſitions, people never will pay. But we ought all to know, the people at large ought to know, that we do owe, and that we muſt pay. We are too apt to think that the payment may be poſtponed from time to time; and in ſhort that the debt never is to be paid. Is this debt ever to be paid or not? If we ever pay, it muſt be by little and little. It is better for a man that owes, it is better for a ſtate that owes, to begin to make payments early. The public creditors are a reſpectable and meritorious claſs of citizens. An enthuſiaſtic love of liberty induced them to lend their money to the public. The loan-office certificates are generally ſtill in the hand of the original lenders——we are therefore bound by every tie of juſtice and honor to make payment. Such repeated delays are diſhoneſt. It has not been the practice of this ſtate to lay and collect taxes immediately. We can lay a tax now, and make it payable in the fall. This will be telling public creditors, that we mean to pay them. This will be doing ſomething towards relieving theſe widows and orphans, whoſe all has been lent to their country. In ſome of the neighbouring ſtates, they have funded the public debt; they have paid the intereſt; they have begun to do juſtice.

Col. Burrall. As to what has been objected againſt my conduct, I appeal to the members of this houſe, if I have not been uniformly in favor of the continental impoſt. There is a diſtinction between the foreign and domeſtic debts; but the gentlemen in their arguments have blended them together. If the propoſed tax is not to be paid until next October, I think we ought not to lay it, until then. Theſe public ſecurities ought not to appreciate; this would be attended with as much injuſtice as their depreciation. As to the laying a ſmall tax, and making partial payments, this would not be complying with the requiſitions; Congreſs would not accept of it. We muſt pay the whole ten pence on the pound, or nothing. But we cannot collect the penny-halfpenny tax for the ſupport of civil government; certainly then we cannot comply with the requiſitions. The Convention is to deviſe ways and means for the Congreſs to get money. I think it beſt to poſtpone this ſubject until next October. We intend to be honeſt, and pay all; but the public creditors muſt have patience with us for the preſent. The civil liſt tax muſt be laid at this ſeſſion.

Mr. Hopkins. Every member of this houſe has a right to offer his ſentiments freely. Reſpectable members of this houſe have heretofore voted againſt granting the impoſt to Congreſs. General E. Wolcott, General Wadſworth, and Mr. Hillhouſe voted againſt it; and, I believe, from principles of liberty; we have not yet gone far enough to know how much is due to the continental treaſury. We ought to conſult the things which make for peace; we ſhould preſerve conſiſtency of character. We ought to examine further, and know as far as poſſible, how the matter ſtands. We ought to publiſh the ſtate of facts, that the people at large may be ſatiſfied. For us to decline going into an inveſtigation, would not be treating the requiſitions of Congreſs with proper reſpect.

Col. Wadſworth. We in this ſtate have nothing to boaſt of with reſpect to granting the impoſt to the United States. At an early period Congreſs recommended it to the ſtates to grant the five per cent. impoſt, and ſupplementary funds to anſwer thoſe exigencies of the union, for which the impoſt ſhould not be ſufficient. After having refuſed the impoſt ſeveral times, we at length granted it, but ſtill refuſed to grant the ſupplementary funds. The impoſt was calculated high, according to the importations about the cloſe of the war, when importations were much larger than at preſent. And even then, it was ſuppoſed, that the impoſt would not anſwer all the demands on the continent; but that ſupplementary funds would be requiſite. Pennſylvania has adopted the whole, the impoſt and the ſupplementary funds. But we have adopted only that part which pleaſed us, and declined the other part; ſo that we have nothing to boaſt of, with reſpect to our compliance with the recommendations of Congreſs. This plan of refuſing to enable Congreſs to perform the promiſes made on the part of the public creditors is a piece of cruel injuſtice; it has reduced many perſons and families in this ſtate to diſtreſs and ruin. To mention one inſtance, I know one family, the father fell in the cauſe of this country; almoſt the whole of his property was put into the continental loan-office. There is nothing left to his widow and children, but a decayed houſe ready to fall upon their heads. They once had a handſome living; but, by the delays of the public, they are reduced to a dependence upon their friends for a daily ſubſiſtence. An unfortunate clergyman, who had put the whole of his property into the loan-office, applied to this Aſſembly for relief. As he ſat in the gallery, looking to this houſe for juſtice, the pale and melancholy countenance impreſſed upon our minds the neceſſities of his circumſtances. Yet we did not grant his petition. Such are the calls upon us from thoſe who have lent their all to the public. I am with Col. Seymour for urging a ſettlement of our accounts with the United States. While each individual in the ſtate is attending to his private buſineſs and gains, we ought all to be willing to bear the public burdens with patience. But to keep delaying from one Aſſembly to another, is in effect to declare that we will not pay at all. As to the weſtern lands about which the gentlemen have ſaid ſo much, little is to be expected from them; they will do little more than locating and defending them againſt the Indians. For myſelf, I had as lief have ſo many acres of the weſtern ocean, as of the weſtern lands. I do not object againſt poſtponing it to the next ſeſſion of the Aſſembly.

Col. Seymour. The queſtion before the houſe is ſimply this; whether we will appoint a committee for the purpoſes that have been mentioned; if it be the ſenſe of the houſe, that we will lay a tax for the fœderal treaſury, it is proper to appoint a committee; if this be not the ſenſe of the houſe, it will be to no purpoſe to appoint one. As to the juſtice of laying the propoſed tax, I have not objected to it. The point with me is the timing of the meaſure; but I had reaſons againſt laying the tax in my own mind, I wiſhed to keep theſe reaſons in my own breaſt; but if the gentlemen draw them from me, I muſt mention them. Look to the northward, ſee the tumults; ſee the horrors of civil war. What occaſioned theſe tumults? It is true, they have been ſupreſſed, but what has been the manner? Let us wait and conſider. The Convention are to take up and reviſe the whole ſyſtem of the confederation; we hope they will deviſe and recommend a more energetic government. But now as the quotas are not aſcertained, as accumulated arrears of taxes are due from the people, I am for waiting at preſent. Now is the time to finiſh off the old arrearages. When the Convention report, and recommend a firm ſyſtem of government, then will be the time for us to do ſomething. But now, when the ſtate waggon is drawn both ways, we ſhould not proceed raſhly.

Col. Wadſworth The gentleman aſks what occaſioned the diſturbances in the north. I will tell him, the General Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts have told us in a report of their commiſſioners approved and publiſhed by them. The members of their Aſſembly, when they returned to their conſtituents, reported falſehood to the people. They fomented the popular uneaſineſs, by deceiving the people, and leading them to believe, that the General Aſſembly meant to oppreſs them.

Captain Granger ſpoke, but was not eaſily underſtood. We however collected this opinion from him, that thoſe who lent their money to the continent ought to ſuffer the ſame depreciation, as thoſe who have had continental money.

The previous queſtion being put, whether the houſe would determine any thing on the preſent ſubject, it paſſed in the negative, by a majority of 79 againſt 70.

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On PUBLIC and PRIVATE CREDIT,

IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND.

SIR,

YOU aſk me if we ſhall not ſoon have better times? to anſwer NO, and to ſay that I think there is no proſpect of it, without aſſigning you a reaſon for what I ſay, would be to leave the matter where it was before you aſked the queſtion; unleſs my opinion without the principles whereon I have formed it, would be ſatisfactory, which I have no right to ſuppoſe would be the caſe. To aſſign my reaſons, would be opening a wide field, which I have not time to fully traverſe, even if you had patience to attend me through it. But I ſhall employ a moment's leiſure on the ſubject.

Public faith, among the Romans, was conſidered as the jewel of the commonwealth, and he who attempted to injure it, was conſidered as the greateſt enemy of the ſtate. This was, when their government was in its higheſt perfection.

Public credit is the neceſſary offspring of public faith, and without it no nation on earth can exiſt, under the enjoyment of a free conſtitution and government. What I mean by a free conſtitution, is ſuch a form of a commonwealth as conſiders property exiſting independent of government, and government formed for the ſupport and protection of it; and that protection flowing from 'ſtanding promulgated laws,' carried into execution by 'known and authorized judges;' and equally and impartially applying to each member of the ſtate. I mean in fine, a form of government eſtabliſhed by the people, which ſecures to them their property, as their own, againſt the rapine and under controul of a legiſlature, and is a law to the legiſlative authority itſelf. In ſuch a government, public credit is abſolutely neceſſary to the exiſtence of the ſtate, becauſe no government can have reſources for every emergency, and ſovereigns therefore are often obliged to apply to the people, for the loan of that property, which cannot be taken without their conſent.

But in an arbitary government, where the executive, judicial and legiſlative authority are all alike, in the hands of the ſovereign power, property is conſidered as derived from, not merely protected by the government, and is rather a poſſeſſory loan, than a right; and the ſovereign power has no need of credit; public faith to the ſubjects is of no conſequence; force anſwers the purpoſe of credit, and the monarch takes what he wants, and compels thanks for leaving reſidue: And who is there in our day, and in our country, that does not realize the diſtinction between theſe forms of ſtate policy; if there is any one that does not I will venture to pronounce him a ſlave, and urge him to the realms of Sweden, Denmark, Ruſſia or Pruſſia, where he may enjoy ſlavery at his eaſe, and in the higheſt perfection.

If public credit, is then ſo neceſſary to the very exiſtence of a ſtate, you will aſk me why theſe ſtates, are deſtitute of it, and how they ſhall procure it. As to the United States as a nation, they never had any national credit. Have patience, I will explain myſelf; to do which, it is neceſſary to fix the true meaning of national or public credit.

Here then, I ſay, that credit is the forcing an opinion upon another, who is poſſeſſed of ſomething which we want, and which we have no right to take from him without his conſent, that if he delivers it to us, we will pay him an equivalent for it, according to the compact made between the parties. I ſhall ſpeak of private credit in another letter.

Here then public faith is the firſt, and moſt ſubſtantial foundation of this opinion: for as no proceſs of coerce can be iſſued againſt a government holding ſovereign power, unleſs that the lender believes that the ſtate has ſuch a ſacred regard to public faith as not to violate the compact, the opinion neceſſary to credit can never be formed. But ſhould the poſſeſſor of the property wanted on loan, have a full conviction of the government's regard to public faith, the next enquiry will be, whether the contractors, the agents of the ſtate, have power to comply with the contract. To raiſe a conviction of this, the practice is in Europe to lay a duty upon a certain article ſuppoſed to be ſufficiently productive to anſwer the purpoſe, and to conſider the fund thus raiſed, as ſacredly the property of the creditor who loans upon it, as any thing elſe he poſſeſſes——The idea then, that the government has authority to compel the payment of that duty, and that they never will take back, or violate the pledge, gives national credit. This example might ſerve for thouſands that might be put.

Previous to the confederation, Congreſs had no powers at all, but what aroſe from the voluntary conſent of the people. They recommended, and the people, for their own ſafety complied. It is true they anticipated national faith, which in itſelf was a great novelty. They made paper bills for a currency, and obtained loans, but it was not becauſe they poſſeſſed power to ſupport a national faith, or reſources to fund their debts. It was becauſe the people hoped that they would, at a future period, poſſeſs theſe requiſites to credit. The majority of the people in America appeared to be ready to ſacrifice all they had, in ſupport of a war commenced in defence of their freedom, and thereby ſubſtituted enthuſiaſm for that opinion which is neceſſary to national credit; while the minority having no love for, or regard to the meaſures of Congreſs, were compelled by fear, to deliver up their proportion of property, or perhaps more, when they would not have done it as a voluntary loan to the public. Theſe things ſeldom happen in a country, and it would be a great and fatal miſtake, to depend upon theſe exertions, under a regular, and ſyſtematical government.

When the confederation was made, it gave no authority to Congreſs whereon a public credit might be raiſed. I have obſerved, that the opinion, whereon public credit is founded, is that of the exiſtence of a power to comply with engagements, and of ſuch a regard in the nation, to public faith, that it cannot be violated. By the confederation Congreſs have the powers of making war and peace, but have no authority to raiſe a penny to pay a ſoldier, or to buy him a ration of proviſions. They have authority to borrow money, but have no reſources to pay, or aſſure the payment of one farthing of principal or intereſt. They are called a federal government: But this is only a ſound without force or efficacy. For government at all times means, a man, or body of men veſted with coercive powers, and capable of iſſuing, and compelling obedience to civil proceſs. But Congreſs can iſſue no one civil precept. The life of government is its energy, and this depends altogether on the appointment, power and amenableneſs of the executive officers, but Congreſs can appoint no civil officer, nor is any one amenable to them.

Nor would the nation have been one whit better off if all the ſtates of the union, had granted the impoſt in the ſame manner that Maſſachuſetts have granted it. By this grant the trial of all forfeitures, is to be in the court of common pleas in the county where the ſeizures are made. The court is not of the appointment of the federal govenment, amenable to it or having any connection in their official capacity with it. Who then would lend Congreſs money, or give them credit on a fund, which this ſtate might annihilate in a moment, by repealing their laws for holding ſuch a court, or by ſubverting the ſeſſion of it, as they have frequently done? one or two influential characters might very probably annihilate a fund ſo illy ſupported, at any time. One remark ought not to be omitted. That is, that at the ſame time when the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts made this grant, the people out of doors were clamouring to ſubvert this court of common pleas, and the legiſlature were countenancing of them by conſidering it as a grievance, and by taking meaſures to render it ſo very contemptable, as that no man of ability, and common decency, might in future take a ſeat in it.

I believe ſir, I have now ſo fully explained myſelf, that you will juſtify my ſaying that the United States never had any credit as a nation, becauſe they never in a union, poſſeſſed national powers, or national reſources. But I ſee the objection, which you ſtand ready to make, 'that they have borrowed money of foreign nations, and under the auſpices of foreign courts, which could not be done without public credit.'

I do not conſider this, as evidence of public credit. It is clearly evidence of an opinion of the lenders, that the United States, had as a people, or territory, property ſufficient to pay the loans. But whether the United States as a government, have power, or regular legal reſources to pay or not, can never be indiſpenſibly material to foreign creditors. The ſovereigns who have loaned money, depend ultimately upon their own force to compel payment, they will neither petition or ſue, but by arms; and the foreign ſubjects who are our creditors, depend upon the faith of their own governments ultimately to ſecure their demands. Though there ought not to be admitted an idea, that the United States will ever be abandoned enough to make theſe meaſures neceſſary, yet I ſtate the principle, to ſhow, that we have in no ſenſe ſuch a national credit as is neceſſary to our political exiſtence, nor can we ever have it, until Congreſs are veſted with proper powers.

Awake then, my dear ſir, arouſe your neighbours, convince them of the conſequence of public credit, and let us all unite in an object of ſuch immenſe magnitude, and ſo worthy the purſuit of every patriot.

TRIBUNUS.

◆

Philoſophy and Chriſtianity enlarge the Mind.

IT is evident that philoſophy doth open and enlarge the mind, by the general views to which men are habituated in that ſtudy, and by the contemplation of more numerous and diſtant objects, than fall within the ſphere of mankind in the ordinary purſuits of life. Hence it comes to paſs that philoſophers judge of moſt things very differently from the vulgar.

"When a philoſopher (ſays Socrates) hears ten thouſand acres mentioned as a great eſtate, he looks upon it as an inconſiderable ſpot, having been uſed to contemplate the whole globe of earth. Or when he beheld a man elated with the nobility of his race, becauſe he can reckon a ſeries of ſeven rich anceſtors, the philoſopher thinks him a ſtupid, ignorant fellow, whoſe mind cannot reach to a general view of human nature, which would ſhew him that we have all innumerable anceſtors, among whom are crouds of rich and poor, kings and ſlaves, Greeks and Barbarians."

As all branches of philoſophy, or ſpeculative knowledge, are uſeful in that reſpect, aſtronomy is peculiarly adapted to remedy a little and narrow ſpirit. In that ſcience there are good reaſons aſſigned to prove the ſun an hundred thouſand times bigger than our earth, and the diſtance of the ſtars ſo prodigious, that a cannon bullet continuing in its ordinary rapid motion, would not arrive from hence at the neareſt of them in the ſpace of an hundred and fifty thouſand years! Theſe ideas wonderfully dilate and expand the mind. There is ſomething in the immenſity of this diſtance, which ſhocks and overwhelms the imagination! it is too big for the graſp of human intellects; eſtates, provinces and kingdoms vaniſh at its preſence!

But the Chriſtian religion ennobleth and enlargeth the mind beyond any other profeſſion of ſcience whatever. On that ſcheme while the earth, and the tranſient enjoyments of this life, ſhrink into the narroweſt dimenſions, and are accounted as "the duſt of a balance—the drop of a bucket—yes. leſs than nothing," the intellectual worlds opens wider to our view: the perfections of the Deity, the nature and excellence of virtue, the dignity of human ſoul, are diſplayed in the largeſt characters:—and the mind feels a proportionable enlargement ariſing from the contemplation of theſe great and ſublime ideas.

Aſtronomy opens the mind, and alters our judgment, with regard to the magnitude of extended beings; but Chriſtianity produced an univerſal greatneſs of ſoul. Philoſophy increaſeth our views, in every reſpect; but Chriſtianity extends them to a degree beyond the light of nature.

How mean the moſt exalted potentate upon earth appear to that eye which makes innumerable orders or bleſſed ſpirits, differing in glory and perfection! How little muſt the amuſements of ſcience, and the ordinary occupations of mortal men, ſeem to one who is engaged in ſo noble a purſuit, as the aſſimilation of himſelf to the Deity, which is the proper employment of every Chriſtian!

I leave it to any impartial man to judge, which hath the nobler ſentiments, which the greater views—he whoſe notions are ſtinted to a few miſerable inlets of ſenſe, or he whoſe ſentiments are raiſed above the common taſte, by the anticipation of thoſe delights which will ſatiate the ſoul, when the whole capacity of her nature is branched out into new faculties?—He who looks for nothing beyond this ſhort ſpan of duration, or he whoſe arms are co-extended with the endleſs length of eternity?—He who derives his ſpirit from the elements, or he who thinks it was inſpired by the Almighty?

⁂

AMERICA.

PORTSMOUTH, June 9.

A gentleman, in 9 days from Quebec, informs, that lord Dorcheſter is uſing every effort to have the militia of Canada well regulated, and under proper diſcipline, and to be in readineſs to march in four days from the time of notice being given—that the frontier poſts have been ſtrengthened by an additional regiment—that five regiments were daily expected to arrive at Quebec—that the Britiſh were preparing to equip and fit out their ſhipping upon the Lakes one of which (a ſhip of conſiderable force) was actually fitted out, &c.

BOSTON, June 11.

Laſt evening the conciliatory ſyſtem, being a reſolve for raiſing a number of men, not exceeding 800, nor leſs than 500, to be ſtationed in the weſtern counties, and for pardoning all the inſurgents, nine only excepted, was debated in the houſe: And it was finally determined, to concur with the honorable ſenate in accepting this ſyſtem.

His excellency the commander in chief has been pleaſed to appoint colonel Andrew Symmes, colonel Thomas Cuſhing, jun. colonel William Donniſon, and colonel William Turner, to be his excellency's aids de camp.

The honorable legiſlature on Monday laſt, elected the honorable Joſeph Hoſmer, eſquire, John Carnes, eſquire, and the honorable Noah Goodman, eſquire, a committee for the preſent year, for examining and paſſing on public accounts.

A letter from A. B. in the county of Cumberland, to his friend in Portland, contains the following:

The EMBARRASMENTS on the PRESS.

The duty on advertiſements publiſhed in the weekly newſpapers is here meant——And I confeſs I do not think it an object that the court need be fond of. The amount of this duty from all the printers in the ſtate cannot be great—and it certainly has a tendency to diminiſh thoſe benefits and advantages of the preſs, which the conſtitution holds dear. Advertiſements have become fewer—and the printers are affected by the diminution of them. For the profits from them uſed to compoſe a conſiderable part of their income—and they could receive their pay in the neceſſaries of life—But the duty muſt be caſh. This deters many from advertiſing who would otherwiſe be glad to advertiſe in this way. It is therefore injurious to the public as well as to the printers.

I wiſh, for the credit of the ſtate, that the duty was taken off. For it certainly is not conſiſtent with our profeſſions as freemen to diſcourage a buſineſs we have ſo highly valued—to ſtamp indignity on one of the articles of our bill of rights, which ſays, "The Liberty of the Preſs is eſſential to the ſecurity of freedom in a ſtate: it ought not therefore to be reſtrained in this commonwealth."

Clogging the buſineſs, is reſtraining in ſome meaſure the liberty of the preſs. The leaſt degree of it therefore, inſtead of being promoted by the example, ought to be diſcountenanced by the deteſtation of the General Court.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

In publiſhing the following account of ſome villains in Nova Scotia attempting to counterfeit the paper money of this ſtate, we feel a pleaſure that at the ſame time we have it in our power to commend the uprightneſs and honorable conduct of the magiſtracy of Shelburne:—and the honeſty and diſintereſtedneſs of Mr. Humphreys, the printer of the Nova-Scotia Packet at that place:—

The accounts we have been favored with ſtate, that, at the Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, on the 2d May laſt, Mr. James Humphreys, printer, of that place, brought a charge againſt one Iſaac Clements, alſo of that place, by trade an engraver, ſtating that he, the ſaid Clements, had inveigled an apprentice boy of Mr. Humphreys, named William Leonard, and encouraged him to take types out of his printing-office, and fix them for the ſaid Clements, in order to print counterfeit Bills, of the preſent circulating paper money of New-York. On examination of the boy, before the magiſtrates, he declared that Clements tempted him by the promiſe of a conſiderable reward, to get a few types of a certain kind, ſhewing him a New-York five ſhilling bill, which he wanted to imitate, the boy accordingly furniſhed the types, and ſet up the form of a five ſhilling bill for him, which he left at the houſe of ſaid Clements. The boy further informed, that Clements told him one Robert Wilkins, of the 17th light dragoons, and many others, were concerned with him. Wilkins was next examined, who ſaid he knew very little about the matter. Next to him, Clements was examined, who confeſſed that he had made the attempt, but had not ſucceeded in finiſhing any of the bills: that he had cut the bordering for the bills himſelf, and that he had a preſs at his own houſe to print them with. The court then ſent a proper officer to the houſe of Clements, where the preſs, implements for printing, &c. were found and brought into court.——After examining one more perſon, it was thought proper by the court, to bind over Clements for his appearance at the next quarter ſeſſions,—and to give good ſecurity for the ſame:—Wilkins was alſo bound over, and it is expected will be proſecuted for perjury.

The letter which affords the foregoing information adds, "Every pains has been taken by the magiſtrates to come at the root of the buſineſs. A much fuller account will be publiſhed in the newſpapers, in a ſhort time. It is thought they had not compleated any of the bills before they were found out: and it is the wiſh of the better kind of people in this place, that all ſuch villains might be detected and expoſed. It is a pity they cannot be ſent to you and puniſhed agreeable to the laws of that country the meditated to injure."

Philadelphia, *June* 22.

From a liſt of names of the gentlemen returned to ſerve in the houſe of repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts, for the year enſuing, publiſhed in the Newbury Port paper of the 6th inſt. it appears, that of 222 perſons, returned, only 63 of that number were members of the preceding houſe.

Monday laſt the brig Charles, captain Read, arrived in 59 days from Yarmouth in England. On his paſſage the 15th ult. in lat. 38 37. long. 22 28. he ſpoke with the brig Sally, Captain Robertſon, of this port, from Liſbon, bound to Fayal, 5 days out, all well on board. Ship ——, Goodfich, St. Thomas.—Brigs. ——, ——, Oporto; Hector, Clark, Briſtol; Rachel, Fairfield, St Thomas—Schooners. ——, ——, North Carolina; Two Friends, ——, Port Roſeway; Lively, M'Donald, ditto; Sally, Marſchalk, St. Croix.—Sloops Dolphin, Carpenter, Savannah; Sally, Lacy, Port Roſeway; Brothers, Walton, Digby: John and Jane, Johnſton, Shelburne: Betſey, Brooks, Philadelphia: Fanny, Concklin, Trinidada: Sally, Bunker, Charleſton: Cato, Puller, Montego Bay: ——, Lewis, St Croix: ——, ——, Boſton, and the Return, Perine, from St. John's, are arrived at New York.

Copy of Inſtructions to the Repreſentative for the town of Acton, and diſtrict of Carliſle, in Maſſachuſetts.

To Lieutenant THOMAS NOYES, Repreſentative for Acton and Carliſle.

SIR,

AS you are to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, at a time of great difficulties, we expect you will endeavour to find out the cauſes of thoſe difficulties, that proper remedies may be applied, tranquility reſtored to the ſtate, and order and good government eſtabliſhed.

We conceive it unneceſſary to inſtruct you to regard the conſtitution as the rule of your conduct, becauſe your oath of office will oblige you, and your own inclination will diſpoſe you to do ſo.

We expect you will endeavour to remove the general court out of the town of Boſton: if upon inquiry you ſhall find it will be for the public good, to introduce ſuch regulations and alterations into the courts of juſtice as ſhall appear moſt for the good of debtors and creditors—and to ſet the pay of all public officers, and of the general court in particular, as low as the ſervices will admit.

We inſtruct you to uſe your influence to prevent emitting paper money, if any motion ſhould be made for that purpoſe. And for introducing a ſufficient medium of hard money, we truſt you will vote for ſuch laws, as will tend to reſtore public and private credit; the want of which credit has of late, greatly hindred the circulation of what money there is now in the country.

And in order to prevent the exportation of caſh—to lower the taxes on lands; to prevent the uſe of foreign goods; to promote huſbandry and manufactories; and to ſupply the public treaſury, we direct you to uſe your influence to prevent the exportation of ſheeps wool from the ſtate: and to promote ſuch additions to the impoſt and exciſe duties, as you ſhall think moſt likely to anſwer thoſe ends.

We further inſtruct you, to forward meaſures for the increaſe of union and harmony in the affairs of the United States; the want of which greatly endangers, even our independence itſelf.

The former laws and uſages of the ſtate, we preſume you will not conſent to repeal and aboliſh, until ſome others, evidently better calculated for the future peace and ſafety of the community, are introduced and eſtabliſhed.

And, although the tender act, ſo called, which is ſoon to expire, will, in our opinion, be an injury to debtors and creditors, if it ſhould be continued a number of years; yet as the circumſtances of our public affairs are at preſent, we preſume you will think it neceſſary to continue ſaid act one year longer.

At a legal meeting it was voted that the above inſtructions be ſigned by the town clerk of Acton, and delivered to the repreſentative.

FRANCIS FAULKENER, Town Clerk.

Acton, May 28, 1787.

NAVAL OFFICE, June 20—21.

INWARDS.

Brig Charles, Read, Yarmouth, England

OUTWARDS.

Ship St. Ann, Rice, Europe

CLEARED.

Sloop Colin, Williams, St. Vincent

⁂ A Public Examination of Candidates for Degrees in Medicine, will be held in the Hall of the Univerſity this Morning at 11 o'Clock. *June 22*

To be Sold at the City Auction-Store,

TO-MORROW MORNING at 10 o'Clock,

A Quantity of Gin,

in Hogſheads—Excellent

Claret, and Port Wine

In Bottles—And other

Groceries, as Uſual.

June 22

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,

On Tueſday Morning Next,

The 26th Inſtant,

At the City Auction-Store;

An elegant Aſſortment of

RIBBONS,

In ſix Lotts—Alſo, a Box of

SWORD CANES,

For the payment of duties. The above may be viewed at the Store on any day previous to the day of ſale. Paper Money of the laſt Emiſſion will be received in payment. June 21 4tp

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

On Tueſday Next,

Preciſely at 9 o'Clock,

At the City Vendue-Store,

Will Commence the *SALE* of a Large and General

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

The ſtated Days of Sale at the above Store are,

Tueſdays and *Thurſdays*

Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture

On every *Wedneſday Morning* from 9 to 12 o'Clock.

June 22.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

For CHARTER,

THE Britiſh BRIG

EAGLE,

ANDREW CHISOLEM, Maſter,

Burthen 130 tons. The Iſland of Jamaica would be preferred. Apply to

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for Sale,

Cotton, and Pico and Fayal Wines.

June 20 eptf

Lately Imported, and for Sale by

Wooddrop & Joſeph Sims,

CORK CANVAS,

Of the beſt quality, No. 1 to 8,

Bourdeaux Claret in hhds & caſes,

BRANDY in hhds, and Caſes, RETTIFA in Caſes,

Muſcovado Sugars in hhds. & bbls.

High proofed RUM, &c. &c. June 20. eoptf

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *Jackſon Reynolds*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 1ſt day of September next.

JAMES REYNOLDS, Adminiſtrator,

At Meſſrs. *Reed & Forde*'s, in Front ſtreet.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1787. 1awteA

TO BE SOLD BY

Henry Drinker,

At his Houſe in Front ſtreet, below Race ſtreet,

A QUANTITY of very good undreſſed quills, dreſſed or clarified quills of a firſt and ſecond quality, a few hampers of cheeſe lately imported, and in good order.

And at his ſtore fronting the river Delaware, on the wharf below Market ſtreet, formerly belonging to William Allen, eſq; are to be had LIVE FEATHERS of an excellent quality, and in ſuch quantities as may ſuit houſekeepers and others.

Alſo, bar iron and ploughſhare moulds, and a great variety of iron caſtings, conſiſting of pots and kettles of various ſizes, two, four and ſix quart teakettles, large and ſmall ſkillets, ſtew pans, oval and round ovens, bake plates, ſaſh weights, ſcale weights from 7 to 56lb. cart and waggon boxes, ſetts of rag irons for ſaw mills, wallowers or fan cogs, ſmall and large iron cabouſes for ſea and coaſting veſſels, open and cloſe ſtoves of moſt of the kinds generally in uſe, large and ſmall chimney backs and ſetts of chimney backs and jams, &c &c. Theſe caſtings are neatly made, and the metal of a well known tough quality.

All perſons indebted to the late houſe of JAMES & DRINKER, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſaid HENRY DRINKER; and are hereby informed, that the indulgence they have had for many years paſt cannot be continued. Thoſe who do not properly attend to this public notice, may expect that their reſpective mortgages, bonds, notes, and book debts, will in a ſhort time be put under the care of Attornies at Law, for recovery. Philadelphia, 6th mo. 4th

---

TO BE SOLD, A

HOUSE and Lot in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, in a good ſtand for buſineſs.

Alſo, a ſmall FARM near Frankfort, containing about 40 acres of land, ten of which are meadow: there are on ſaid farm, a neat ſtone houſe, a frame barn, a ſtone milk houſe, a garden encloſed by a cedar fence, and a young orchard containing a variety of the beſt grafted fruit trees. This farm yielded laſt year a rent of 70l.

The terms of payment for the above Houſe and Lot, and Farm, will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. Enquire of *MATTHEW M'CONNELL*, in Second ſtreet. May 31

Ten Pounds Reward.

MADE their eſcape over the gaol wall yeſterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, two attrocious VILLAINS: one who bears the name of *Thomas Wilkinſon*, committed on ſuſpicion of larceny, is a likely, portly, artful fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſhort black hair, the forepart of his head bald; had nothing on when he went away but a linen ſhirt and corduroy breeches, and had a remarkable long beard. Wilkinſon is an old horſe thief.

The other by the name of *Thomas Bailey*, committed for a rape; is a ſtout, lounging, ill-looking Iriſh man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, much pock marked: had on a ſhort blue coat, linen trowſers and round hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellows, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or *Five Pounds* for either.

AARON MUSGRAVE, Gaolor.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county gaol, June 12, 1787.

GOVERNMENT.

EACH petty hand
Can ſteer a ſhip becalm'd; but he that will
Govern, and carry her to her ends, muſt know
His tides, his currents, how to ſhift his ſails;
What ſhe will bear in foul, what in fair weathers;
Where her ſprings are, her leaks, and how to ſtop them;
What ſtrands, what ſhelves, what rocks do threaten her;
The forces and the natures of all winds,
Guſts, ſtorms and tempeſts: when her keel ploughs hell,
And deck knocks heaven, then to manage her,
Becomes the name and office of a pilot.

TALENTS of the MIND,

[*A Scrap.*]

HOW ſplendid ſoever the glory of arms and birth may appear, there is ſtill ſomething which more nearly concerns us, which we derive from Learning and the Talents of the Mind. This ſcheme to be more immediately our own, and entirely peculiar to us. 'Tis not limited like that of arms, to certain times and occaſions, nor depends upon a thouſand foreign aſſiſtance. It gives a man a ſuperiority far more agreeable than that which proceeds from riches, birth or employments, as theſe are all external; whereas the mind is properly our own, or rather is OURSELVES, and conſtitutes our VERY eſſence.

Yet it is not the mind alone in which the ſolid glory of man conſiſts. Suppoſe him excellent in himſelf, and adorned with the knowledge of every thing that is moſt curious and exquiſite in the ſciences, philoſophy, mathematics, hiſtory, the belles lettres, poetry and eloquence. All theſe make a man learned, but do not make him good. And if a man be only learned, what is he very often but a vain, obſtinate creature, full of himſelf, and deſpiſing all others?

Can any thing be more pitiful, more contemptible, than ſuch a man, vainly puffed up with the notion of his own learning and abilities, greedy and inſatiable after praiſe? *Phillip* the father of *Alexander the Great*, beautifully expoſed the redicule of this character in a phyſician named *Menecrates*, who had the vanity to take upon himſelf the ſurname of *Jupiter Servator*, upon account of ſome extraordinary cures he had wrought, which he attributed wholly to his own ſkill. Having invited him to dinner, he was placed at a table by himſelf, on which was ſerved up a veſſel ſmoaking with incenſe. The doctor at firſt thought himſelf highly honored; but having nothing to eat during the reſt of the entertainment, he ſoon perceived the meaning of the ſmoak of the incenſe; and thus ſerving for a laughing ſtock to the reſt of the company, he went away hungry from the feaſt with the title of *Jupiter*, and the ſhame he had ſo juſtly deſerved, in aſcribing to his own abilities a ſucceſs derived from heaven.

The honor, therefore, which ſcience and genius confers, does not reſult merely from learning and the talents of the mind, but the good uſe made of them——and we may truly ſay, that modeſty exalts their luſtre and value infinitely more than any thing elſe.

⁂

The SALE of the

Brig Madeira Packet,

Advertiſed for the 20th inſtant, at one o'clock, was unavoidably Poſtponed by the *Auctioneer* having a large Sale for that Day which could not be compleated before two o'clock—She will abſolutely be SOLD

To-Morrow, the 23d Inſtant,

At 1 o'Clock, at the Old *Coffee Houſe*. June 22

For Fredericksburg.

The Schooner

FREDERICKSBURG PACKET,

CHIPMAN BANGS, Maſter,

WILL ſail in 4 days. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at *Coxe*'s wharf, or to

KUHN & RISBERG,

Who have landing from on board ſaid veſſel, a few hogſheads excellent Mountain Tobacco, and a ſmall quantity of Furrs, conſiſting of otter, fox, mink and raccoon ſkins. June 22

FOR SALE BY

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

At their *STORES* in Penn-ſtreet,

A large Aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Conſiſting, among others, of the following Articles,

ITALIAN and French ſattins and ſilks, cambricks and lawns
Light and dark chintzes, clouded ginghams, ſagathies and imperials
Coloured threads, tapes and buckrams
Superfine ſcarlet broadcloth, gilt and plain buttons
White and crimſon velvets
Nankeen and pink coloured calimancoes
Black princeſs ſtuff
White and coloured lamb and kid mens and womens gloves
Pins, ſewing ſilk, ſilk laces, ſkeleton wires, plumes, &c.
Green, blue, ſcarlet and white bunting
Drab, dove, white and olive mohair pluſhes
Worſted ſhag
Fine white and flowered moleſkin
Striped huſſar
Sattin laſtings
Drab royal ribs
Green, buff and white long pyle
Yellow Morocco ſkins
Chip and woolen hats
A variety of paint and houſe bruſhes and pewter ware in caſks
An aſſortment of coachmakers furniture
4d, 8d and ſheathing nails
Rod iron
Carpenters tools in cheſts
Hyſon teas in quarter cheſts
China ſoup and ſhallow plates in boxes
Queen ware in crates
Cinnamon
Anniſeed
Currants in barrels
Gunpowder in ditto
Madeira, Teneriffe and Fayal wines
Marble chimney pieces, paving tiles and ſlabs.

Signs, Fire Buckets, &c.

painted in the beſt manner; old Paintings cleaned and varniſhed, and copal and japan varniſhes ſold in large or ſmall quantities by

Chriſtopher Wiſpart,

in Watkins's Alley, between Third-ſtreet and Moravian-Alley.

N. B. For ſale, two Riding Chairs; one entirely new with iron axle-tree and braſs caps; the other ſecond hand and in good repair. 4tm.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST this day about 12 o'clock, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, a Bank Poſt Note for one hundred dollars, drawn in favor of John Wilſon, dated the 13th June, 1787, No. 1569, and payable in 10 days after date. Whoever will bring it to the owner, at Mrs. Shippen's, in Front ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, ſhall receive the above reward. Any perſon to whom it may be offered, is requeſted to ſtop it and give notice at the above mentioned place. As notice is already given, and payment ſtopped at the Bank, it will be uſeleſs to any other perſon but the owner. June 15 7ſp

Two Dollars Reward.

LOST this morning (19th June) a Check on the Bank of North-America, for the ſum of twelve pounds paper money, drawn on the 8th inſtant by Mr. Seth Willis in favor of Mr. William Kidd. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the printers hereof, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. All merchants and dealers are requeſted not to receive the ſame, as payment thereof is ſtopped at the bank. 3ſ

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſarathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long lawn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.
24 1-2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained. As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges, paid by.

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F. & Co.

Nothern-Liberty Auction Store, June 9. 1787.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen out of my waggon, ſtanding at the White Horſe Inn, Market-ſtreet—A HAIR TRUNK, containing; viz. 1 ſuperfine light coloured cloth coat with pearl buttons, 1 ditto white cloth jacket and breeches, 1 ſtriped muſlinet jacket (white) 1 ſtriped jean ditto, 2 plain jean ditto, 1 black ſattinet ditto, 1 pair black ſattin breeches, one ditto black ſattinet ditto, one ditto plain jean ditto, one ditto honeycomb ditto, one brown cloth jacket, two ſhirts, 1 pair ſilk ſtockings, 2 ditto thread ditto, 1 grey cloth ſurtout coat, 1 pair ſhoes, 1 ditto boots, 1 large looking glaſs in a plain walnut frame and has a ſmall piece of the quick ſilver rubbed off near the middle of the glaſs, 2 gold rings, the one has a remarkable large yellow ſtone with a ſmall white one on each ſide of it, the other is a tortoiſe ſhell ring ſet in gold, 1 ſilver ſciſſar chain and hart marked M W, 1 ſilver pincuſhion hoop and chain, 1 pair of locket buttons ſet in ſilver, 2 cambrick neck cloths, 1 white hat, 1 bed cord, 1 pair ſet knee buckles, 1 ſhaving box and bruſh, with ſeveral other articles not yet aſcertained. Any perſon diſcovering the ſame, ſo that the goods may be procured, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

June 13. JOHN M'CALL, or
epzw PETER JANUARY.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK*, containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—
Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe*,
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young*,
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh*; Alſo,
One loan office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUEL YOUNG.* etf

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

LAST Night was BROKE OPEN, the Houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Saſſafras ſtreet, and the following PLATE was taken from thence—
1 Tankard, marked SS
1 Porrenger, SS
1 Old faſhioned ditto with a coat of arms
S
4 Table Spoons, marked D E
2 Ditto EP or SS
12 Tea Spoons EP
1 Tea Tongs SS.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Plate, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have the above Reward, or in proportion for any part of it.

EDWARD PENINGTON.

P. S. The thieves broke open and took out of a Deſk three ſmall Pieces of Gold, one of which is Half a Caroline, that has two holes in it. June 19. 7ſp

BEDFORD County Taxes for 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the Returns and Aſſeſſment of the Lands of Non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of Sept. laſt, is now publiſhed in the Supplements No. 7 and 8 to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June 6th: All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes, for the preſent year, on their lands in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 6th day of Auguſt next; when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State-Treaſurer.
June 6. 2m1aw

Juſt Imported in the ſhip St. James,

from Cadiz, and now Landing at Meſſrs. *Turnbull* and *Co's.* Wharf,

SHERRY wine in quartercaſks,
from 2 to 8 years old
Malaga wine in ditto
Cadiz SALT.

June 18. 6ſp BARCLAY, BROWN, & CO.

A QUANTITY OF
Live Oak and Red Cedar,
About 600 lb. of Beaver,
And a Parcel of
Raccoon and Foxes Skins,
FOR SALE BY
John & Abraham Singer,
At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

A FEW BOXES
Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,
AND
Fayal and Pico Wines,
Juſt arrived, and for Sale by
ROSS & VAUGHAN.

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY
German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May 21*

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

MARY RHEA

Has REMOVED to Second ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, a few doors above Chriſt church,
Where ſhe has for SALE,
A General ASSORTMENT of
DRY GOODS,
Suitable to the ſeaſon—Which will be diſpoſed of on very low terms. June 18. 2aw4w

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag
Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy,
Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,
And divers other articles for SALE, by
Benedict Dorſey,
Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.
Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

IMPORTED
In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of
Faſhionable Spring Goods,
Directly from the beſt Manufactures,
Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by
Andrew Clow & Co.
Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
ummer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7-8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & checquered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Hair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateens
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt
GAUSES,
French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chamber-ry lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf

Wants a Place as Houſe-keeper,

a Woman who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. May 31.

TO BE SOLD BY
James Lockwood & Co.
Between Arch and Race, in Water ſtreet,

TEN penny and 20d nails
Candles
Pork, Beef
Hog's lard
Cotton wool, Flax
Cotton and wool cards
Lynn ſhoes
Boſton iron tea kettles
Cyder in barrels
Braſs kettles
And a number of articles of Dry Goods.

June 1. 3ſp2awtf

Wynkoop & Siemen

Have juſt received from New-York,

A PARCEL of excellent India luteſtrings and ſarſnets, conſiſting of a variety of colours, which they intend to ſell very reaſonable—They have likewiſe, a quantity of beſt black paduaſoy, mens ſattins, perſians, modes, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, womens ſilk mitts, muſlins, an aſſortment of fine Flanders laces, Holland linen, ticklenburgs, 8, 9 & 10-4 fine Flanders bedtick, ſagathies, duroys, &c. &c.

Alſo, excellent Malaga wine in pipes and quartercaſks, a few caſes of Frontignac, Burgundy, Claret and Provence ditto, Dutch braſs kettles in neſts, &c. &c. June 19 cop1m

CAME to the Plantation of John Supplee, on the 8th inſtant, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Grey HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. June 9

Lands for Sale,

By the SUBSCRIBER,
At NEW LONDON, in Campbell County, Virginia, viz.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, 1050 acres, in the fork of Otter river and Flat Creek, with two plantations, ſufficient to work 10 or 12 hands, an apple orchard and peach orchard, that never fail of fruit. This land contains about 200 acres of low grounds, of the beſt quality, which lies extremely well, and affords plenty of fine meadow lands. The high lands lie generally well, and the ſoil as rich and clear of ſtone as any in this part of the country. It has a mill ſeat, where there might be made a fine fiſhery, as well for white ſhad as for ſalmon and other fiſh, which may be caught at moſt times of the year, and is within eight miles of New London, the ſame diſtance from the county court-houſe, and eighteen from Lynchburg Inſpection, on James River.

Alſo, 3000 acres adjoining New London, on the eaſt, (twelve miles from ſaid town of Lynchburg, on James River) with ſeveral ſmall plantations, a ſaw mill, and merchant mill within half a mile of New London, (which is as well ſituated for buying wheat as any place in this part of the country,) This land affords plenty of oak and pine timber, which is the more valuable, as there is little pine convenient to thoſe towns, and a large neighbourhood, where much will be wanted. It alſo affords good grain land, and plenty of ſuch as would make fine meadow at the mills.

Alſo, 750 acres in Bedford county, and adjoining the ſaid town of New London on the weſt, with two plantations, apple orchards of excellent fruit, and other fruit trees; a good griſt mill, well built. This farm and mill are on the main road leading from the moſt extended part of this ſtate to Richmond, and the land affords a great quantity of good meadow ground; the remainder of it is well timbered high land, of the firſt claſs: a good dwelling houſe and other neceſſary out-houſes are now building, and will be finiſhed in the courſe of this year. They are ſituated on a height, one mile from the town, in front of the main ſtreet, in full view of that village, and ſeveral other beautiful habitations, which make a delightful proſpect, acroſs the mill pond, toward the eaſt.

Alſo, 1800 acres, ſituate about twenty miles above the laſt-mentioned tract, a great part of it rich, well timbered mountain land, fit for the culture of tobacco, with orchards, &c. Alſo, 1170 acres on Smith's River and Joincrack Creek, in Henry county; both high and low grounds well timbered and watered, and a good mill ſeat.

Alſo, a number of other tracts unimproved, lying in Bedford, Franklin and Henry counties, which may be bought very cheap.

I will take in payment for the above lands, or any part that may be agreed for, caſh, tobacco, or likely young negroes, and will deal on reaſonable terms.

New London, May 1. *JOHN CALLAWAY.*

The Noted STALLION
ECLIPSE,

HAVING for four years ſucceſſively ſtood at the ſame place as a *COVERING HORSE*, and been frequently ſhewn at the Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and at all times and places where he has been viewed and examined by any gentleman ſportſman, or judge of that noble animal, ſtill allowed to be the moſt complete figure of a horſe they had ever ſeen; and it is as generally acknowledged, "*that for beauty, carriage and ſpeed*," he is not excelled by any on this continent, nor is there any more certain and noted for getting ſuperior elegant colts; many of which are now very valuable, and may be ſeen in the poſſeſſion of ſeveral gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

ECLIPSE having thus ſo juſtly ſupported the higheſt reputation of a *Covering Stallion*, by giving full ſatisfaction to the ſubſcriber's friends, is, for the conveniency of ſuch gentlemen as chooſe to breed elegant horſes from him, ſtill continued at the old place, the late ſeat of Mr. Robert Hopkins, deceaſed, on Point-no-Point, five miles from Philadelphia, to COVER this ſeaſon, at *Three Pounds Five Shillings each Mare.* The horſe is ſo generally known, that it almoſt ſeems ſuperfluous to ſay any thing as to deſcribing him, and only for cuſtom it were entirely unneceſſary: however, he is full blooded, a moſt beautiful bright bay, ſtrong black mane and tail, and well marked, full fifteen hands and an inch high, every way truly proportioned, and of ſuperior figure, riſing eight old, of great ſtrength and action, and his pedigree is up to the firſt breed of horſes ever on the continent, a Fearnought, a Herod, &c. The particular deſcent will be given to thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to favour the ſubſcriber with their preference.

Good *Paſture* on reaſonable terms, and every neceſſary care taken of the mares while in the ſubſcriber's charge. The money to be paid before they are taken away, JACOB BATES

N. B. For the ſatisfaction of the Public, and obſervation of gentlemen ſportſmen, judges of horſes, ECLIPSE will be ſhewn at the Coffee-Houſe, on Market days, when the weather is fine, and will be ſold if a generous price is offered. *Point-no-Point,* April 16. tf.

From North-Carolina,
A Male Child,

OF the moſt extraordinary ſize ever known of the ſame age; his body and limbs are much larger than any man's of the middle ſize; nothing in the human ſhape can exceed him in point of beauty in every reſpect; he is healthy, amazingly ſtrong and active; has frequently lifted men who have weighed from 150 to 160 weight.

He is now 6 years old, and weighs 145 pounds, and may be ſeen at Mr. *William Pinchin's*, oppoſite the City-Tavern, at any time from 8 in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening. He has given general ſatisfaction to all who have ſeen him, and is thought to be the greateſt Phænomenon of the preſent age

Height - - -	4 feet	5 inches
Breaſt - -	3	2
Round the belly - -	3	4
Thickneſs of the thigh -	2	0
Calf of the leg - -	1	4
Arm - - - -	1	1

⁂ As he is on his return home, thoſe who are deſirous to ſee him, may be gratified in their curioſity on the following rates, viz. Ladies and Gentlemen 1*ſ.* and Children 6*d.* And to give the greateſt ſatisfaction to all who pleaſe to come and ſee him, every certificate which could be wiſhed to prove the age of the Child, will be produced, with the great ſeal of the ſtate annexed. June 19 eoptf

Imported, and to be Sold by
JOHN WOOD,
Clock and Watch Maker,
In Front ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,

MUSICAL and plain clocks, clock movements, japanned clock faces, gold and ſilver watches, patent ſeconds ditto, caſt and forged clock work, large Turkey oil ſtones, ſilverſmiths drawing plates; alſo, an aſſortment of clock and watch makers tools and materials, files, &c. May 18 7t.

Pennſbury Farm,

CONTAINING 300 acres of good land, with an advantageous front on the Delaware—Will be diſpoſed of on moderate terms. Part of the old proprietor's buildings are ſtill remaining. Enquire of Mr. GOODAL, oppoſite the Bank, in Cheſnut ſtreet.

TO BE RENTED,
(And may be entered upon the 1ſt day of October next)

THAT noted and elegant Tavern and Stables, the *Indian Queen*, in Fourth ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. *James Thompſon*. For terms apply to *ROBERT M'GEE*, on the north ſide of Arch, near Sixth ſtreet. June 13.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach-Houſe to be Let. Enquire as above. 2ſmo.

Taunton Iron-Works
FOR SALE:

CONSISTING of a Furnace, and Forge adjoining, in exceeding good order; Part of a Saw Mill: 3000 Cords of Wood already cut, and every Article neceſſary for carrying on ſaid Works, with the Tract of Woodland which the Works are upon, and a very large Body of good Ore; the Caſtings and Bar Iron are well known to be equal to any at market.

The above Works are ſituate in Burlington county, Weſt-Jerſey, diſtant 17 miles from Philadelphia and 8 miles from a navigable creek leading to the ſame.

Bar or Pig Iron will be received in payment for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe. For further particulars pleaſe apply at ſaid Works, to

Taunton, May 29. 1awtf. GEORGE HASTINGS.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

THAT valuable PLANTATION formerly the property of Wilſon Hunt, Eſquire, in the townſhip of Maidenhead and county of Hunterdon, New Jerſey, lying on the poſt road between New York and Philadelphia, eight miles from Trenton, and four from Princeton, containing upwards of four hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, one hundred and fifty of which is good Engliſh meadow, which will produce one hundred and ſeventy tons of hay annually; the upland is rich and fine for any kind of grain, and very natural to graſs; forty-five acres of fine thrifty timber, of the beſt kind, a large bearing orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, two good barns, and a new hovel, that will contain upon the upper ſtory ten tons of hay; a well of good water near the dwelling-houſe, and about the middle of the plantation is a delightful eminence, that commands at one view the whole farm. For terms apply to William Nielſon, Eſquire, New-York, Abraham Hunt, Trenton, Archibald Mercer, Millſtone, or the Subſcriber on the premiſes.

May 22. 1awtf JOHN P. SCHENK.

TO BE SOLD,

FIFTY-SIX acres of good marſh meadow on the iſland of Tinicum, in two different lots, one of which is about 44 acres, divided into four diviſions, chiefly by good drains, lying on the main road leading through the townſhip of Tinicum, and is chiefly in clover, blue graſs and timothy. The bank belonging to theſe meadows is in good order, and eaſy to be maintained. The other lot is upwards of 12 acres, bounded on the river Delaware, and near the other lot. It is encloſed all round with good ditches, and in excellent mowing order, and produces large crops.

Or if more agreeable to a purchaſer, the ſubſcriber would ſell the plantation whereon he now dwells, being about ſix miles from Philadelphia, on the main road from thence to the lower counties. This place contains about eighty-five acres, upwards of ten acres of orchard of the beſt of grafted fruit, nearly in its prime; a large proportion of it is in clover, and the remainder ſuitable for gardening or any kind of grain. There is on this place about twenty acres of woodland, moſtly encloſed for a paſture. The houſe is large and well ſituate, having an extenſive view of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, &c. The barn is large, and there is ſtabling for upwards of forty creatures; with moſt other neceſſary out-buildings. The purchaſer may have any reaſonable time for payment of a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money, for either the meadow or plantation. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, PHILIP PRICE.

Kingſeſs, 5th mo. 19, 1787. 1awtf

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at North-Eaſt, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 9th day of April laſt, a *NEGRO FELLOW*, named *DAVE*; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 21 years of age, a down looking countenance, hath one of his ankles a little crooked, remarkable long legs and thighs and ſmall body, is a little hard of hearing: had on when he went away, a ſcarlet coat with braſs buttons, white waiſtcoat and corduroy breeches, and round hat (but his apparel its more than probable he will alter). Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, if taken up 100 miles diſtance ſhall have the above reward; if 50 miles diſtance *Five Pounds*, and any diſtance under, *Six Dollars.*

J. HARFORD MONTGOMERY.

North-Eaſt, May 3.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1787. [No. 2615.]

Sales at Auction.

This Day, the 23d Inſtant,
At TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
At the COFFEE-HOUSE,

THREE Frame Houſes two ſtories high, with 4 years of a Leaſe on the Lots on which they ſtand, at 16l. per ann. ſituate at the corner of Strawberry alley and Trotter's alley. Paper money of 1785 will be received in payment. June 23

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

To be Sold This Day,
23d Inſtant, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, at the Old *Coffee-Houſe,*

A Very neat, well finiſhed, two ſtory Brick Houſe, and Lot of Ground, in Pine ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets. Said lot is 20 feet front and 80 feet in length or depth: bounded weſtward by grounds of Edward Bonſell and John Rich; ſubject to a ground rent of 7l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency per ann. Conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale. June 23. tuthſ

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

Five BALES of
Liquorice Stick,
TO BE SOLD
THIS DAY,
The 23d Inſtant, at PUBLIC AUCTION.
June 23.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

To be Sold at the City Auction-Store,
THIS MORNING at 10 o'Clock,
A Quantity of Gin,
in Hogſheads—Excellent
Claret, and Port Wine
In Bottles; a quantity of RAISINS & FIGS, and other
Groceries, as Uſual.
June 23

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

To be Sold this Day,
The 23d Inſtant, at 12 o'clock at Noon, at the Old *Coffee-Houſe.*

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third ſtreet continued, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth on Third and George ſtreet 22 and a half feet, and in length or depth 200 feet from ſtreet to ſtreet. There is now erected on ſaid Lot 4 two ſtory Wooden Tenements, which let at preſent for 52l. per annum.

Paper Money of the laſt emiſſion of this ſtate will be received in payment. Conditions will be made known at the Place of Sale. June 23

The SALE of the
Brig Madeira Packet,
Advertiſed for the 20th inſtant, at one o'clock, was unavoidably Poſtponed by the *Auctioneer* having a large Sale for that Day which could not be compleated before two o'clock—She will abſolutely be SOLD
This Day, the 23d Inſtant,
At 1 o'Clock, at the Old *Coffee-Houſe,* June 23

TO BE SOLD,
On Tueſday Morning Next,
The 26th Inſtant,
At the City Auction-Store,
An elegant Aſſortment of
RIBBONS,
In ſix Lotts—Alſo, a Box of
SWORD CANES,

For the payment of duties. The above may be viewed at the Store on any day previous to the day of ſale. Paper Money of the laſt Emiſſion will be received in payment. June 21 4ſp

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

On Tueſday Next,
Preciſely at 9 o'Clock,
At the City Vendue-Store,
Will Commence the *SALE* of a Large and General
Aſſortment of Merchandize.
The ſtated Days of Sale at the above Store are,
Tueſdays and *Thurſdays*
Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture
On every *Wedneſday Morning* from 9 to 12 o'Clock.
June 22.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

On Monday Next,
The 25th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,
Will Commence the Sale of a large and general
Aſſortment of Merchandize:
Among which are—A few Pieces of
Yard wide Iriſh Linens,
For Jerſey paper money of either of the two laſt emiſſions.

THE Auctioneers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that *Mondays* and *Fridays* are their ſtated days for ſelling Merchandize, and finding it inconvenient to hold Sales on Saturdays, they will for the future ſell Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture and other Out-door Goods, on *Monday Mornings,* begining preciſely at 8 o'clock.
June 23

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

On Tueſday Next,
Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the
Southwark Auction-Store,
Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh
Aſſortment of Merchandize.
Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.
JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.
N. B. All kinds of Merchandize
on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

A Store for Sale,

The beſt ſtand in the city, eſpecially for the Retail buſineſs; being the north-eaſt corner of Market-ſtreet and Third-ſtreet, late the eſtate of John Rouſe deceaſed;

THE ſtore is 18 feet front on Market ſtreet, and 50 feet front on Third-ſtreet; a good ſtrong framed building, well lined with cedar boards, and completely fitted for a dry-goods ſtore; having a door in Market-ſtreet and two doors in Third ſtreet. The roof is good, and there is an excellent cellar under the whole. The lot of ground on which it ſtands is free from ground rent, and the title indiſputable. The whole will be ſold by Public Vendue at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday the 27th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening. JOHN ROUSE, Executor.

N. B. All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid John Rouſe deceaſed, are requeſted to ſend their accounts directed to the ſubſcriber, to the houſe of Samuel Davis, innkeeper, at the ſign of the White Horſe, in Elbow-Lane; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber. JOHN ROUSE, Executor.

Philadelphia, June 7.

* * *

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ruby, capt. *Smith* from London, and Sophia, *Burrows* from Briſtol, and for *SALE* by
James C. & Sam. W. Fiſher,
At their *Store* the Corner of Arch ſtreet, and Front ſtreets,

A Variety of elegant faſhionable buttons of the neweſt patterns
Window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9
Sheet glaſs and aſſorted glaſs ware
Nails 3d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d.
Tin in boxes N° 1, 2, 3 x
Read lead in ſmall caſks
Shot N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—B.
Double Glouceſter cheeſe in prime order
Beſt London porter.

They have alſo for Sale—Almonds in ſhells, excellent keg raiſins, Turkey oil ſtones, aſſorted ironmongery in caſks, and a variety of DRY GOODS, as uſual. May 24. mwſ

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE at the ſouthweſt corner of Market and Seventh ſtreets, now occupied by Mr. John Dunlap, who will leave ſaid houſe about the 10th of Auguſt next. For further particulars enquire of JACOB HILTZHEIMER, near ſaid houſe. June 20 6t2aw

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To be Sold or Let,
(And may be entered upon immediately)

THAT elegant Country Seat, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, in the Northern-Liberties, below the Falls; together with a Coach Houſe, Stables, and a large Garden with excellent fruit trees. For terms apply to
April 16. 3tawtf *PETER MILLER.*

N. B. This Place was formerly occupied by his Excellency the Chevalier *Luzerne.*

Likewiſe, to be Let—A large, commodious HOUSE, the corner of Arch and Fourth ſtreets, with Garden, Stable, and Coach-houſe, in excellent repair, and one of the beſt houſes in this city. Enquire as above.

For Peterſburg,
(Virginia)
The Ship ST. JAMES,
MARK COLLINS, Maſter;

WILL ſail on Sunday next. For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, at *Turnbull's* Wharf, or to
June 19 4ſp BARCLAY, BROWN, & CO.

For CHARTER,
To any Port in *Spain* or *Portugal,*
The Venetian Brig EL BUON GENIO,
Captain Joſeph Biſſon;

SHE is an excellent new veſſel, and a faſt ſailer; will carry two thouſand barrels, and has a *perfectly ſecure Mediterranean paſſport* For terms enquire of
ANDREW CLOW & CO.

Who have for Sale, imported in the abovementioned veſſel, fine freſh *Muſcadine Raiſins,* unſhelled Almonds, Olives in jars, Capers and Lemon Juice.
June 14. eptf.

For St. Thomas,
The Sloop BETSEY,
Henry Morgan, Maſter;

LAYING at the Old Ferry wharf, will ſail in 6 or 8 days from this date. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, or to 3ſp
June 20 ELLISTON & JOHN PERROT.

For Frederickſburg.
The Schooner
FREDERICKSBURG PACKET,
CHIPMAN BANGS Maſter,

WILL ſail in 4 days. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at *Coxe's* wharf, or to
KUHN & RISBERG,

Who have landing from on board ſaid veſſel, a few hogſheads excellent Mountain Tobacco, and a ſmall quantity of Furrs, conſiſting of otter, fox, mink and raccoon ſkins. June 22

For CHARTER,
THE Britiſh BRIG
EAGLE,
ANDREW CHISOLEM, Maſter,
Burthen 130 tons. The Iſland of Jamaica would be preferred. Apply to
Roſs & Vaughan,
Who have for Sale,
Cotton, and Pico and Fayal Wines.
June 20. eptf

To Let on Freight,
The Brigantine DOVE,
David Chriſtian, Maſter;
A Britiſh bottom, and carries about 1200 barrels.
Now Landing from ſaid Veſſel, juſt arrived from Marſeilles and Malaga,
Raiſins in kegs and jarrs
Soft ſhelled almonds
Malaga wine in pipes and quartercaſks, dry and ſweet, ſome of which is old
Claret in hogſheads
Figs in trails Apply to
THOMAS, SAMUEL, & MIERS FISHER,
Who have for ſale, Sherry Wine in quarter-caſks
June 18 6teop

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY
German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May 21*

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

A FEW BOXES
Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,
AND
Fayal and Pico Wines,
Juſt arrived, and for Sale by
ROSS & VAUGHAN.

Juſt Imported in the ſhip St. James,
from Cadiz, and now Landing at Meſſrs. *Turnbull* and *Co's.* Wharf,

SHERRY wine in quartercaſks,
from 2 to 8 years old
Malaga wine in ditto
Cadiz SALT.
June 18. 6ſp BARCLAY, BROWN, & CO.

A QUANTITY OF
Live Oak and Red Cedar,
About 600 lb. of Beaver,
And a Parcel of
Raccoon and Foxes Skins,
FOR SALE BY
John & Abraham Singer,
At their STORE in Market ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

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FOR SALE BY
Willing, Morris & Swanwick,
A choice CARGO of
Jamaica Spirits,
Juſt landed out of the ſhip Mary, from Lucea. eptf

FOR SALE BY
Levi Hollingſworth,
At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones waranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks. Seuneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c. &c.

Juſt arrived in the Dove, from Marſeilles and Malaga, and for Sale by,
Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

SUPERFINE Aix ſallad oil
Anchovies and capers
Orgeat capillaire, & ſundry liqueurs
Corks in bags
Frontiniac, and a variety of French wines
Silk and oilcloth umbreloes
Hats, ſilk ſtockings, gloves and fans
Caſtile ſoap
Brandy
Malaga wines of 1785
Freſh Bloom and Muſcadel raiſins, in boxes & jars
Figs, prunes, almonds and walnuts eptf

Deaves, Baker & Abell,
In Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,
Are now LANDING
From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork,

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags
New heavy cargo beef in barrels
Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8
Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed
Chintzes and calicoes
They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of
Mancheſter and other Goods,
Suitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. eptf.

FOR SALE AT
Jeremiah Warder, Parker, & Co's
STORE,
In Third ſtreet, oppoſite Church alley——A freſh Aſſortment of
Muſlins, Teas, Pepper and
TURKY COFFEE;
A Great Variety of DRY GOODS & HARDWARE;
Copper in Sheets and Bottoms;

China, Glaſs, and Queen Ware; Madeira, Liſbon, Port, Calcavella and Weſtern Iſland Wines; Pickles, Matts, Corks, Salt, Coal, Gunpowder, Burr and Cologn Mill-Stones, Chalk, Whiting, Painters' Colours, &c. &c. May 28. 3tawtf,

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A QUANTITY OF
SILK STOCKINGS
FOR SALE BY
Mordecai Lewis & Co.
June 5. 3awtm

TO BE LET, A
A large, elegant, and commodious
HOUSE,

At the Corner of Vine and Third ſtreets. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL. 3tawtf

Who has alſo ſome *PASTURE GROUND* to Let, nearly adjoining to the South ſtreet of this city.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſagathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long lawn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.
24 1-2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges, paid by.

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F & Co.

Nothern-Liberty Auction Store, June 9, 1787.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen out of my waggon, ſtanding at the White Horſe Inn, Market ſtreet—A HAIR TRUNK, containing, viz. 1 ſuperfine light coloured cloth coat with pearl buttons, 1 ditto white cloth jacket and breeches, 1 ſtriped muſlinet jacket (white) 1 ſtriped jean ditto, 2 plain jean ditto, 1 black ſattinet ditto, 1 pair black ſattin breeches, one ditto black ſattinet ditto, one ditto plain jean ditto, one ditto honeycomb ditto, one brown cloth jacket, two ſhirts, 1 pair ſilk ſtockings, 2 ditto thread ditto, 1 grey cloth ſurtout coat, 1 pair ſhoes, 1 ditto boots, 1 large looking glaſs in a plain walnut frame and has a ſmall piece of the quick ſilver rubbed off near the middle of the glaſs, 2 gold rings, the one has a remarkable large yellow ſtone with a ſmall white one on each ſide of it, the other is a tortoiſe ſhell ring ſet in gold, 1 ſilver ſciſſar chain and hart marked M W, 1 ſilver pincuſhion hoop and chain. 1 pair of locket buttons ſet in ſilver, 2 cambrick neck cloths, 1 white hat, 1 bed cord, 1 pair ſet knee buckles, 1 ſhaving box and bruſh, with ſeveral other articles not yet aſcertained. Any perſon diſcovering the ſame, ſo that the goods may be procured, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by
June 13. JOHN M'CALL, or
epaw PETER JANUARY.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

LAST Night was BROKE OPEN, the Houſe of the Subſcriber, in Saſſafras ſtreet, and the following PLATE was taken from thence—
1 Tankard, marked SS
1 Porrenger, SS
1 Old faſhioned ditto with a coat of arms
S
4 Table Spoons, marked D E
2 Ditto EP or SS
12 Tea Spoons EP
1 Tea Tongs SS.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Plate, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have the above Reward, or in proportion for any part of it.

EDWARD PENINGTON.

P. S. The thieves broke open and took out of a Deſk three ſmall Pieces of Gold, one of which is Half a Caroline, that has two holes in it. June 19 7ſp

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Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST this day about 12 o'clock, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, a Bank Poſt Note for one hundred dollars, drawn in favor of John Wilſon, dated the 13th June, 1787, No. 1569, and payable in 10 days after date. Whoever will bring it to the owner, at Mrs. Shippen's, in Front ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, ſhall receive the above reward. Any perſon to whom it may be offered, is requeſted to ſtop it and give notice at the above mentioned place. As notice is already given, and payment ſtopped at the Bank, it will be uſeleſs to any other perſon but the owner. June 15 7ſp

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Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK,* containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—
Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe,*
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young,*
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh;* Alſo,
One loan-office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUEL YOUNG.* etf

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THE Creditors of *Metzger* and *Getting,* are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the 15th inſtant, to one of the ſubſcribers.

JOHN MELBECK, } Aſſignees,
FREDERICK HEISZ, }
Philadelphia, June 7. eptf

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in Oxford Townſhip, Cheſter County, for treſpaſs, a GRAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, nine years old, ſhod all round, paces and trots, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
May 24 MOSES CRISWELL.

Wants a Place as Houſekeeper, a Woman who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. May 31.

From the (Boſton) Independent Chronicle.

A POLITICAL DIALOGUE,

Between Meſſieurs A. and B.

A. SIR, I have for ſometime wanted an opportunity, of diſcourſing with you upon our political affairs. I find the times are hard, and money is very ſcarce. In ſhort, I can't live, and do as I did once. I am very heavily taxed, and find it difficult to pay them, and to maintain my family as I could wiſh to do. Now ſir, by what I have heard in various companies, I have reaſon to ſuſpect, that the taxes now laid upon the people, by order of Congreſs, are unjuſt, and oppreſſive. Should therefore be glad to know your mind of the matter.

B. Well ſir, I will give you my judgment freely, if it will be any ſatiſfaction to you. But firſt, I ſhould be glad to hear your reaſons, why you think the taxes unjuſt.

A. Becauſe, I underſtand thoſe taxes are chiefly to pay off the intereſt of the continent debts, both foreign and domeſtic.

Now, I have nothing to ſay againſt paying the intereſt of the foreign debt; but to pay intereſt of the domeſtic debt, according to the nominal value of the public ſecurities, appears to me quite unjuſt. For it is well known, that great numbers of the original creditors, have been obliged to ſell thoſe ſecurities to ſpeculators, and rich men, at the ſhameful rates of 3, 4 and 5s. in the pound. An abominable piece of cruelty and oppreſſion this, to our poor ſoldiers, and others!

Therefore, I think ſuch oppreſſors ought never to be paid, by Congreſs, any more than they gave for thoſe ſecurities. If I am wrong, I hope you will ſet me right; for I am ready (I hope) to hear to reaſon, and to govern myſelf by its rules.

B. Were not all thoſe public ſecurities given for value receiv'd, either for money lent, goods ſold, or ſervices done for government? And has not government acknowledged the ſame, and promiſed the payment?

A. Yes ſir, I acknowledge all that.

B. Then they have acknowledged the debt you allow. Pray now have they paid it?

A. No ſir, but they would have paid it, no doubt, if they had been able, but were not, and therefore are obliged to pay intereſt for it. And I am willing intereſt ſhould be paid to ſuch as have never ſold out, but to no others, only according to the prices they bought them at.

B. Don't you think the United States were able at the concluſion of the war, when money was plenty, to have eſtabliſhed permanent funds for the payment of the intereſt? And was not their neglecting this duty, the chief cauſe of the wrong ſince done to our poor creditors, by thus deſtroying the credit of thoſe ſecurities?

A. Yes ſir, there is no doubt of it. But then you know the ſtates could not agree, and would not comply with the propoſals of Congreſs on that head: and there is no help for it now.

B. Then, if I underſtand you right, you mean to ſay, that the ſpeculator has taken an unjuſt advantage of the diſtreſſed ſoldier, and bought his notes or certificates at the rate of 4 or 5s. in the pound; by which means the ſoldier has loſt 15 or 16s. in the pound of his wages. And you think it unjuſt that government ſhould pay the ſpeculator the whole nominal value, and tax us, yea, and the ſame poor ſoldier too, to pay it. Is this the caſe?

A. Yes ſir, exactly. And you may ſee by this, what horrible acts of injuſtice and oppreſſion, have been committed among us, by ſpeculators; and ſharping monied men. No wonder then, that people are ſo uneaſy, when they are taxed to pay ſuch ungodly gains.

B. Well ſir, what method do you ſuppoſe our rulers ought to take, that juſtice may be done to all parties?

A. I don't really know, and therefore want to hear your opinion. But I'll tell you want I have heard ſeveral people ſay they think would be right for government to do, (and I am at preſent, of their opinion). That is, to call in all the public ſecurities immediately, and every perſon who brings in a note or certificate which was given out in another's name, ſhall be examined on oath, how he came by it, and how much he gave for it, in ſpecie value: and whatever it coſt him, whether 3, 5 or 10s. in the pound, ſo much ſhall be paid him, and no more. And he ſhall receive of government a new note or certificate, for the payment of the ſame on intereſt. By this act of juſtice, the public debt will be reduced ſo low, that the people will be able to pay the intereſt of it, and alſo part of the principal, annually. But, as to the original creditors, if they bring in the ſame notes they took out in their own names, and will ſwear, that they have never parted with them, and not bought them back again of the ſpeculator (for there may be tricking) then they ſhall receive new notes for the ſame ſums. And all the old notes ſhall be burnt. And all ſuch people who do not bring them in, by a ſet time, ſhall forfeit them.

B. I am always glad to find men ſeeking after juſtice and truth; and I am ſatisfied you are ſo doing, becauſe you are ſo free, and open hearted in ſpeaking your mind, and appear ready to come to a fair trial. And now ſir, I ſhall be as free, and ready to give you my opinion. And I muſt needs ſay, that I think you and your complaining friends, are groſsly in the dark, to ſuppoſe this method to be a righteous way of dealing. I have alſo heard people talk as you do, but notwithſtanding all their zealous outcry againſt injuſtice, and oppreſſion, have never heard one of them all, propoſe any method to compenſate the poor ſoldier (or other creditor) for the loſs he has ſuffered in the ſale of his notes or certificates. So that if we examine into the whole affair we ſhall find that this ſcheme which is ſet up for the rule of righteouſneſs, is really a trick, contrived by artful men, to rid themſelves of the burthen of taxes. Their bemoaning, and pitying the poor ſuffering ſoldier without propoſing any relief for him; nay, but on the contrary, their endeavoring to divide among themſelves, what he has loſt, diſcovers at once, abominable hypocriſy, in thoſe who contrived it, and alſo groſs ignorance, or credulity in thoſe who have fallen in with it, without examination.

If thoſe ſchemers had any ſerious deſigns of relieving the ſuffering creditors, they would have ſurely propoſed, that when government, ſhould call upon the ſpeculators (as you call them) to bring in thoſe notes, and take out new ones for only the ſums they paid, that then the ſufferers ſhould alſo have new notes given them, to the amount of their loſſes. That is, if the ſpeculator paid but 5s. in the pound for a note, then he ſhall have a new one given him for that ſum; and the poor ſoldier ſhall have a new one given him alſo by government, for the remaining 15s. a pound which he loſt. But this, the complainers themſelves will never conſent to, becauſe it would not leſſen their taxes at all; and therefore they would loſe their aim. For (as I ſaid before) it is not the relief of the ſuffering creditors they are ſeeking, but their own. They have no more real regard for the poor ſoldier, than the ſpeculator has. But they are afraid the latter will ſome time or other, get 15s. in the pound by his bargain (tho' tis quite unlikely) which they condemn as the moſt abominable wickedneſs. Yet, at the ſame time, they are ſtriving to wreſt thoſe 'unjuſt gains' from the ſpeculator, to divide among themſelves; not conſidering, that the receiver, and partaker of ſtolen goods, is as bad as the thief. They are willing (it ſeems) to riſque the diſgrace and puniſhment, which they ſay is due to the ungodly ſpeculator, provided he will let them ſhare with him the plunder. What a figure now would rulers make in adopting this plan, and under colour of doing juſtice, ſhould compel the ſpeculators to deliver up their 'illgotten gains,' and then inſtead of reſtoring the money to the original owners, ſhould divide it among themſelves, and their conſtituents, who have no more right to it than the pope. What would St. Paul ſay in ſuch a caſe; would not his language be ſomething like this, *Thoſe who ſayſt a man ſhould not ſteal, doſt thou ſteal? Thoſe that ſayſt a man ſhould not defraud nor oppreſs, doſt* thou *defraud and oppreſs?* Such a proceeding would be worſe than what the ſpeculator has done. It would be robbing both parties, the oppreſſor and the oppreſſed (ſomething like the Indian Juſtice, who whipt both the complainant and defendant). The ſpeculator paid his money down, but now he muſt take a note for it; and pray what will that be worth? hum! 'as much money as it will bring.'

A. I confeſs there is ſomething in what you ſay, and which I never thought of before, that is, the compenſating the ſuffering creditor with a new note. I thought it would be ſufficient to deliver him from the taxes for the 15s. a pound he loſt. For as the caſe now ſtands, he muſt pay all that 15s. to the ſpeculator by taxes; which is an intolerable burden, you muſt own.

Perhaps you will ſay, that as the notes are ſold cheaper now than ever, he may buy as many as he ſold, for leſs money. I anſwer, ſome may, but how can a poor ſoldier, who has no eſtate at all, find money to re-purchaſe the notes he ſold, for a year or two of his wages? 'tis mockery to propoſe it to him.

B. Don't be angry, Sir, but let us examine calmly, into the poor ſoldiers taxes. I am glad you mention it, for this has made a great ſound among ſome people, they ſhake their heads, and cry out it is abominable! But I believe upon examination we ſhall find it a ſound, and nothing elſe. Let us ſtate one caſe, which may anſwer for all. A ſoldier's wages amounts to 80 dollars a year. We will ſuppoſe he ſold them at the rate of 5s. in the pound.—He is now to be rated to pay them at 20s. the pound. The queſtion then is, how much will this poor ſoldier (who pays only a poll-tax) pay the ſpeculator towards the full payment of the year's wages? I anſwer, not one penny.

A. What do you ſay, Sir, that a ſoldier's poll-tax, in paying off the whole of a year's wages to the full ſum, is not ſo much as a penny? You are bewildered. I am ſatisfied it will be more than 30 pence; nay, by what ſome people ſay, it amounts to almoſt 30 dollars.

B. Well, Sir, if you pleaſe we will caſt it, and ſee which is the moſt bewildered of the two. The whole Continental debt is about 42 millions of dollars, or 9,450,000l. ſterling (I put it in ſterling becauſe it is ſooneſt caſt.) The poll-tax pays about one-third of the taxes (not more.) There are about 500,000, or 550,000 rateable polls in all the ſtates. So that in paying off the whole Continental debt, the polls pay 3,150,000l. The firſt queſtion now is, if 500,000 polls pay 3,150,000l. in paying off the whole debt, how much is that per poll? Anſwer 6l. 6s. ſterling. The next queſtion is, if one poll pays 6l. 6s. in a tax of 3,150,000l. how much will he pay in a tax of 18l. or a ſoldier's wages for one year? I anſwer, not ſo much as the ninetieth part of a penny! Are you not now convinced of the ignorance, or hypocriſy of thoſe men, who make ſuch a noiſe about a poor ſoldier's taxes? Let us be honeſt my friend, and judge for ourſelves, and not be carried away with ſound and noiſe.

A. I don't know what to ſay at preſent, you figure ſo faſt I cannot keep up with you, nor tell whether you are right or wrong. If your caſting is right, I confeſs I am aſhamed I did not look into the matter more carefully. I am told there has been lately publiſhed in the *Boſton Gazette*, a very fine piece upon this ſubject, taken from a *Pennſylvania* paper, but have not ſeen it.

B. I have, and I look upon it a piece of knavery throughout. The writer pretends to prove that all the evils that have befallen that ſtate, have ariſen from this, becauſe that government has eſtabliſhed funds for the payment of their public debts. He pretends to be greatly grieved for poor widows and orphans, but yet, like thoſe among us, he propoſes no relief for ſuch of them, as have ſold their certificates for 6s. 8d. in the pound, any further than to exempt them from taxes, for the payment of thoſe they ſold*. Thoſe taxes he ſays, will take 3s. 4d. from that 6s. 8d. they ſold for, and 'which, he ſays, is the height of oppreſſion.'—But this repreſentation of the caſe, I call 'the height of falſhood,' as I have already proved in the foregoing calculation. That writer would adviſe the legiſlature to cheat the public creditors, for the good of the public. But if rulers may uſe unlawful means, to eaſe and gratify the people, or to promote the public welfare, why may not a man in a ſtrait, lie and cheat, for the good of his family? If rulers ſhould do ſuch things, what ſecurity have we for our property? Perhaps they would next take away this, or that man's eſtate, and then tell him, it was for the good of the public. But if the eſtates of theſe complainers and adviſers ſhould be the firſt ſo taken, they ought not ſurely to complain, for their own mouths would condemn them.

A. Well, I believe we have ſaid enough at preſent, I'll go home, and think of it, and will ſee my friend (the advocate for the ſcheme) and will viſit you again, and bring him with me if I can.

B. I ſhould be very glad to ſee you both here, that we might examine, and find out where the miſtake lies. But before we part, would acquaint you, that I am not a ſpeculator, but an original creditor. In the firſt years of the war, I had an high opinion of American honor and honeſty, and when I found the country in diſtreſs, at their call I advanced for their ſervice, both ſpecie and paper money too, to a very conſiderable amount, and took State and Continental ſecurities therefor, which ſecurities I have now by me; and the want of the payment of them, has ſtraitened and injured me very feelingly. The loan office certificates now given for the intereſt, ſell for 4 or 5s. in the pound; ſo that I am as much cheated and bubbled as others. Whoſe fault is this, the ſpeculator's, or theſe murmurers, who are not willing to give 3s. in the pound, to pay their taxes? The truth of the caſe is, they, the latter (like *Shays* and company) are not willing to pay any taxes at all. And if government ſhould comply with ſuch iniquitous ſchemes, in order to quiet the minds of proud, noiſy, fraudulent debtors, I ſhall not think there is ſuch a mighty difference between Algerines and Americans, as ſome may fancy.

May 19, 1787.

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* The ſuffering creditor cannot complain of paying taxes for other certificates than thoſe he himſelf ſold, any more than his neighbours who never had any: and they have no right to complain, as I have ſhewn, becauſe they are debts due from them to others; that is, to thoſe who own the notes.

A SOLILOQUY on ADVERSITY.

WHAT ſhall I do? Shall I abandon myſelf to a diſpirited diſpair, or fly in the face of the Almighty—Surely both are unworthy of a wiſe man; for what can be more vain, than weakly to lament my fortune, if irretrievable, or, if hope remains, to offend that Being who can moſt ſtrongly ſupport it. But are my paſſions then voluntary? Am I ſo abſolutely their maſter, that I can reſolve with myſelf, ſo far only will I grieve? Certainly no. Reaſon, however, we flatter ourſelves, hath no ſuch deſpotic empire in our minds, that it can with impartial voice huſh all our ſorrow in a moment. Where then is its uſe? for either is it an empty ſound, and we are deceived in thinking we have reaſon, or it is given us to ſome end, and hath a part aſſigned it by the all-wiſe Creator.

Why, what can its office be other than juſtly to weigh the worth of all things, and to direct us to that perfection of human wiſdom which proportions the eſteem of every object to its real merit, and prevents us from over, or undervaluing whatever we hope for, we enjoy, or we loſe.

It doth not fooliſhly ſay to us, be not glad, or be not ſorry, which would be as vain, and as idle, as to bid the purling river ceaſe to run, or the raging wind to blow. It prevents us only from exulting like children when we receive a toy, or from lamenting when we are deprived of it.

Suppoſe then I have loſt the enjoyments of this world, and my expectation of future pleaſure and profit is forever diſappointed, what relief can my reaſon afford? what! unleſs it can ſhew me I had fixed my affections on a toy; that what I deſired was not by a wiſe man eagerly to be effected, nor its loſs violently deplored; for there are toys adapted to all ages, from the rattle to the throne; and perhaps the value of all is equal to their ſeveral poſſeſſors; for if the rattle pleaſes the ear of the infant, what can the flattery of ſycophants give more to the prince? the latter is as far from examining into the reality and ſource of his pleaſure as the former, for if both did, they muſt equally diſpiſe it. How like the ſituation of a child is that of every man! what difficulties in the purſuit of his deſires, what inſanity in the poſſeſſion of moſt, and ſatiety in thoſe which ſeem more real and ſubſtantial!

But let us ſurvey thoſe whoſe underſtandings are of a more elevated and refined temper. How empty do they ſoon find the world of enjoyments worth their deſire, or attaining.

How ſoon do they retreat to ſolitude and contemplation, to gardening and planting, and ſuch rural amuſements, where their trees and they enjoy the air and the ſun in common, and both vegetate with very little difference between them.

But ſuppoſe (which neither truth nor wiſdom will allow) we could admit ſomething more valuable and ſubſtantial in theſe bleſſings, would not the uncertainty of their poſſeſſion be alone ſufficient to lower this price? How mean a tenure is that at the will of fortune, which chance, fraud, and rapine, are every day ſo likely to deprive us of, and often the more likely by how much the greater worth our poſſeſſions are of? Is it not to place our affections on a bubble in the water, or a picture in the clouds!

Perhaps to-morrow—Nay, even ſooner; for, as the excellent poet ſays, 'Where is to-morrow? In the other world. To thouſands this is true, and the reverſe is ſure to none.'

But I have no further hope in this world, can I have none beyond it? Surely thoſe laborious writers who have taken ſuch infinite pains to deſtroy, or weaken all the proofs of futurity, have not ſo far ſucceeded as to exclude us from hope.

That active principal in man, which with ſuch boldneſs puſhes us on through every labour and difficulty to attain the moſt diſtant and moſt improbable event in this world, will not ſurely deny us a little flattering proſpect of thoſe beautiful manſions, which if they could be thought chimerical, muſt be allowed the lovelieſt which can entertain the eye of man, and to which the road, if we underſtand it rightly, appears to have ſo few thorns and briars in it, and to require ſo little labour and fatigue from thoſe who ſhall paſs through it, that its way may be truly ſaid 'to be ways of pleaſantneſs, and all its paths to be thoſe of peace.' If the proofs of chriſtianity be as ſtrong as I imagine, then ſurely enough may be deduced from that ground only, to comfort and ſupport the moſt miſerable man in his afflictions. And this I think my reaſon tells me, but if the profeſſors and propagators of infidelity are in the right, the loſſes which death brings to the virtuous, are not worth their lamenting; but if theſe are, as certainly they ſeem in the wrong, the bleſſings it procures them are not ſufficiently to be coverted and rejoiced at.

On my own account then I have no cauſe for ſorrow, but on my children! Why, the ſame Being to whoſe goodneſs and power I entruſt my own happineſs, is likewiſs as able and as willing to procure theirs. Nor matters it what ſtate of life is allotted them, whether it be their fate to procure bread with their own labour, or to eat it at the ſweat of others. Perhaps if we conſider the caſe with proper attention, or reſolve it with due ſincerity the former is ſweater. The hind may be more happy than the lord, for his deſires are fewer, and thoſe ſuch as are attended with more hope, and leſs fear. I will do the utmoſt to lay the foundation of my childrens happineſs. I will carefully avoid educating them in a ſtation ſuperior to their fortune, and for the event, truſt to that Being, in whom, whoever rightly confides, muſt be ſuperior to all worldly ſorrows.

To be Sold Cheap,

A HEALTHY, ſtout, Negro WENCH, about 29 years of age: ſhe is an excellent cook; underſtands all kinds of houſe work, and is perfectly honeſt: ſhe is regiſtered according to law. Enquire of the Printers. *May 28* tf

Foreign Intelligence.

WESTMINSTER, March 29.

THIS day the Royal aſſent, by commiſſion, was given to an act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the ſubjects of his Majeſty's dominions, and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the United States of America, and to render the proviſions thereof more effectual.

LONDON, April 11.

Should the commercial treaty break off, a war would break out, and that of courſe, would break the neck of the preſent adminiſtration. It is therefore idle to imagine, that the preſent negociator in Paris, will inſiſt on any terms that are likely to bring ſuch an evil to his party.

A report is current that the Czarina, having made herſelf miſtreſs of the eſtates of the Great Mithridates, has reſolved to lay a ſiege in perſon to Oczakow, ſituated near Baſſarabie, at the mouth of the Nieper, which having been ſecretly ſold to the Turks, is the real occaſion of their preparations for war, and which there is ſome reaſon to think has already commenced.

Advices from Stockholm ſay, that the Prince of Sundermania, brother to the King of Sweden, has juſt engaged in the ſervice of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

An ox was killed laſt week at Alnwick, in Northumberland, fed by Sir Harry Gray, of Howick, the four quarters of which weighed 138 ſtone, 8lb. to the ſtone, with 16 ſtone of tallow, and the hide weighed ten ſtone. The ſame gentleman has another ox equally large.

An order of council has been iſſued for an account of all the expences incurred by the ſubſiſtence of American, French, Spaniſh, and Dutch priſoners during the late war, diſtinguiſhing thoſe of each nation ſeparately, with the ſums that have been paid, and the money now due on that account. It is alſo ordered to make up an account of the monies paid for the ſubſiſtence of Engliſh priſoners during the war, and of the amount of what, if any is due, and to whom for that purpoſe, up to the 5th of March laſt.

The Commiſſaries of the army who lately ſerved in America are to undergo a perſonal examination before a committee of the houſe of Commons, for the aſcertainment of ſeveral matters of great conſequence.

The Eaſt India Company are much alarmed at the infringement on their charter, by a traffic carried on to the Indies by ſome London adventurers. The ſhips intended for this expedition will ſail under Daniſh and other colours; but as our miniſtry have had councils on this ſubject, ſome active means will certainly be taken to check the innovation.

The Engliſh thread laces have lately gained conſiderable eſtimation in ſeveral parts of the North of Europe, on account of the firmneſs of their texture, durability, beauty, and cheapneſs.

The King of France has ordered the ſalaries of his ſeveral profeſſors of hydrography to be raiſed, in order for the more effectual promotion of his marine. Theſe profeſſors inſtruct youth intended for the ſea ſervice, *gratis*, in the ſeveral branches of navigation and mathematics. They are in all the ſea ports of France, and are ſtiled, "Royal Profeſſors."

AMERICA.

BALTIMORE, June 19.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated June 15.

"I know you are waiting with anxious expectation to be informed of the proceedings of the Grand Convention. Nothing as yet has tranſpired—all that we know is, that a committee is appointed to collect materials, and to form a report for the diſcuſſion of this reſpectable body. Rhode Iſland, notwithſtanding her inſignificance on the continental ſcale, does not think proper to be repreſented on this weighty and moſt intereſting occaſion—her political obſtinacy and depravity are juſtly treated with the higheſt contempt. You may depend on it, my friend, that to permit Rhode-Iſland, Georgia, and ſome other *little States* to an equal ſhare of power, or an equal vote in the union with thoſe ſtates that are ten times more important in wealth and numbers, is a fundamental defect in our federal ſyſtem. Repreſentation ſhould be regulated in proportion to the wealth and number of the inhabitants. It ſurely is wrong that three or four ſtates, inconſiderable to the importance and *ſupport* of the union, ſhould enjoy near a quarter of its power; while Maſſachuſetts, Pennſylvania, and Virginia, which are required to pay near half of the public expence, have in the national Congreſs but an equal influence with the twentieth part of America.—There are ſingle counties in Pennſylvania, that have more citizens by many thouſands, and pay more taxes than ſome of *thoſe* ſovereignties which in truth have been a great obſtruction to the honour, credit, and ſtability of our confederation."

"We are compoſed, (ſays a late northern writer) of thirteen ſtates, which are repreſented by thirteen voices in an aſſembly, where the Supreme Power is ſaid to be lodged. Yet the ſame compact, which gave exiſtence to the federal body, declares, that each ſtate ſhall be a ſovereign independent one: and, as if the abſurdity was not complete, our ſovereignties, thus ſeparately independent, are ſaid to be united. Had theſe contradictory denominations originated in one of the Britiſh iſles, we ſhould probably diſtinguiſh them by a vulgar epithet."

Extract of a letter from Harriſburgh, Pennſylvania, to a gentleman in Baltimore-county.

"In my late journey through ſeveral of the ſtates, I was led a few miles out of my way to viſit that beautiful village, known by the name of Harriſburgh, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Suſquehannah river. My curioſity, which prompted me to make this viſit, was raiſed by reading a Philadelphia newſpaper, containing a motion, made by Mr. Findley, to remove the ſeat of government from that city to this retired village.—The eaſy eloquence of this artful politician had given me a favourable idea of the beauties of Harriſburgh, and I anticipated the pleaſure of ſpending a few days agreeably, and at a reaſonable expence, for pleaſure bought too dear, will not bear the teſt of reflection. I was anxious to make a genteel and decent appearance at this place, and therefore on my entrance, inquired of the firſt perſon I met for a barber—he ſmiled ſignificantly in my face, and replied, go to any of our taverns, and you will find the innkeepers here are all ſhavers. Is it poſſible, ſaid I in a low tone of voice; I have experienced ſhaving enough of this kind for more than two years paſt—Very like, ſaid he, but here you will find *cloſe* ſhaving. This preſage was verified—my tavern-bill was higher than I had ever before met with; even the innkeepers of Annapolis, that *ſhaving ſeat of government*, are ignorant of ſuch extortion."

Extract of a letter from New York, dated June 10.

"Meſſ. Hallam and Henry have finiſhed their theatrical campaign in this city, where they have been received with great applauſe, and indeed their exertions have been ſuch, as juſtly merited the public approbation. I aſſure you, wherever they go, I ſincerely wiſh them ſucceſs, while they continue to make the drama ſubſervient to the purpoſes of virtue, and civilized manners—under their regulations, "The ſtage has been a ſource of refined and rational entertainment." I have been juſt told, from good authority, you may ſhortly expect them at Baltimore, when you will have no little ſatisfaction in ſeeing an *American production* performed by them with admirable propriety."

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NEWBERN, May 31.

On Tueſday morning laſt, we underſtand the following melancholy accident happened at Ocracock: Meſſrs Joſeph Pedrick, James Williams, and Francis Williams, pilots, in company with three others, obſerving two veſſels at ſea the evening before, ſet off at day-break in the morning to pilot them in; when they were about ſix miles from the Bar, their boat was ſtove to pieces by a fiſh, ſuppoſed to be a Heron-hog, by which means the above perſons were drowned. The others were taken up by Capt. Morriſon, in a ſloop from St. Euſtatia, who fortunately happened to be coming in at that time—one of whom. Mr. Benjamin Gaſkins, continues very low—he being nearly exhauſted when taken up.

Yeſterday was agitated the celebrated queſtion—whether the ſuits brought for the recovery of confiſcated property, ſhould be diſmiſſed, according to the act of aſſembly, commonly called the *Quieting Act*—when the court gave their opinion in the negative.

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WILMINGTON, June 20.

On Monday laſt, the adjourned court of Oyer and Terminer held at New Caſtle, determined that the objection made to the jury in the caſe of Sarah Kirk was fatal; and appointed a new trial to be held the 5th of October next

A correſpondent has informed us that a quantity of baſe plugs in gold are in circulation, marked D. M; I. D M; I. W; C. G; I. A; W. G; I. C; I. K; W. W. We hope this notice will caution the public againſt receiving them.

We hear that the reverned Dr. Smith, preſident of Waſhington College, was unanimouſly appointed for the ſtate of Maryland, by the late convention held in Cheſter-Town, to attend the general convention of the epiſcopal clergy, at Philadelphia in October next.

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NEW-YORK, June 20.

Extract of a letter from Caen in Normandy, dated March 30, 1787.

"A duel has taken place near this town within theſe few days, of the moſt remarkable nature—I have taken great pains to collect the facts, and you may depend upon their authenticity. Two officers of equal rank, belonging to a regiment quartered here, having unhappily quarrelled, one in his rage ſtruck the other; the blow was returned, and the combatants parted. They immediately retired without the town, each armed with a ſmall ſword, and accompanied by a ſecond. In a few minutes they were both ſeverely wounded, but neither mortally, though diſabled from fighting with ſwords, and in this condition were carried to quarters. The circumſtances of a blow was conſidered in ſo ſerious a light, that the Colonel convened the corps, and the reſult of their deliberation was, that one of the officers muſt die! This reſolution was communicated to the combatants, accompanied by an information that the corps expected they would again go out, and determine the affair with piſtols. They accordingly took the field, each being borne in a chair, and ten officers of the army attending. The firſt ſhot was fired by the officer who received the blow, and the ball lodging in the aggreſſor's body; he however returned the fire, but miſſed his antagoniſt—the third ſhot took place in his breaſt, and he ſunk, but not lifeleſs, though unable to hold a piſtol. They were again removed to quarters—the corps again met, and reſolved, that it both the combatants recovered, they ſhould again take the field—the aggreſſor however, died, and was buried with military honor. A few days after his death, the brother of the ſurvivor arrived at Caen from Bourdeaux—an expreſs had been ſent to him, and he came for the purpoſe of revenging his brother's honor and death, in caſe his opponent had ſurvived."

June 21.

It affords us a peculiar ſatisfaction to be able to inform the public, that the paper emiſſion of this ſtate is univerſally received upon a par with gold or ſilver, in large or ſmall quantities; and the bank in this city receive it in the ſame manner. The New-Jerſey bills of 1786, alſo paſs current, upon the face of the bill, and even thoſe of 1783 are not rejected at the ſame rate.

A late act of the legiſlature of this ſtate, ordaining that coppers ſhall paſs 'twenty for a ſhilling, after the firſt day of Auguſt,' has already fully taken effect in this city, notwithſtanding the pains that have been taken to perſuade the public to ſink them gradually to that par. On the cloſe of the laſt week, and the beginning of this, it cauſed ſome murmurings, but they have now pretty well ſubſided, and thoſe individuals who have ſuffered, ſeem to be content to abide by their pecuniary loſſes.

Yeſterday, in the afternoon, two men, being fatigued, and wanting an half hour's knap after dinner (as was ſuppoſed) went into Mr. ——'s, near Murry's wharf, in this city, and called for a bed chamber to retire a few moments. It ſeems, that the one could not ſleep without the others aſſiſtance; he therefore began cordially to cloſe his comrade's eyes!—but, unfortunately, he had ſcarcely beat out one of them before they were both diſturbed from without doors, and the poor fellow was lugged away to a court of aldermen, at the City Hall, half aſleep and awake, to anſwer, with his comrade, to the charge of breaking the peace by ſnoring murder! murder! ſo manfully, at the time his eye was cloſing!—We have ſince learnt, from the ſaid court, that they were ſeverely rebuked for diſturbing the peace of the community; after which one was ſent to Bridewell, and the other to a phyſician.

The reſpectable corps of Artillery of this city, under the command of colonel S. Bauman, paraded laſt Thurſday afternoon, and marched to the race-ground; where they were manœuvred by the colonel—their appearance was truly martial, and their behaviour ſoldierly. It is ſincerely to be wiſhed, that the military ſpirit that now appears to emulate many of our citizens, may be cheriſhed by all ranks, but eſpecially by the principal militia officers as much depends upon their influence and example.—What pleaſure muſt it afford the true patriot, to behold in the boſom of his country, a number of young ſoldiers training to the profeſſion of arms, and uniting in the ſame perſons the important characters of SOLDIER and CITIZEN

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Philadelphia, *June* 23.

Accounts from Portſmouth (N. H) June 9 ſays: A gentleman in nine days from Quebec informs, that lord Dorcheſter is uſing every effort to have the militia of Canada well regulated, and under proper diſcipline, and to be in readineſs to march in four days from the time of notice being given!———that the frontier poſts have been ſtrengthened by an additional regiment!——that five regiments were daily expected to arrive at Quebec——that the Britiſh were preparing to equip and fit out their ſhipping upon the Lakes, one of which (a ſhip of conſiderable force) was actually fitted out, &c.

Here, ſays a correſpondent, muſt be left a long ————————————blank!——with what ſhall it be filled up, my countrymen?—ſhall we ſwallow ſtill larger doſes of opiates, to render our ſenſes, if poſſible, leſs diſcerning than they are?—or ſhall we, to clear off that corroſive matter and the ſmothering vapours which obſtruct the eaſy ſuggeſtions, and forked penetrations of our political brains, to take large draughts of mercurial preparations? that we may be enabled to fill up this important blank?—Do we not know the European nations are ſtriving to out-vie each other in their national politics, while Americans, forſooth, are leiſurely debating whether they will, or not, adopt any ſyſtem at all! We are more thought of in Europe than is imagined—neither of three courts have ever their keen eyes of court ſpeculation, or miniſterial intrigue, off us! and ſhall we not yet ſtand upon our own feet? Preſumptive that we are, to imagine that we ſhall be carried in a goe-cart, after been aſſiſted to mount the pinacle of FREEDOM, and to ſet down upon the downy cuſhion of INDEPENDENCE. Rouſe—weigh, in the balance of political reaſon, the abſolute neceſſity of UNANIMITY—A COERCIVE EXECUTIVE———A MARTIAL APPEARANCE——and UNITED ARMS to force RESPECT, and *demand* even CEREMONIAL HOMAGE from that nation whoſe PRIDE is hurt—whoſe GLORY is ſullied in the loſs of AMERICA. Their politics reſpecting us, have beeen uniformly inclining to another revolution ſince the peace, in the articles of which a material *chaſm* was left to build upon. [Weſtern Poſts.]

Apoſtrophe of the Ghoſt of Columbia.

Oh, auguſt Convention! the eyes of my beloved offſpring are fixed upon thee! Guide them into ſmooth waters, beſide the chriſtial fountains of wiſdom, of peace and proſperity!—Amen.

We learn from New-Jerſey, that the Heſſian Fly has found its way into that ſtate, and made ſuch melancholy ravages in the wheat fields, as to cauſe the preſent year's crops to fall ſhort, ſome nearly half, and others will not produce more than the ſeed ſown.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rhode-Iſland to his friend in this city dated 12th June. 1787.

"Our grand council of the ſtate meets this day in Newport, on the old, ſhort and conciſe plan. Governor Collins is for ſending members on to the federal convention, and nobly declares he had rather go at his own expence than the ſtate ſhould be without an *able delegate*. Rather than we ſhould be without a gentleman of ſuch *firſt rate abilities*, I would chearfully contribute towards defraying the expence myſelf."

It is a fact of public notoriety, ſays a correſpondent, that the members of the convention, ever ſince a quorum has been formed, have obſerved the greateſt ſecrecy in all their tranſactions: nothing whatever of a public nature has been officially communicated or tranſpired. Very little credit can therefore be given to what has hitherto appeared in the newſpapers as to their reſolves that Rhode-Iſland ſhould be conſidered as having withdrawn herſelf from the union—and ſhall upon no account be reſtored to her ſtation again—and for her proportion of the federal debt, if gentler means will not avail, ſhe ſhall be compelled to be reſponſible—the abrogation of paper emiſſions, and the eſtabliſhment of a mint for the receipt of bullion, &c.

The mere idle reports of buſy-bodies, and the abſurd fooliſh ſuggeſtions of triffling pretenders are not to be viewed and conſidered as the real and regular proceedings of the convention.

We are informed that ſix of the wheelbarrow men, were lately taken from Cheſter-county gaol, attended by their keeper, and put to labour on the highway. Some time after they were at work, two of them were ſent for water, who on their return, walked up to the keeper, ſeized him by his arms, took away his piſtol, and with the aſſiſtance of the others tied him faſt, and then ordered him at his peril, not to diſcover their eſcape, until a certain hour, which they finally effected, and have not ſince been heard of.

SHIP NEWS.

The Betſey, Jones, from Fayal: Bedford, Jennie, from Boſton, and Polly, Pierce, from Salem, are arrived at Baltimore.

The Port Franc, Lallement, from l'Orient. Friends, Shaw, and Duke de Penthievre, Graham, from London: Molly, Sherwin, from Waterford: Amazon, Floyd, from Grenada: Suſannah, Elliot, from Martinique: Paragon, Bumbury, from Cape Francois: Bacchus, Moſely, from St. Euſtatia, and Induſtry, Cob, from Boſton, are arrived in James river.

The Juno, Barnard, from a whaling voyage; Three Friends, Howard, from Curacoa; Little William, Seaborn; Ann, Darrel, and Retrieve, Seaborn, from Turks Iſland; Friendsfield, Raymond, from St. Euſtatia; Fanny, Newbold,; from Jamaica Alcey, Paul, from St. Croix: ——, Armour, from North Carolina: ——, Cheney, from Swanſborough, North Carolina, and Diſpatch, Dagget, from Boſton, are arrived at New-York.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

IN a piece on public and private credit, publiſhed in your Paper of yeſterday, the author *urges a man of ſlaviſh principles to the realms of Sweden, Denmark, Ruſſia, or Pruſſia, where he may enjoy ſlavery at his eaſe, and in the higheſt perfection.* It is at all times illiberal to throw unjuſt reflections on other nations, and much more in the preſent embarraſſment of our affairs, when ſome of the States have, by the ſanction of laws, permitted an outrageous invaſion on property, that would cauſe a revolt in ſome European monarchies. Every perſon verſed in modern hiſtory knows, that Pruſſia is celebrated for an impartial and ſpeedy adminiſtration of juſtice. Sweden is a more limited monarchy than Great-Britain, as the king cannot alter the laws, impoſe taxes, nor make peace or war without the conſent of the States; and he has no power over the national bank, which circulates a vaſt deal of property. Let us be zealous for our liberty, and, if we can, excel every country in the world, but not draw upon us the ridicule and ill-will of Europe, by wilful or ignorant aſperſions.

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From a BRITISH Magazine.

Of the Advantage to be made of CARROTS, *in fattening Oxen, &c.*

NOTHING can exceed this root for fattening oxen; † but they ſhould have ſome ſweet hay to eat with it, and they will thrive much better on it if they are ſtalled. It nouriſhes them much, and ſoon makes them fit for the butcher. Some oxen will not take kindly to eating them raw at firſt. For theſe they ſhould for a time be parboiled, but they muſt every day be leſs and leſs boiled, till they come to eat them quite raw, which in a little time the niceſt will do. I find alſo carrots excellent for encreaſing the milk of cows, when there is a ſcarcity of graſs, and the milk has no bad taſte: the butter is higher coloured, but is not worſe in quality than when the cows feed on the ſweet meadow graſs. I have fed a few ſheep on carrots, and they came on well; but whether they are more profitable, when applied to this uſe, than turnips, I cannot yet determine. It were to be wiſhed, a fair experiment were made in this matter. Many farmers ſow turnips inſtead of fallowing their land for wheat; and this is good huſbandry: but if the ſoil is proper for carrots, it would be much more profitable to ſow theſe, becauſe they impoveriſh the ſurface of the ſoil leſs, extracting the chief part of their nouriſhment from a great depth; and as they require that the land ſhould be deeper ploughed, of courſe it will be in better tilth.

Hogs are very fond of carrots, and they make them thrive apace; but they ſhould always be given to them boiled, as they will with great difficulty be induced to eat a ſufficient quantity of them raw. It will be proper however to give them, before they are killed, either a few buſhels of barley meal, or ſome grey peas, boiled, which will complete their fattening to admiration.——Peas make the fat firmer, Carrots alone would, it is true, fill them up with flaſhy fat and fleſh; but they would not ſpend ſo well, neither would they be ſo proper to pickle for pork, or to be made into bacon.

I keep no hounds; but I have three brace of pointers, and ſix couple of cock-dogs, which I have for a whole year together kept on no other food but boiled carrots, ſome flet ſkimmed milk, or barley meal being mixed with the liquor they were boiled in. When they had plenty of horſe fleſh, they were remarkably ſubject to the mange; and if, for want of it, they were obliged to eat barley meal alone, though they got fleſh, the barley was of ſo hot a quality, that their coats would be quite rough, and ſtand an end on their hides. Since I fed them with carrots, they are always in good order, high wind, and conſtant health.

Many gentlemen might ſave very conſiderably by putting this in practice. I find the uſe of carrots ſaves me three parts in four of the quantity of barley meal I formerly uſed. As to the flet, or ſkimmed milk, if it cannot be got cheap, it may be omitted without any bad conſequences.

There is not a better, or a more heartening food for hunters, * than carrots, if given them with diſcretion. As to common plough and cart horſes, they may eat them indiſcriminately; and this root will be found a very cheap food for them, as they need have no corn, and much leſs hay than they would otherwiſe eat.

I have a couple of hunters, which I value as being very good horſes; and theſe I feed in the ſeaſon with very little elſe beſides carrots, well cleaned from the dirt that naturally hangs about them, and loaves made of the mixed meal of barley and oats, ſometimes with a ſmall admixture of coarſe, but good wheat meal; and if they require to be looſened in their bodies, I now and then give them ſome bran. As to hay, they eat at this ſeaſon but little of it; of oats none at all; yet they go through their work with admiration.

I have all my life heard it ſaid, that carrots were exceeding good to make horſes long winded; and ſome jockeys will, I have been informed, feed a broken winded horſe ſome little time with carrots before they ſell him, when he may be very well paſſed off for a horſe that is only a little thick winded.

A horſe-dealer in my neighbourhood, when he buys a poor half ſtarved beaſt, if he has youth on his ſide, always fats him up with carrots before he takes him to market; and this practice he finds to anſwer well, as the horſe is ſooner got into fleſh with carrots than any other food; and they are beſides wholeſome, breeding in him no foul humours.

All the danger ſeems to be to the purchaſer, who, if he imprudently puts the horſe to too hard work, is in a manner ſure to break either his wind or his heart; for as the horſe was very ſuddenly got into fleſh, his ſtrength is not proportioned to his bulk, till he has been kept ſome time on dry meat.

That a horſe thus fed ſhould not be immediately fit for any hard labour, muſt not be uſed as an argument againſt carrots being a proper food for horſes. It muſt be conſidered, that this man takes a half-ſtarved horſe, and gives him at once his fill of a nouriſhing food, in fact, too nouriſhing, as it fills him with fleſh faſter than he can have time to gather ſtrength. It muſt alſo be conſidered, that during the time of his being fed on this root he is not permitted to take any exerciſe.

† Some aſſert, that one acre of carrots, properly planted, will fatten a greater number of ſheep, or bullocks, than three acres of turnips; and that the fleſh of theſe animals will be firmer and better taſted.—Mr Miller ſays, he has known carrots cultivated for feeding deer in parks, which has proved of excellent uſe in hard winters.

* Horſes are extremely fond of carrots.

◆

ON A GOLDFINCH,

Starved to Death in his Cage.

TIME was when I was free as air,
The thiſtles downy ſeed my fare,
My drink the morning dew;
I perch'd at will on ev'ry ſpray,
My form genteel, my plumage gay,
My ſtrains for ever new.

But gaudy plumage, ſprightly ſtrain,
And form genteel, were all in vain,
And of a tranſient date:
For caught and cag'd, and ſtarv'd to death,
In dying ſighs my little breath
Soon paſs'd the wiry grate.

Thanks, gentle ſwain for all my woes,
And thanks for this effectual cloſe,
And cure of every ill!
More cruelty could none expreſs,
And I, if you had ſhewn me leſs,
Had been your pris'ner ſtill.

◆

COMFORT FOR THE AFFLICTED.

A POOR derviſe made his pilgrimage to Mecca, bare-footed, for want of ſhoes, curſing his lot, and accuſing Heaven of cruelty. But when he arrived at the gate of the great Moſque of Coufa, he perceived a poor man who had loſt both his feet. The view of a man more miſerable than himſelf, afforded him ſome conſolation, and convinced him that it was a greater affliction to be without *feet* than without *ſhoes*.

◆

Spectaculum Vitæ.

At the Opera-Houſe in Southwark, for the Relief of our Fellow-Citizens enſlaved at Algiers,
On *MONDAY* next, being the 25th of June,
Will be Performed
A CONCERT,
Vocal and *Inſtrumental*;
In the Firſt Part of which will be introduced
The Grateful Ward:
Or, The Pupil in Love;
And in the Second Part will be preſented the Muſical Entertainment of the
POOR SOLDIER,
With the original Overture, Accompaniments, Songs and new Scenery
A *Poetical ADDRESS*, compoſed for the occaſion, will be delivered at the opening of the entertainment; and the whole will conclude with an elegant
VAUD-VILLE.

N. B The Managers of this Entertainment, ſolicitous for contributing towards the relief of the unfortunate American Captives in Algiers, have chearfully complied with the requeſt of many reſpectable citizens upon this occaſion; and having diligently endeavoured to render the Opera-Houſe cool and commodious, they purpoſe ſtopping a Fortnight in this city, on their way to Baltimore. During this ſhort ſtay, they hope to merit and receive the patronage and approbation of the public.

The doors to be opened at half paſt ſix o'clock, and the concert to begin preciſely at half paſt ſeven.

Tickets to be purchaſed at Mr. Bradford's Bookſtore, in Front-ſtreet, and places for the Boxes to be taken at the Theatre, from Ten till One o'clock.

Ladies and gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants in time to keep their boxes.

Box 7s. 6d.——Pit 5s.——Gallery 3s. 9d.

For Alexandria, Virginia,
The Sloop CHARMING POLLY,
John Ellwood, Jun. Maſter,
Now lying the lower ſide of Arch-ſtreet Wharf, and will ſail in a few days.——For freight or paſſage apply on board.
June 23. eo3t

For Liverpool,
The Brig THETIS,
EDWARD PEACOCK, Maſter;
Will ſail the 29th June. For paſſage only apply to RICHARD MATHER & Co. or to the Captain on board.

GUY BRYAN

Is REMOVED to the 5th door in Second ſtreet, below Friends' Meeting-Houſe—Where he has for Sale, on the loweſt terms,
A neat Aſſortment of Dry Goods,
Suitable for the Seaſon—Wholeſale and Retail: Among which are—An elegant Aſſortment of
Superfine, ſecond, & coarſe Cloths,
Cottons, Calicoes and Chintzes, &c. &c.

The undermentioned Articles are an *Object to Perſons* in the *Ship Chandlers* buſineſs, to be ſold at prime coſt, or exchanged for goods ſuitable for the a retail ſtore—A Quantity of BUNTING for ſhips colours, and COLOURS ready made. June 22 w&ſ6w

Ten Pounds Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis, on *Thurſday* night the 14th inſtant, a large, heavy, dark-cheſnut, Carriage HORSE, branded on one of his buttocks R. W. His ſtable was broke open and two Saddles ſtolen therefrom; one a halfworn hunting ſaddle with plated ſtirrups; the other a black poſtilion ſaddle, together with a ſnaffle bridle with plated bitts. Whoever ſecures the Horſe and Thief, ſo that he is convicted thereof, ſhall receive the above Reward, or *Three Pounds* for the Horſe, and reſonable charges if delivered in Annapolis. A certain *Joſhua Hunter*, a carpenter, who ran off the ſame night, is ſuſpected of having committed the robbery.
BENJAMIN OGLE.
Annapolis, June 17

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

WHO has for ſometime paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley; is now removed to that old and commodious tavern the *Harp* and *Crown*, in Third ſtreet. He begs leave to ſolicit the favours of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp and Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.
Philad. May 16. 3tawtf.

TO BE SOLD,
(And entered on immediately)

AN agreeable Country Seat; ſituate between the Wiſſahickon or Falls road, and the road to Germantown, in Turner's lane, with 18 acres of land in high cultivation. A large garden in good order, and a young orchard of the beſt apple trees, &c.

The terms of ſale are, one third ready money, and the remainder in yearly payments; an undoubted title will be given, free from all claims whatſoever.

This Seat is in poſſeſſion of JOHN HOLKER, eſq. to whom application may be made for further particulars. Philadelphia, March 22. eptf

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On *TUESDAY* the 8th July next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, at the Old *Coffee-Houſe*—The
Houſe, Stores, Wharf, and
Bank Lot, late the property of *Lacaze & Mallet*.
June 22 eptf

On Monday next, the 25th Inſt.
At 9 o'Clock in the Morning—At the
Northern-Liberty Auction-Store,
Will be SOLD—A *QUANTITY* of
Woolen Cloths;
ALSO,
VERMILION.
June 22
C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

The Briſtol Baths
Are in compleat Order for the Reception of thoſe Perſons who may incline to make uſe of them.
6th Mo. 11th, 1787 3tw2wf.

TO BE LET,
A large and compleat Store
for the Dry Good Buſineſs, in one of the beſt ſtands in this city either for wholeſale or retail, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets—Alſo, a three ſtory Brick HOUSE in Fourth, between Market and Arch ſtreets, by
June 22. cop7t. REUBEN HAINES.

John Myers,
GOLDSMITH,

RETURNS thanks to his Friends, and the Public in general, for paſt favours, and begs leave to inform them, that he has removed from his late dwelling houſe in Second ſtreet, to the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, where he continues his Buſineſs in all its various branches, and upon the moſt reaſonable terms. Any favours conferred upon him will be attended to with punctuality and diſpatch.

And alſo a neat aſſortment of Dry Goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon.

N. B. Stopped from a ſuſpicious perſon, a Silver Table Spoon, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen. Any perſon proving property may have it again, by applying as above. June 23 3tſ

Genuine, ſterling, Madeira Wines,
in pipes and half pipes;
Georgia Rice, Spermaceti Candles,
SOAL LEATHER; GIN in caſes;
A few Barrels
Spirits Turpentine and Varniſh;
A Quantity of Excellent New-England
SCYTHES;
And, as Uſual,
Starch and Hair-Powder,
TO BE SOLD BY

Pickering & Hodgden,

At their Stores on Mifflin's Wharf, between Race and Vine ſtreets. Philadelphia, May 11. mwſtf

---

Rundle & Murgatroyd,

(Water ſtreet, juſt above Market ſtreet)
Have received for Sale, by the Commerce from Ireland, and Ruby from London,

IRISH linens and ſheetings in boxes, from 7d½ to 22d ſterling per yard
Ruſſia ſheetings, dowlas, ticklenburgs
Allum, black pepper, elegant pier glaſſes
Whiting, chalk, Liverpool ſalt, and
Excellent Lodon bottled porter.
Alſo, an INVOICE—*Conſiſting of,*
Luſtereens, moreens, durants, poplins, camblets, &c.
To be ſold at a very low advance.
WANTED.
A Parcel of very good, well ſeaſoned,
Inch and quarter and inch Pine Boards, and inch Cedar Boards. *May* 14 mwſtf

---

JUST ARRIVED
In the Ship Empreſs of China, Capt. Green, from
CANTON,

BOHEA Tea, freſh and of excellent quality, and India Nankeens, to be ſold by

Iſaac Hazlehurſt & Co.

Who have alſo for ſale a quantity of Cow Hides of St. Domingo——Tire drawn at Delaware works, for phæton and chair wheels.——Ruſſia matts—Together with a large aſſortment of European goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold by the package or ſmaller quantity May 16. mwſtf

---

FOR SALE BY

Leonard Jacoby,

At his Store in Second ſtreet, the fifth door above Race ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with ſuitable Whetſtones,
Alſo, a few elegant finiſhed
Light-Horſemens' SWORDS.
Likewiſe, a general Aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, midling and coarſe
BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof; therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others or return the money. *May* 21 mw1m

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Juſt Imported, and now ſelling by

Joſeph Stanſbury,

At his ſtore in Front ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, near the City Auction-Room,
A General Aſſortment of
China, Glaſs, and Earthen Wares,
Plain and Ornamental—Among which are,
Teatable ſets of enamelled china, rich Egyptian and cane ware, fine cut glaſs, and a few watch ſeals and chains.—Orders from the country carefully attended to and executed, as uſual, with fidelity and diſpatch.

William Compton,

In Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, has for SALE, on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

LONDON pewter, in caſks, well-aſſorted
English ſail cloth
An invoice of cutlery, hard ware and watches
A caſe of boys hats, of various colours
A ſmall invoice of beſt London plated buckles
Camblets, durants, ſhalloons, tammies and wildbores
Log lines, roping twine &c. ALSO,
Garden ſeeds of different kinds, rape and canary ſeed &c. May 11. mwſtf

---

Thomas Micklethwaite,

In Front, near Walnut ſtreet,
Has received by the Harmony and other late European Veſſels,
An Aſſortment of Merchandize;
In which are,

RUSSIA ſheetings,
Fine and low priced Iriſh linens
Printed cottons
Calicoes and chintzes
Fuſtians, jeans, jeanets & royal ribs
Coloured threads
Black and blond laces
Silk handkerchiefs
Thread and cotton hoſe
Nankeens
Mens and boys hats in in boxes, No 1 and 2
10d and 12d nails
Engliſh & American wool and cotton cards, &c. &c.

Alſo, ironmongery and cutlery; beaver ſkins, tar, Spirits of turpentine, and Saltpetre in barrels of 100 weight each.
LIKEWISE,
Juſt arrived from China per the Canton, capt. *Truxtun,*

Bohea
Congo
Souchong
Imperial
and Tonkay
TEAS
} In whole, half & quarter cheſts
Nankeens
China cups & ſaucers
Ditto plates & baſons } in ſmall packages
Samples of which may be ſeen. mwſ1m

A *Tenant's* Houſe and Ten
ACRES OF LAND
TO BE LET;
It is about three miles from this city—Alſo,
Five acres of Meadow in Moyamenſing. Apply to TENCH COXE.

Juſt PUBLISHED, SOLD by

Thomas Dobſon,

In Second ſtreet, ſecond door above Cheſnut ſtreet,

DISSERTATIONS on the Propheſies which have been remarkably fulfilled, and are at this time fulfilling in the world, 2 vols.—*Price only* 20*ſ.* By *Thomas Newton,* D. D. late Lord Biſhop of Briſtol.

This valuable and well known Work is now reprinted in America in two 8vo volumes, handſomely bound and lettered, and offered to the Public at about half the price of thoſe imported from London.

Alſo—The HISTORY of the Work of Redemption; containing the Outlines of a Body of Divinity, in a method entirely new. By the late Rev. Mr *Jonathan Edwards,* Preſident of the College of New-Jerſey. In one volume, neatly bound and lettered—*Price* 10*ſ*

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed, by T. DOBSON, Fordyce's SERMONS to Young Women—The two volumes neatly printed in one, at 6*ſ.* handſomely bound and lettered.

Alſo, to be had of T. DOBSON,
The Taſk, a poem, by William Cowper, eſquire—5*ſ.*

And a very extenſive and valuable Aſſortment of *BOOKS* in the various branches of literature, and a General Aſſortment of *STATIONARY.* w&ſ2w

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Robert Leſſlie,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER,

HAS removed from Front ſtreet to the northeaſt corner of Second and Market ſtreets, where he continues to carry on ſaid Buſineſs in all its various Branches; and has for ſale——

Gold, Lilver, Tortoiſeſhell & Gilt
WATCHES.

He makes CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, on a new and improved plan, one of which may be ſeen at his ſhop, not ſubject to any viſible variation from the different changes of the weather. Such perſons as have Clocks or Time-Pieces of any kind, going with either weight, ſpring, pendulum, or balance, may have the above additional Improvement annexed to them at a ſmall expence, by applying to ſaid *Leſſlie.*

Philadelphia, June 1. 3ſſ.

Juſt ARRIVED, and for SALE by

Ephraim Clark,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
Oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia,

EIGHT-DAY, moon, and plain arched clocks
Elegant enamelled and other gold watches
A large aſſortment of warranted ſilver watches
Japanned clock faces
General aſſortment of files
Large and ſmall ſcrew plates
Turkey oil ſtones
Sliding tongs
Blow pipes
Catgut and 30 hour clock lines
Large and ſmall ſtakes and hammers
Steel, iron and braſs wire
Large and ſmall plyers
Cutting nippers
Chains, ſeals keys and ſtrings of the neweſt faſhion, by the dozen or ſingle
And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, where city and country workmen may be conſtantly ſupplied. *June* 12. 3ſmd

---

TO BE LET,
That *large, noted,* and *commodious*
TAVERN,

With the Lot and Stables belonging to it, at the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth ſtreets. The great advantages of this ſituation, in the vicinity of the Market, Court-houſe, Gaol and State-houſe, muſt be obvious.

The adjoining vacant *LOTS* will alſo be let on reaſonable *Ground-Rent.* Enquire in Front, below Cheſnut ſtreet, of

June 20 w&ſ4w WILLIAM SITGREAVES.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Houſe and Lot in Dock, near Second ſtreet, now in the tenure of William M'Clure: the lot is 28 feet front on Dock ſtreet, and extends back to the middle of a brick wall about 28 or 29 feet: there is on ſaid lot a brick houſe in front, two ſtories high, and a frame in the rear alſo two ſtories high, part of the roof newly covered; the whole would, it is expected, with a little repair, let for 40 or 45l. pounds per annum.

A pleaſant Country Seat, ſituate on the banks of Schuylkill, next to George Gray's ferry, containing about 36 acres of good land, with the improvements: conſiſting of a well finiſhed brick houſe, a tenant's houſe, alſo of brick, a good ſtore, barn and ſtables, a good orchard, a garden with fruit trees, ſpring houſe, pump of good water, &c. &c.

A Piece of good Meadow on Greenwich iſland, adjoining meadows of William Shipley, and William Craig, eſq; containing about 7 or 7 and a half acres.

Two Lots of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Third, between Spruce and Union ſtreets, 41 feet front on Third ſtreet and 160 feet in depth. For terms apply to *THOMAS FRANKLIN,* in Third ſtreet. w&ſtf

---

WANTED,

TWO GELDINGS for the ſaddle, well broke, 14 and a half or 15 hands high, ſwitch tail and flowing mane, well turned, with a good carriage, &c. colour either a dapple grey or black, not exceeding 6 years old; a good price will be given. Apply to *ALEXANDER ANDERSON,* ſix doors above Front ſtreet, in Vine ſtreet. *June* 6 w&ſ6t

---

City-Tavern and Coffee-Houſe.

Edward Moyſton

TAKES this method of returning his *ſincere thanks* to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have been pleaſed to honor his houſe with their cuſtom, and hopes for a continuance of their favours, and the public in general. Having provided himſelf with *cooks* of experience, both in the French and Engliſh taſte, he flatters himſelf that he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to uſe his houſe, and careful attendance ſhall never be wanting to render their accommodation agreeable. Ladies and gentlemen travellers can be commodiouſly lodged at the tavern, as he hath fitted up chambers in a more convenient manner than they have heretofore been, for the reception of his gueſts. Horſes and carriages ſhall be taken the greateſt care of, and every exertion of his uſed to render their accommodation complete. He has laid in a freſh ſupply of liquors of the very firſt quality.

As many of the ſubſcriber's cuſtomers have often mentioned their deſire of taking proper ſtabling to accommodate their horſes, and coach-houſes to keep their carriages: this is therefore to inform them, that he hath taken the Livery-Stables at the back of the City Tavern, where his cuſtomers may aſſure themſelves of the greateſt care being taken of both their horſes and carriages, at as moderate a rate as at any other livery ſtables in the city.

w&ſ3m. E. MOYSTON.

Juſt PRINTED *and* PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD by
Robert Aitken, at *Pope's Head,*
In Market-ſtreet,
An ESSAY on the *Domeſtic Debts*
OF THE
United States of AMERICA.

Giving an account of the various kinds of Public Securities, and generally in what manner the debts aroſe: with the proviſion made and propoſed for payment of the intereſt and principal thereof by fœderal meaſures, and of thoſe adopted by individual ſtates.

To which is ſubjoined,
A Statement of the Foreign Debt,
As ſet forth by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in their addreſs and recommendations of the 18th April, 1783. *Price* 2*ſ*6. *March* 7 eoptf

---

The Exchange-Office,

BY
MATTHEW M'CONNELL,
In Second ſtreet, about midway between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia:
WHERE
Money is given for all kinds of Paper
or PUBLIC SECURITIES.
And any of the latter furniſhed for CASH or approved NOTES.
ALSO,
Certificates and State Money for the
LAND-OFFICE,
And receives *APPLICATIONS* for the
Purchaſe and Sale of Houſes, Lots,
and LANDS.
FOR SALE,
A few valuable TRACTS of
Pennſylvania Donation Lands.
March 13 eoptf

Patrick Duffey, Broker,

At the OFFICE lately occupied by *Tudor & Duffey,* oppoſite the Indian Queen, Fourth ſtreet,
Where the higheſt Price in
Caſh is given, or an accommodating exchange made 'twixt every kind of Public Securities.

Dollar Money of the Emiſſion of 1780, guaranteed by Congreſs, or either of the States.

Pennſylvania State Money of the emiſſion of 1781.

Final Settlements iſſued by John Pierce or any the commiſſioners appointed by Congreſs, or auditors of the individual ſtates.

Certificates receivable in the Pennſylvania Land-office, furniſhed on moderate terms, and the buſineſs executed therein with all poſſible diſpatch, and without gratuity.

Money procured on Loan at the ſhorteſt notice, on a depoſit or approved notes.

Pennſylvania Donation Lands
BOUGHT and SOLD.

The higheſt Price given for, and a moderate profit required on every ſpecies of Public Securities now in circulation. *March* 7. w&ſtf

---

Land-Office Buſineſs,
And Buſineſs in other Public Offices, tranſacted with Diſpatch and Punctuality, by

George Tudor,

At his Office, the North ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, five doors above Fourth ſtreet.

Certificates, State and Dollar Money, for patenting, warranting, and diſmortgaging Land, furniſhed upon as reaſonable terms as can be afforded, and no charge made for doing the buſineſe to thoſe who purchaſe their Certificates of him.

Procures Money on Loan,
Upon Depoſits, to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory:

Every Kind of Transferable Property diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very moderate commiſſion.

The higheſt Price given for all Kinds of Public Securities.

Pennſylvania Donation-Land
Bought and Sold. w&ſtf

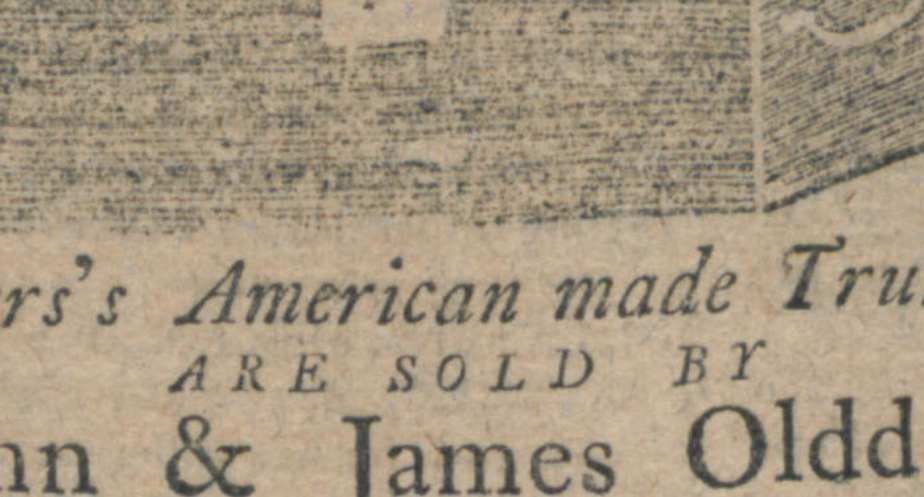
Thomas Vowell

Has removed to *Second ſtreet,* between *Market* and *Arch ſtreets,* next Door but one to the *Baptiſt* Meeting-houſe,
Where he has for Sale—A General ASSORTMENT *of*
DRY GOODS.
At ſaid Place he continues to Buy, Sell or Exchange all Kinds of
Public Securities.

He tranſacts Buſineſs at the Land-Office, furniſhes Certificates and procures Patents without any extra Charge.

⁂ His Stock of ready made Clothes ſelling off very cheap, at the Corner of Market and Water ſtreets.

†,† Wanted, a Quantity of GINSENG—Apply as above. mwſtf



Sellers's American made Trunks,
ARE SOLD BY
John & James Oldden,
AND
WILLIAM ZANE,
In Second, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, and near Black-Horſe alley,

WHERE, at all times, a capital aſſortment of the moſt elegant ſealſkin, hair, and black leather portmantua and other travelling trunks, of all dimenſions, may be obtained for the complete accommodation of the Public—Poſſeſſing every advantage in procuring materials and conducting their factory, they flatter themſelves with being able to vend the various preceding articles on terms more favourable than any other perſon in this country. eſtf

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IMPORTED
In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of
Faſhionable Spring Goods,
Directly from the beſt Manufactures,
Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7-8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets
corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & checquered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Hair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateems
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt
GAUSES,
French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chamberry lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo galls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag
Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.
White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,
And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.
Philadelphia, 5 mo 15th. dtf

Pragers, Liebaert & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING
From on board the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, captain Sollet, from Amſterdam, and Opening for Sale at their Store in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry,
A General ASSORTMENT *of Genuine*
DRUGS:
ALSO,
Oznabrigs, ticklenburgs, Ruſſia ſheetings, German dowlaſs, heſſens and Rolls, gunpowder, ſaltpetre, &c.—*They have alſo for* SALE,

BLACK pepper, low priced printed linens, chintzes cottons and, calicoes, Bandano, Barcelona and other ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton furniture checks, fine book muſlins, threads of all ſorts, tapes and bindings and twiſt buttons, coarſe and fine cloths, coatings, bearſkins, frizes, Lubeck duck, Marſeilles quilting, dimities plain and figured, Holland and Flanders linen and ſheetings, millinary, writing and poſt paper, ſnuff, tobacco, china, delph and earthen ware, jewellery, carpenters, joiners and coopers tools, Hermitage wine, breakfaſt and other teas, beſt Holland gin in caſes, ſnakeroot, Carolina indigo, &c.

LIKEWISE,
Dutch Scythes and German Straw Knives, with ſuitable WHETTSONES, and alſo a general and beſt Aſſortment of BOULTING CLOTHS. *May* 17. ſſ3tawtf

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Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe.

Vincent M. Peloſi,

At his *WINE CELLAR* under the *Coffee-Houſe,* Sells *Wholeſale* and *Retail,* viz.

	£.	s.	d.
PARTICULAR London Madeira wine, 7 years old, at (per gallon)	1	0	0
Ditto ditto in bottles (per dozen)	2	10	0
New-York ditto, dit. 5 years old (per gal.)	0	18	0
Ditto Sherry in bottles, thirteen years old (per dozen)	2	10	0
Old London Port ditto (per doz.)	1	10	0
Bourdeaux claret of the firſt quality, dit.	2	5	0
Ditto ſecond ditto, dit.	1	17	6
Still white Champaigne dit.	3	0	0
Muſcat of Fontinuac, dit.	1	10	0
Genuiac Liſbon, 5 years old (per gal.)	0	10	0
Teneriffe ditto, ditto	0	6	0
Genuiac Coniac brandy, 9 yrs old, dit.	0	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto, dit.	0	6	0
Old Jamaica ſpirits dit.	0	7	6
Antigua rum dit.	0	6	0
Holland geneva in caſes of 12 bottles each,	1	12	0
Beſt London porter (per dozen)	1	0	0

Syrups and Liquers of every ſort.
42 caſks Bourdeaux Claret of 50 gallons each,
N. B. Bottles always to be returned. tuthſtf

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, and *Daily Advertiſer*.

[Price Four-Pence.] MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1787. [No. 2616.]

Sales at Auction.

This Day, the 25th Inſtant,
At 9 o'Clock in the Morning—At the
Northern-Liberty Auction-Store,
Will be SOLD—A *QUANTITY* of
Woolen Cloths;
ALSO,
VERMILION.
June 25
C. Febiger & *Co.* Auctioneers.

THIS DAY,

The 25th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,
Will Commence the Sale of a large and general
Aſſortment of Merchandize:
Among which are—A few Pieces of
Yard wide Iriſh Linens,
For Jerſey paper money of either of the two laſt emiſſions.

THE Auctioneers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that *Mondays* and *Fridays* are their ſtated days for ſelling Merchandize, and finding it inconvenient to hold Sales on Saturdays, they will for the future ſell Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture and other Out-door Goods, on *Monday Mornings*, begining preciſely at 8 o'clock.
June 25
C. Febiger & *Co.* Auctioneers.

TO-MORROW,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the
Southwark Auction-Store,
Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh
Aſſortment of Merchandize.
Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.
JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.
N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

TO BE SOLD,
To-Morrow Morning,

The 26th Inſtant,
At the City Auction-Store,
An elegant Aſſortment of
RIBBONS,
In ſix Lotts—Alſo, a Box of
SWORD CANES,
For the payment of duties. The above may be viewed at the Store on any day previous to the day of ſale. Paper Money of the laſt Emiſſion will be received in payment. Jun: 25 4ſp
Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW,

Preciſely at 9 o'Clock,
At the City Vendue-Store,
Will Commence the *SALE* of a Large and General
Aſſortment of Merchandize.
The ſtated Days of Sale at the above Store are,
Tueſdays and *Thurſdays*
Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture
On every *Wedneſday Morning* from 9 to 12 o'Clock.
June 25.
Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the *Coffee Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 28th inſtant, at ſeven o clock in the Evening, a certain new two ſtory frame houſe, and lot of ground, ſituate between Second and Third ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, and on the north ſide of South (or Cedar) ſtreet; bounded to the eaſt by Francis Ridgley's lot, to the north by an alley, whereof it has the uſe, to the weſt by ground of Peter Gaſkell and wife, and to the ſouth by South-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in front on South-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 87 feet and 4 inches: ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 53 Spaniſh milled dollars, to be paid in two equal half yearly payments. Taken in execution as the property of John Campbell, and to be ſold by
Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to *Public Sale*, at the Old *Coffee-Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Thurſday* the 28th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening—Two Frame Meſſuages (each two ſtories high) and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets from the Delaware river, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, eaſt and weſt, on Spruce ſtreet aforeſaid, about 32 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth north & ſouth 49 feet 6 inches, bounded on the eaſt by ground of Jonathan Shoemaker, on the ſouth by Spruce ſtreet aforeſaid, on the weſt by ground of Andrew Stewart, and on the north by ground of George Aſhbridge, taken in execution as the property of Bartholomew Tims, and to be ſold by
Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Thurſday* the 28th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening—A certain Brick Houſe, a Frame Houſe, and a Frame Stable, with the Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Second ſtreet continued in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 18 feet, and in depth on right angle with ſaid Second ſtreet 105 feet (or thereabouts), bounded northward by ground late of William Allen, deceaſed, eaſtward by Taper alley (having the uſe of ſaid alley) ſouthward by ground granted to Peter Sonlider, and weſtward by Second ſtreet aforeſaid, ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 24 dollars. Taken in execution as the property of Michael Shoeneck, and to be ſold by
Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On *TUESDAY* the 8th July next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, at the Old *Coffee-Houſe*—The
Houſe, Stores, Wharf, and
Bank Lot, late the property of *Lacazè & Mallet.*
June 22 eptf

Genuine, ſterling, Madeira Wines,
in pipes and half pipes;
Georgia Rice, Spermaceti Candles,
SOAL LEATHER; GIN in caſes;
A few Barrels
Spirits Turpentine and Varniſh;
A Quantity of Excellent New-England
SCYTHES;
And, as Uſual,
Starch and Hair-Powder,
TO BE SOLD BY
Pickering & Hodgdon,
At their Stores on Mifflin's Wharf, between Race and Vine ſtreets. Philadelphia, May 11. mwſtf

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Rundle & Murgatroyd,

(Water ſtreet, juſt above Market ſtreet)
Have received for Sale, by the Commerce from Ireland, and Ruby from London,

IRISH linens and ſheetings in boxes, from 7d¼ to 22d ſterling per yard
Ruſſia ſheetings, dowlas, ticklenburgs
Allum, black pepper, elegant pier glaſſes
Whiting, chalk, Liverpool ſalt, and
Excellent Lodon bottled porter,
Alſo, an INVOICE—Conſiſting of,
Luſtereens, moreens, durants, poplins, camblets, &c.
To be ſold at a very low advance.
WANTED.
A Parcel of very good, well ſeaſoned, Inch and quarter and inch Pine Boards, and inch Cedar Boards. May 14 mwſtf

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JUST ARRIVED

In the Ship Empreſs of China, Capt. Green, from
CANTON,
BOHEA Tea, freſh and of excellent quality, and India Nankeens, to be ſold by
Iſaac Hazlehurſt & Co.

Who have alſo for ſale a quantity of Cow Hides of St. Domingo——Tire drawn at Delaware works, for phæton and chair wheels——Ruſſia matts—Together with a large aſſortment of European goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold by the package or ſmaller quantity. May 16. mwſtf

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From North-Carolina,
A Male Child,

OF the moſt extraordinary ſize ever known of the ſame age; his body and limbs are much larger than any man's of the middle ſize; nothing in the human ſhape can exceed him in point of beauty in every reſpect; he is healthy, amazingly ſtrong and active; has frequently lifted men who have weighed from 150 to 160 weight.

He is now 6 years old, and weighs 145 pounds, and may be ſeen at Mr. *William Pinchin*'s, oppoſite the City-Tavern, at any time from 8 in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening He has given general ſatiſfaction to all who have ſeen him, and is thought to be the greateſt Phænomenon of the preſent age

Height - - - -	4 feet	5 inches
Breaſt - -	3	2
Round the belly - -	3	4
Thickneſs of the thigh -	2	0
Calf of the leg - -	1	4
Arm - - - -	1	1

⁂ As he is on his return home, thoſe who are deſirous to ſee him, may be gratified in their curioſity on the following rates, viz. Ladies and Gentlemen 1*ſ.* and Children 6*d.* And to give the greateſt ſatiſfaction to all who pleaſe to come and ſee him, every certificate which could be wiſhed to prove the age of the Child, will be produced, with the great ſeal of the ſtate annexed. June 19 coptf

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Bourdeaux Claret

Of a ſuperior quality, in bottles and in the wood:
Alſo, a few Hampers of
Fine light Iriſh Claret,
TO BE SOLD BY
ISAAC JONES,
In Cheſnut ſtreet, one door from the corner of Third ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Croſs-Keys;
Of whom may be had, as uſual,
A general Aſſortment of Liquors,
Both in bottles and on draught. Philad. June 6. 2w7

Thomas Micklethwaite,

In Front, near Walnut ſtreet,
Has received by the Harmony and other late European Veſſels,
An Aſſortment of Merchandize;
In which are,

RUSSIA ſheetings,
Fine and low priced Iriſh linens
Printed cottons
Calicoes and chintzes
Fuſtians, jeans, jeanets & royal ribs
Coloured threads
Black and blond laces

Silk handkerchiefs
Thread and cotton hoſe
Nankeens
Mens and boys hats in in boxes, No 1 and 2
10d and 12d nails
Engliſh & American wool and cotton cards, &c. &c.

Alſo, ironmongery and cutlery; beaver ſkins, tar, Spirits of turpentine, and Saltpetre in barrels of 100 weight each.
LIKEWISE,
Juſt arrived from China per the Canton, capt. *Truxtun*,
Bohea } In whole, half & quarter cheſts
Congo
Souchong
Imperial
and Tonkay
TEAS
Nankeens
China cups & ſaucers } in ſmall packages
Ditto plates & baſons
Samples of which may be ſeen. mwſ1m

For CORK,

The Ship MAY FLOWER,
John Stillwell, Maſter;
LYING at Knight's wharf above Pool's bridge, has good accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail in two weeks. For paſſgae apply to RICHARD SOMERS, JOHN WESTCOTT, or the Maſter on board.

N. B. There are on board a few fine healthy young Men and Women Redemptioners, whoſe times will be diſpoſed of on moderate terms by applying as above.
June 15.

For CHARTER,

To any Port in *Spain* or *Portugal*,
The Venetian Brig EL BUON GENIO,
Captain Joſeph Biſſon;
SHE is an excellent new veſſel, and a faſt ſailer; will carry two thouſand barrels, and has a *perfectly ſecure Mediterranean paſſport* For terms enquire of
ANDREW CLOW & CO.
Who have for Sale, imported in the abovementioned veſſel, fine freſh *Muſcadine Raiſins*, unſhelled Almonds, Olives in jars, Capers and Lemon Juice.
June 14. eptf.

For Fredericksburg.

The Schooner
FREDERICKSBURG PACKET,
CHIFMAN BANGS Maſter;
WILL ſail in 4 days. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at *Landenberger*'s wharf, or to KUHN & RISBERG,
Who have landing from on board ſaid veſſel, a few hogſheads excellent Mountain Tobacco, and a ſmall quantity of Furrs, conſiſting of otter, fox, mink and raccoon ſkins. 2ſp June 22

For CHARTER,

THE Britiſh BRIG
EAGLE,
ANDREW CHISOLEM, Maſter,
Burthen 130 tons. The Iſland of Jamaica would be preferred. Apply to
Roſs & Vaughan,
Who have for Sale,
Cotton, and Pico and Fayal Wines.
June 20. eptf

For Liverpool,

The Brig THETIS,
EDWARD PEACOCK, Maſter;
Will ſail the 29th June. For paſſage only apply to RICHARD MATHER & Co. or to the Captain on board. June 23 eptf

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For SALE very Cheap,
An Elegant New
PHÆTON,

With *HARNESS* compleat for two Horſes. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. 2awtf

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A FEW BOXES
Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,
AND
Fayal and Pico Wines,
Juſt arrived, and for Sale by
ROSS & VAUGHAN.

IMPORTED
In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of
Faſhionable Spring Goods,
Directly from the beſt Manufactures,
Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by
Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7-8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1

Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets
corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tamboured & chequered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Hair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateems
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt
GAUSES,
French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chambery lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf

Spectaculum Vitæ.

At the Opera-Houſe in Southwark, for the Relief of our Fellow-Citizens enſlaved at Algiers.
THIS EVENING, being the 25th of June,
Will be Performed,
A CONCERT,
Vocal and *Inſtrumental*;
In the Firſt Part of which will be introduced
The Grateful Ward;
Or, The Pupil in Love;
And in the Second Part will be preſented the Muſical Entertainment of the
POOR SOLDIER,
With the original Overture, Accompaniments, Songs and new Scenery
A *Poetical ADDRESS*, compoſed for the occaſion, will be delivered at the opening of the entertainment; and the whole will conclude with an elegant
VAUD-VILLE.

N. B The Managers of this Entertainment, ſolicitous for contributing towards the relief of the unfortunate American Captives in Algiers, have chearfully complied with the requeſt of many reſpectable citizens upon this occaſion; and having diligently endeavoured to render the Opera-Houſe cool and commodious, they purpoſe ſtopping a Fortnight in this city, on their way to Baltimore. During this ſhort ſtay, they hope to merit and receive the patronage and approbation of the public.

The doors to be opened at half paſt ſix o'clock, and the concert to begin preciſely at half paſt ſeven.

Tickets to be purchaſed at Mr. Bradford's Book-ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, and places for the Boxes to be taken at the Theatre, from Ten till One o'clock.

Ladies and gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants in time to keep their boxes.

Box 7s 6d.——Pit 5s.——Gallery 3s. 9d,

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *Charles Maybarry*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to *PETER ASTON* acting executor June 18

THE Partnerſhip of *Condell Innes & Co.* of Madeira, in which Mr. *William Steinſon* was a Partner, having expired the 31ſt December laſt, the Buſineſs is continued there under the ſame Firm by the other Partners.
CONDELL INNES & CO.
Madeira, April 19, 1787.

For the laſt Time.

THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Levey Marks*, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, as it is not his wiſh to put them to any diſagreeable expence; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to produce their accounts to BENJAMIN NONES, Attorney for ſaid eſtate.
Philadelphia, June 14, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtaſte of *Richard Tarbet*, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment of their balances as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe who have demands upon ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them to
Iſabella Tarbet, Executrix.
Francis Gurney, } Executors.
Hugh Fergaſon, junr.

N. B. Mrs. *TARBET* has for ſale, a variety of Scotch GOODS of Mr. *Tarbet*'s importation; in part conſiſting of, ſtriped and plain kentings of ſundry widths, plain and needle lawns, needle aprons and handkerchiefs, gauzes and catguts, a variety of buckles and other merchandize, which will be ſold wholeſale at prime coſt for caſh.
Philadelphia, May 24, 1787. ff. m&th1m

TO BE LET,
THE HOUSE at the ſouthweſt corner of Market and Seventh ſtreets, now occupied by Mr. John Dunlap, who will leave ſaid houſe about the 10th of Auguſt next. For further particulars enquire of JACOB HILTZHEIMER, near ſaid houſe. June 20 6t2aw

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FOR SALE,
A Genteel, Three Story
Brick Houſe,

In excellent repair, and in a central part of the city?
For particulars apply to 2awtf
Feb. 22 BACHE & SHEE.

TO BE LET,
THE HOUSE with or without the ſtores up the alley, now in the tenure of Robertſon and Smith, ſix doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet, in Front ſtreet. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Spruce-ſtreet, WM. MOORE. coptf

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JUST OPENED,
A Drawing-School,

UPON A NEW PLAN.

MR. *DRINKER* having increaſed his number of pupils, has removed his ſchool to the houſe of Mr. Pratt, Painter, in Pine ſtreet, between New-Market and St. Peter's church, where he intends, with the aſſiſtance of Mr. Pratt, to teach the art of Drawing and Colouring, in all the different methods now in uſe: and in order to create an emulation among the pupils, intends to diſtribute honorary Premiums; ſuch as, ſilver and ivory pallets, port-crayons, dreſſing boxes, drawing or writing deſks, caps of mathematical inſtruments, &c &c. to thoſe that excel, once in every ſix months at leaſt, provided they can receive the proper allowances for that end from ſuch parents or guardians that approve thereof, and are inclined to put their children forward by ſubſcribing thereto, when the youngeſt pupils will ſtand upon an equality with the eldeſt.

The price of tuition is, 20/ entrance and 20/ for the firſt month, and 40/ for every ſucceeding month.

Hours of attendance for the Ladies will be, from 5 till 7 in the afternoons of Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; and for the Gentlemen from 6 till 8 in the mornings of ſame days.

N. B. Likeneſſes in Miniature at 3 guineas each.
Ditto in Crayons at 2 guineas each.
Ditto in Oyl from 1 to 5 guineas each.

Ornamental Painting and Pencil-Work done as uſual, in oyl or water colours, on wood, tin, copper, glaſs, ivory, linen, or paper

Painting on Glaſs taught as above, in an elegant and durable manner, with or without Mezzotinto Prints. June 16 3imo

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 11.

STRANGE as it may appear, we are credibly informed of the fact, that the tranſports for Botany Bay have not as yet ſailed; the cauſe does not ariſe from the miniſter, but from thoſe whom it immediately concerns to procure fit veſſels for ſuch a purpoſe; thoſe already employed run from about 150 to 300 tons, which on account of the quantity of convicts, and the neceſſary ſeparation of them in ſmall parties, have been found inadequate both for the purpoſes of health and convenience; the conſequence has been that many of the convicts have been re-landed in a ſtate of ſickneſs, and the whole embarkation at preſent ſtands ſtill.

Mareſchal de Caſtries, ſecretary of ſtate for the war department, has, ſays our Paris correſpondent, referred to Monſ. Delaunay, one of the moſt experienced officers in the French navy, the requeſt made by the young prince of Cochinchina. The biſhop who accompanies the latter is an Ex Jeſuit, endowed it is ſaid, with all the craft and pliable genius attributed to his quondam brethren. He has been twice in conference with the above officer, and report ſays, they have been favourable to his cauſe: nay, fame is already ſo buſy about the matter, as to give it out, that the officer appointed to command the expedition is a knight of St. Louis, of the name of Chermont, late lieutenant colonel of the regiment Foitou. That gentleman is now in India, and will have orders to take with him 800 choſen men, the prince having declared in his laſt memorial, that the above number was fully ſufficient to anſwer his Imperial father's warmeſt expectations.

The Ruſſian ambaſſador is withdrawn from Conſtantinople, as are likewiſe his domeſtics and the whole of his effects. Prior to his departure he had a conference of conſiderable length with the Reis Effendi, but the object of it is not known, at leaſt authentically. It is ſaid by ſome, that the right of keeping a conſul at Farne, in Bulgaria, was peremptorily inſiſted on by the Empreſs, which was poſitively and directly refuſed.

Mr Haſtings trial at the bar of the houſe of peers, is expected to take place the beginning of May, before which time the neceſſary matters cannot be prepared, as it is uſual to give 14 clear days notice of trial, after receiving the articles of impeachment from the lower houſe.

According to the laſt letters from Jamaica, the Indians on the Muſquito ſhore, complain heavily againſt the Engliſh government, whom they accuſe of having abandoned, and left them to the mercy of the Spaniards, whoſe cruelty and perſecution they have reaſon to dread, on account of the attachment they ſhewed to the Engliſh during the late war. It is ſaid that ſome of the Chiefs would have come to England to remonſtrate, could they have procured a paſſage.

It is a circumſtance of ſevere reflection on the firſt lord of the admiralty, to be ordering the keels of ſmall frigates to be laid, when it is notorious, that the French are building theirs upon a large ſcale, and calculated to carry heavy metal. We ſhall be obliged to build ſhips of equal ſize and and force, if we mean to cope with the French in any future war. But agreeable to the preſent ſyſtem at the admiralty board, it will be time enough to adopt that meaſure, when the miſchief is done.

The French undoubtedly excel us in the conſtruction of their ſhips; witneſs the Foudroyant, Courageux, Bienfaiſant, Hebe frigate, and others, which were employed laſt war. The Britiſh navy board, do not chuſe to take pattern from the French, becauſe, forſooth, it will be deviating from their eſtabliſhed rules.

Lord Cornwallis has rendered himſelf extremely popular by the firſt exertions of his power at Calcutta—the annulling of the favours granted to the French Eaſt India Company by Mr. Macpherſon.—Had they been continued, the ruin of the Engliſh merchants in that country would have been inevitable.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, Feb. 21.

"The luxury of Pera increaſes every day.—There are upwards of an hundred carriages with equipage ſuitable. Formerly the only amuſements were a kind of pantomimes, rope-dancing, and ſlight of hand, but now they have built a public theatre for the French *Comedie*, and the Italian Opera, the decorations of which have been executed with great magnificence by the moſt ingenious Perſian painters. The Mufti, who regards ſuch amuſements with an eye of horror, have prohibited the Muſſelmen from being preſent at theſe theatres of the Infidels, under ſevere penalties.

"A French nobleman is arrived here with a numerous train, and departs ſoon for Cherſon. The anxiety and apprehenſions of the Turks increaſe in proportion as the expected coronation of the Empreſs advances. Can they, indeed, without emotion, behold two neighbouring powers ſurrounded by numerous troops, and within two days journey of the reſidence of the Grand Signior?

"The two Imperial miniſters, who reſide at Pera, are about to leave that place, to be preſent at the interview between their reſpective ſovereigns.—The Divan have given orders to put the forts of Bender and Oczakof in a ſtate of complete defence."

By a letter from Hanover we are informed, that the Landgrave of Heſſe, as ſoon as he took poſſeſſion of the eſtates, mentioned in our former papers, wrote to the Courts of Honover and Berlin, to acquaint them therewith, and expreſſed his expectations that, as he had acceded to the German confederation, he would now be ſupported by all the princes who were members of that confederation. But in this he was diſappointed, as the object of that league was the conſtitutional rights of every member of the Germanic body, as theſe two Courts returned for anſwer that, according to the ſentence of the Aulic Council in 1755 they could conſider the invaſion he had made in no other light than as an infraction of the public peace and tranquility of Germany. The troops of the Landgrave were by this time on their march; ten pieces of cannon were conveying to batter fort Welheſtein, but in paſſing Hamelen, they were ſtopped and ſeized by the garriſon of that place, in conſequence of orders from the Court of Hanover. A detachment of our troops at the ſame time received orders to march to oblige the Landgrave to recal his army.—We are further aſſured, that the King of Pruſſia has accepted the offer made him to be guardian of the family of Buckebourg, and has appointed M Dohm to go to Caſſel and Buckebourg, to negociate an amicable agreement between the prince of Heſſe and Dowager Counteſs of Buckebourg; the prince has offered her an annual penſion of 24 000 thalars, which ſhe refuſed.

We learn from the Hague, that on the 30th of March, the Stadtholder diſcharged his company of French comedians, belonging to the theatre of that town.

Mr. Gaujart, firſt clerk to the comptroller-general, is appointed treaſurer of the French marine.

The Duke Fitz-James is ſucceeded in the government of Limouſin by his ſon, who gets it through a grant of ſurvivance.

The Duke of Orleans has ſuſtained another loſs of between 8 and 900.000 livres by one of his receivers, who, on being diſmiſſed, is found deficient to that amount

Three hundred thouſand livres have been diſcovered to be concealed in France and Antwerp, by one of the French defaulters.

When France became the ſticklers for American independence, an agreement, it is ſaid, was made between the Court of Verſailles and the Congreſs, that America ſhould not aim at becoming a maritime power, and that on this account, the Americans have relaxed in their uſual vigour of building ſhips at New York, Philadelphia, &c. The above does not ſeem to be the true reaſon, nor is it probable France would make the Congreſs accept ſuch a humiliating propoſal; the true obvious one is, that America, diſtracted in its government, declining in its commerce, and her citizens in a ſtate little ſuperior to inſolvency, does not poſſeſs that wealth and vigour ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the eſtabliſhment of a navy.

It is not the King of Cochin China, but his ſon (ſays our correſpondent at Paris) who is very young, that was lately preſented to the King of France.—He received daily invitations from the princes of the blood and principal nobility, who entertain him with the greateſt politeneſs and magnificence. His interpreter is a biſhop *in partibus*. France, it is ſaid, has granted his requeſt, of three frigates and 1500 men.

The ſeveral ports of the Leeward Iſlands are to be ſurveyed this ſpring, in order to be fortified, and otherwiſe ſtrengthened, as occaſion may demand.

So general is the practice of diſcounting at this time at the bank, that it is ſaid the company do not clear leſs by this branch of exchange only, than from 150,000l. to 200,000l annually.

A lottery of 50,000 tickets, upon the ſame plan as that of the laſt year, makes part of the contents of the miniſter's budget for the preſent year, 1787, which will be produced after the Eaſter receſs.

The dormant title of Duke of Clarence is to be revived in the perſon of his Majeſty's fourth ſon, prince Edward, now on his travels abroad.

The Emperor, a fit example for imitation, ſuffers nothing to eſcape him that may be turned to the advantage of his ſubjects, or of mankind in general. His Majeſty has made a reform in his royal hoſpitals, and has added many comforts thereto. The military ſchool of ſurgery, in many inſtances, being found deficient for the inſtruction of youth, he has given orders that a theatre of anatomy may be erected at his own expence; and moreover has offered a reward to any one who ſhall make any improvement on chirurgical inſtruments.

A correſpondent believes the fact to be too well known to juſtify him again in repeating it, that the Spaniards have by right no claim of authority over the inhabitants of the Muſquito country; the anceſtors of the preſent inhabitants flew from the murderous ſword of the Spaniards under the command of Ferdinando Cortez, in 1521, whoſe ſavage heart beat with infernal pleaſure when he was ſurrounded by the ſlaughtered bodies of thouſands of innocent men, and made the Muſquito country their aſylum, from whence, by the aid of Heaven, their poſterity have defied all the malicious efforts of Spain to extirpate them.

It is aſſerted, from good authority, that ſome of the Dutch Greenlandmen have advanced to eighty degrees north latitude, and that they have a ſet of the moſt expert and bold harpooners in the world.

There are about 300 veſſels of different nations now employed in the Greenland whale fiſhery; and in eight or nine weeks, the laſt ſeaſon, upwards of 1800 whales were taken. This year it is expected that a ſtill greater number will be taken We have ſome very able harpooners, who have all the courage without the temerity of thoſe of Holland. A large whale is valued at about 1000l. ſterling; and a full ſhip of three hundred tons is reckoned worth at leaſt 5000l. There is a premium given for each whale to every ſhip's company; the captain has three guineas, the mate one, ſurgeon one, harpooner one, and each foremaſt man five ſhillings. In a ſucceſsful voyage they are allowed ſix ſhillings for every ton of oil boiled in Greenland-dock.

Such is the preſent paſſion for the flowing curl, that there is ſcarcely a female to be ſeen, from ſixteen to ſixty, who does not ſport her waving ringlets, which wildly wanton in the ſummer breeze.

AMERICA.

BOSTON, June 15.

The honorable houſe of repreſentatives, yeſterday, paſſed a reſolve for removing the ſeat of government from this town; and have made choice of two members from ecah county to fix on ſome place in this commonwealth ſuitable for the reception of the honorable legiſlature.

June 18.

The houſe of repreſentatives on Wedneſday laſt proceeded to the conſideration of the reſolve reported by the committee appointed to conſider the expediency of repealing the diſqualifying act, &c. for raiſing a number of troops, not exceeding eight hundred, not leſs than five hundred men, to be ſtationed in the weſtern counties, and for pardoning all perſons concerned in the late rebellion, excepting as therein is mentioned, with the proceedings of the ſenate thereon. And the ſame being taken up by paragraphs, it was moved & ſeconded that the names of ſix of the excepted perſons might be expunged, and the queſtion being put, paſſed in the negative, 210 voters, yeas 73 only. It was then moved, and ſeconded, that the names of all the excepted perſons might be expunged, ſo that the reſolve might operate as a general pardon, and the queſtion being put, paſſed in the negative, 214 voters, yeas 67 only. It was then moved and ſeconded, that four of the names of the excepted perſons might be expunged, and the queſtion being put paſſed in the negative, 214 voters, yeas 94 only. It was then moved and ſeconded, that the clauſe limiting the operation of a reſolve as to perſons convicted of crimes, might be expunged, and the queſtion being put, paſſed in the negative, 210 voters, yeas 81 only.

The conſideration of the ſaid report, by paragraphs being finiſhed, the queſtion whether the houſe would concur with the vote of ſenate in accepting the ſaid report, was determined in the affirmative, by 108 yeas, againſt 100 nays.

Saturday laſt two companies of the Fœderal Artillery, commanded by the captains Burbeck and Savage, marched from this place to Springfield.

PORTSMOUTH, June 12.

Died on Friday evening laſt, Daniel Fowle, eſq. aged 72, originally proprietor and publiſher of the New-Hampſhire Gazette, and yeſterday afternoon his remains were reſpectfully interred, attended by a large number of citizens, the brethren of the type wa king as mourners. He was the oldeſt printer in the United States.

NEW-YORK, June 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rhode-Iſland to his friend in this city, dated June 7.

"Next week the aſſembly will meet here, and will go on with the ruinous and diſgraceful ſyſtem they have hitherto adopted. We are very anxious to hear what the convention are doing; for to them we look for our political redemption. Indeed our only hope is in them to ſave us from deſtruction."

A correſpondent, who has long ſince obſerved with regret, the very great extravagance of the ladies dreſs and ſuperfluous decorations, and convinced how much it is in their power to render the moſt important ſervices to their country by diſcarding all uſeleſs and unneceſſary gew-gaws of foreign invention and manufacture, has tranſcribed and ſent us for publication the following addreſs to the American Ladies, which appeared in the London Gazette, and well received, in the year 1767, when œconomy and manufactures were earneſtly recommended and encouraged by the leading patriots of America.

"Ladies! I am one of thoſe who think it not only high time, but of the laſt importance, that you ſhould be publicly addreſſed, and of the many ingenious pens, which in the courſe of a few years have informed and enlightened this country, I have often wiſhed that at leaſt ſome one of them had been more particularly devoted to your ſervice. This would have agreeably prevented me in an attempt to which I find myſelf in all reſpects but too unequal. Yet relying on your good ſenſe and candor, I venture to lay at your feet a few well intended ſentiments, which though in a plain homeſpun garb, I hope will not offend. I am convinced that at this preſent day it is not only in your inclination and will, but alſo in your power, to effect more in favor of your country than an army of an hundred thouſand men! and indeed more than all the armed men on this vaſt continent. Can a woman forget her ornaments? Yes, I know ſhe can. Deborah once judged Irrael, and ſome think it was never judged much better afterwards. But what thought Deborah or Iſrael of their ornaments, when the one was contriving, the other driving the nail that would go? What thought the beautiful Eſther of her ornaments when thoſe of her kindred and houſhould were in immediate and eminent danger, by the decree treacherouſly obtained by Hamon, from the mouth of her beloved & almoſt adored lord Ahaſuerus the Great? What thought Judith of her ornaments when ſhe was ſevering the head of Holofernes from his body, or while flying with the prize, to the relief of her deſpairing friends? The time would fail me, were I to recount the wonderous and mighty atchievements of renowned and honorable women in all ages.

"I have but alluded to a few inſtances among many of divine heroiſm in your ſex, which hath often ſaved a country when the dull plodding wiſdom of man has been totally at a plunge. How near we are to ſuch a criſis, is left to the conjecture of others. It would be a little out of nature to expect the birth and exploits of heroines to take place before thoſe of heroes. I believe we ſhall be furniſhed with both in their order, as occaſion may require. All I think at preſent that can be reaſonably expected or deſired of you is to conſent to lay aſide all ſuperfluous ornaments for a ſeaſon—after which they ſhall be ſurely returned to you again with intereſt—You ſhall be cloathed in purple and ſcarlet, and fine linen of our own, and with other glorious apparel; which, if poſſible, ſhall add luſtre to your charms."

The following was yeſterday put into the Letter-Box of the New-York Journal.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-London, June 15, 1787, to his friend in this city.

"SIR,

"On my arrival here a number of reſpectable inhabitants were aſſembled at the public houſe where I put up. One of the gentlemen handed me a copy of the following reſolutions, which are in circulation, and about to be ſubſcribed.

"Whereas the ſtate of New-York has ever taken meaſures injurious to the trade of the inhabitants of this and the ſtate of New Jerſey, and in late inſtances, by raiſing conſiderably on their dockage, obliging ſmall ſloops (the whole freight of which will little more than pay hand wages) to pay an entrance, and the great injuſtice in carting firewood, &c. "We therefore, inhabitants of the ſtates of Connecticut and New-Jerſey, firmly bind ourſelves to each other, under a penalty of fifty pounds forfeiture, to be recovered in a common courſe of law, that we will not ſend, to the ſtate of New-York, any article whatſoever, nor furniſh any craft, belonging to that ſtate, with any kind of lading, for one year from and after the 20th day of July next enſuing, unleſs thoſe injurious acts are repealed. Signed, &c."

"If you hand this to ſome printer, for the public inſpection, it might anſwer a good purpoſe."

Many have been the ſelf-murders committed in this city, &c. within a few weeks paſt, particular accounts of which are conceived to be intruſions upon the delicate feelings of our readers of ſenſibility.———"Preſumptuous Man t' aſſume the Deity!"

We learn from Boſton, that the preſent legiſlature of that commonwealth are almoſt unanimous in the purſuit of thoſe coercive modes eſtabliſhed in the laſt.

By the preſent very reſpectable delegation, in convention, ELEVEN ſtates are repreſented. The delegates from the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, though appointed, have not yet made their appearance. Rhode-Iſland is the only ſtate in the union that has refuſed to take a ſeat this honorable board of counſellors: a very ſhort period will unfold, whether her refuſal will redound to her honor or diſgrace.

A letter from Vermont mentions, that general Shays grievouſly complains of having been very greatly plundered during his late peregrination! and that too, as he ſuppoſes, by ſome pretended friends and well-wiſhers to his intended reform of government; for that he had, in a ſmall portable wooden box, ſix hundred and ſeventy two ducats in gold, 1329 guilders, and ſome ſtivers in ſilver, all which, together with the box itſelf, and ſome of his moſt important letters (of foreign and domeſtic correſpondence) were taken from under his bed in the night between the 24th and 25th ultimo! That he hath not been able to get any the leaſt intelligence of the vile robbers that took them away; but that, from ſome circumſtances, he apprehends the money hath, before this time, found its way into the treaſury of Rogue's-Iſland. The gold, he ſays, was tied up in a leather bag, and marked PETER THE GREAT, in capitals.

The general propoſes to iſſue a proclamation, offering a large reward for either the recovery of the money, or apprehending the ſcoundrels who robbed him.

FREDERICKSBURG, June 13.

On Saturday laſt an unhappy rencounter took place in this town, between Mr. Thomſon of Port-Royal, and Mr. Reveley of Baltimore, which had nearly terminated the exiſtence of the latter gentleman. Mr. Reveley conceiving himſelf injured by ſome publications and aſſertions of Mr. Thomſon, and meeting him at a ſtore in this town, called him out, and began horſe-whipping of him; upon which Mr. Thomſon drew a piſtol which he had in his pocket, and bid him deſiſt, at the ſame time threatening to diſcharge the piſtol at him if he perſiſted, but Mr. Reveley not regarding him, he lodged the contents of the piſtol in his breaſt. The wound was at firſt thought mortal, but we are ſince informed, (though the ball is not yet extracted) that that gentleman is in a hopeful way of recovery. Mr. Thomſon was immediately taken into cuſtody.

BERMUDA, May 26.

The new ſchooner Hope, John Tucker, maſter, which ſailed from theſe iſlands the 31ſt of March, for Turk's Iſlands and New York, on the 10th of April arrived in lat. 21, 24 north, and long. 69, 30 weſt, and ſaw the Grand Key in the evening; the night proving ſqually and dark, they ſteered to the N. E. the greater part of it, and the next morning ſteering in S. and S. S W. in hopes of making the ſame land again, but to their great ſurpriſe, ſaw the Grand Caicos;—they immediately hauled their wind, and continued beating but to no purpoſe, the weather very ſqually, and a ſtrong current going to the weſtward. At 12 o'clock at night ſhe ſtruck on Phillips's reef, bulged, and filled immediately. The maſter and crew got into the boat, and continued on the lee ſide of the wreck till day-light, and then with great difficulty made the Grand Caicos, where they remained for four days, when they ſaw a brig at ſea, made for her, and after rowing for ſeven hours, were kindly taken up and treated in the moſt humane manner poſſible by Iſaac Williams maſter of the brig Enterprize, from Middletown, bound to the Cape; ſhe carried the ſchooner's crew in ſight of Turk's Iſlands, when they took to their boat, and ſoon after got to the Grand Key. The ſchooner was entirely loſt. All that could be ſaved by the crew was a bag of bread, which they had to ſubſiſt on the four days.

Philadelphia, *June* 25.

On Tueſday night, between twelve and one o'clock as William Hamilton, Eſq; and Miſs Hamilton, his niece, were returning from the city to Buſh Hill, they were attacked at the upper end of Market-ſtreet by 6 or 8 footpads, who formed a line acroſs the road, and called violently to the poſtilions to ſtop. This not being complied with, one of the villains fired a piſtol, and another a blunderbuſs. One of the poſtilions being ſtunned by a ball which ſtruck his cap, for a moment occaſioned the ſtopping of the carriage, and the whole band immediately cloſed round to ſeize their prey. Mr. Hamilton putting his head out of one of the windows, called loudly to the poſtilions to drive on, and ordered his ſervants, two of whom juſt then came up in full gallop, to fire on the raſcals, who immediately ran off with the utmoſt precipitation, through a corn field, which greatly favoured their retreat The ſervants being ſoon after joined by others from Buſh Hill, well armed, made diligent ſearch after the villains until daylight, but without ſucceſs.

The above daring attack made upon Mr. Hamilton, by an armed gang of footpads, will, it is hoped, call forth the vigilance and exertion of the magiſtrates of this city. Were the inferior officers of the police employed in the apprehenſion of theſe peſts of ſociety, inſtead of being daily engaged in ſelling the ſcanty effects of ſome diſtreſſed but honeſt family, to ſatisfy a trifling demand for neceſſaries; the ends of juſtice, a correſpondent is of opinion, would be more compleatly anſwered.

A correſpondent ſays, "A taſte for gardening always marks the progreſs of civilization. Savages love their native wilds, but have no reliſh for cultivation; their mind is too rough for the love of beauteous nature. But in civilized life, this fine paſſion is awakened with many others. The ſimetry, elegance of form, and glow of teints, that diſtinguiſh the works of nature above all the efforts of human art, pleaſe the mind, that can reliſh order and beauty. As this taſte requires a degree of previous refinement, ſo it naturally promotes it. Beautiful rural ſcenes have a very happy influence on the human mind: they embelliſh the imagination, ſoften the heart, harmonize the paſſions, and elevate the ſoul to Him that is the author of felicity, and pattern of excellency. To adorn a country, is a worthy object of government. The charming pleaſure-grounds ſo frequent in Europe, eſpecially near populous cities, contribute exceedingly to the public felicity. Thouſands of all ranks and various taſte find there a virtuous and rational luxury. In the retired ſhade philoſophers converſe on the Eternal, on the univerſe, on man, on the riſe and fall of empires. In the myrtle grove faithful lovers repeat the vows they have ſworn an hundred times. The green lawn is alive with ſprightly dance and jocund muſic. Happy groupes wander through the glades and over the hills, with feſtive mirth and chearful ſong. In the flowery vale, imboſomed with elms, and watered by the limpid rill, ſit the votaries of ſentiment, exchanging in ſweet converſe the feelings of congenial hearts, warbling from impaſſioned ſouls the tender, elegant, ſublime melody, or liſtening to the pathetic tale; while the turtle-dove or the nightingale join in the charming concert. In this country, no money can be ſpared for public gardens; but the joint endeavours of individuals might do great things. We are happy to obſerve the progreſs of Flora, and heartily wiſh her ſucceſs. Providence has bleſſed this country with a variety of fine trees, pretty ſhrubs, and elegant flowers: in many parts, hills, dales, rock and water form beautiful landſcapes. Moſt European plants thrive well, and many may be introduced from Aſia and the Weſt-Indies. Is it not better to improve and embelliſh the land by the charming ſcenes, that give ſuch heart-felt pleaſure, than to laviſh our gold and ſilver on painted clay, ſilk, lace, and the like frippery? Thoſe that ſet an example, deſerve the thanks and eſteem of the community; to render only one delicious flower, or one noble tree common in a country, is no trifling benefit.——I was led into theſe reflections by a viſit to the pleaſure-grounds of Meſſ. Gray, on Schuylkill. They have improved that fine ſituation with no common taſte and expence. The walks, groves, arbours and parterres, are judiciouſly diſpoſed; the buildings very elegant and convenient. The place may already be reckoned among the firſt of the kind in America. I ſincerely wiſh, that their endeavours to entertain the public may meet with a grateful return"

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in New-Jerſey to his Friend in this City, dated the 20th Inſtant.

"We expect ſomething great will be recommended by the Convention now ſitting in your city. They can recommend—Congreſs can do the ſame; but, if for the better, will all the States adopt the meaſures ſo recommended? I fear not, but wiſh for the beſt.

Until one ſupreme Head is fixed upon a permanent foundation, with power ſufficient to regulate trade over the whole Union, and can command caſh to pay the foreign debt, regulate peace, war, &c. we ſhall not thrive. I have no notion that any individual ſhould chuſe a law to ſuit himſelf. This is the idea many have of liberty and independence; but it is a very falſe one. If the United States and individual States were honeſt, they might enact laws to make their citizens and ſubjects ſo. But really we cannot expect to ſee people honeſt and punctual, when they ſee the Legiſlatures ſo far from it themſelves. A general reformation (of all things) at this time is moſt neceſſary, or we muſt ſink."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in New-Jerſey to his Friend in New York, dated June 12.

"I am ſorry to tell you, that from the rapid increaſe of the HESSIAN FLY we have bad proſpects before us for our future crops of wheat: the preſent may be about half a crop in this neighbourhood, although we had little acquaintance with the inſect laſt year. I have, however, viſited ſome fields where they will not reap equal to the ſeed ſown; and others have ploughed their wheat fields up to ſow buck-wheat.

"From my having hatched the inſect in glaſs jars, and kept them through every ſtage, I have become very familiar with them: indeed I ſhould not have become acquainted with them in any other way: for I never could get the neceſſary information from others, although they are now almoſt as numerous in our houſes as the common fly; and in the fields I have ſeen them as numerous as ants about their neſts. They are now coupling, and the egg bags of the females are larger than the bodies of male and female together. The eggs now depoſiting on the ſtanding wheat, &c. will hatch out new ſwarms in a fortnight's warm weather; and thus they continue to encreaſe from May until the firſt hard froſts. After the wheat is ripe, and until the new wheat ſprings up, they depoſit their eggs on graſs, particularly timothy, and on Indian corn; but this being of a ſtrong, rapid growth, they cannot injure it."

The thunder guſt that happened on Thurſday night, is ſaid to have been the ſevereſt for many years paſt. A veſſel in the river was ſtruck by the lightning, and we hear ſuſtained conſiderable damage.

Advices from Europe inform us, that the ſpirit of ſtock-jobbing had made ſuch a progreſs in France, as to call aloud for the government to ſuppreſs it. This has given riſe to an edict which prohibits that ruinous ſpecies of gambling, as equally diſhoneſt in the means, and pernicious in the effects upon the progreſs of trade. The edict contains nine articles, and the penalty denounced againſt thoſe who ſhall act contrary to its ordinances is a forfeiture of 24,000 livres. for the uſe of the informer, the excluſion of the offender from tranſacting buſineſs on the royal exchange, and if he is a banker, his name is to be ſtruck off the liſt.

Late London news-papers adviſe, that "the Dutch ſtill remain in their irreſolute ſtate—that party quarrels between the magiſtrates, burgeſſes, and patriots, diſtract every town and village—that the mediators ſtand aloof, and the Stadtholder lives as happily as a private gentleman can do, ſurrounded by a few guards, and in a place where he is popular; while every inſult is offered to him in the other provinces, and faction univerſally prevails—that the States-General, on the 23d of March, nominated a committee to determine and fix the degree of influence which the people have a right to in the government—that great debates had taken place on the occaſion, between the Ariſtocratics and Stadtholderians; and the nomination took place in conſequence, by only one vote majority." That by the accounts laid before the Notables of France, it appears that the French army coſts 103 millions of livres; the marine 100 millions; and the military eſtabliſhment of the King 33 millions annually—That the miniſter of France having made a demand on the receivers-general of 10,000,000 livres, to be advanced on their receipts—the 48 receivers met to take the ſame into conſideration, and immediately advanced double that ſum—That the whole of the Notables' tranſactions, at Paris, has been publiſhed by authority in a large volume octavo, divided into two parts; in order to ſatiſfy the impatience of the whole kingdom of France.

SHIP NEWS.

The Deſpard, Bazin, from the Bay of Honduras; Polly, Prince, from Savannah; Charles, White, from Norfolk, and Ranger, Bedniſon, from St. Johns, are arrived at New-York.

The Britiſh Packet Portland, captain Spargo, will ſail from New-York with the mail for Falmouth, on Thurſday the 5th of July next.

ARRIVALS at BOSTON previous to the 18th Inſt.

Ship Fair Slave*, Duora,	From Cadiz
Snow Nine Sons, Stacy,	Martinico
Brig Jane and Elizabeth, Kavanah,	Newfoundland
Brig Sally, Sargent,	Martinico
Brig Phœnix, Perkins,	Port-au-Prince
Brig Merrimick, Whitmore,	Guadaloupe
Brig Betſey and Sally, Bruce,	Aux-Cayes
Schooner Weymouth, Tirrell,	New-York
Schooner Bridge, Lincoln,	Annapolis
Schooner Seaflower, Bradford,	North Carolina
Schooner Maria, Sangſton,	Baltimore
Schooner Sally, Bourne,	Nova-Scotia
Schooner John, Sargent,	Martinico
Schooner Enterprize, Smith,	Aux-Cayes
Schooner Suſannah, Wells,	Guadaloupe
Schooner Polly, Doty,	St John
Sloop Lucy, Reley,	Connecticut
Sloop Sally, Shapely,	Portſmouth
Sloop Betſey, Huntreſs,	Ditto
Sloop Maria, Seaward,	Ditto
Sloop Two Siſters, Millar,	Connecticut

* *Entered* 12000 *Dollars*

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June 21, 1787.

Meſſ. DUNLAP and CLAYPOOLE,

I OBSERVE in your paper of to-day, that a correſpondent ſays, "It is agreed on all hands, that our Convention are framing a wiſe and free government for us."—I wiſh with all my heart, that it may ſo turn out, to convince the world, that we are determined to ſupport the dignity and conſequence which we have aſſumed, and ſtill maintain, among the nations of the earth—that of being an independent and ſeparate empire of ourſelves, without the aſſiſtance or interpoſition of any foreign power whatever; for to this ſhameful alternative we muſt undoubtedly be obliged to look, in caſe the reſult of this great and reſpectable aſſemblage of the Patriots of America ſhould fail in anſwering the grand and neceſſary buſineſs for which they were called together. I am much in dread leſt partial intereſts will be oppoſed to the general good—of this now tottering fabric—Liberty—Now is your time, O Saviours of your country! to repair, build up and compleat that noble edifice, "where Freedom loves to dwell," and raiſe it from that ruinous heap of confuſion, which now hangs over and threatens deſtruction to that once fair, once bleſt retreat. To exalt it to the clouds, ſo that angels may come down to view the ſolemnity, beauty and magnificence of Heaven-born Liberty—The eyes of thouſands are now fixed on the Fœderal Convention—expecting to ſee ſome great and laudable purpoſes adopted—calculated to remedy thoſe evils which pervade almoſt every ſtate in the union, and to put America on an equal footing with other free countries, who look on our riſing greatneſs with a jealous eye, and are ever ready to ſnatch the opportunity of encreaſing a general wreck, which muſt be the lot of all ſtates and empires where government has not the power of protecting itſelf from the attacks of common enemies, or even check the malicious inſinuations of treacherous and pretended friends to this country, who would rejoice at its downfall, and glory in the idea of our not being able to exiſt without a King.

It is the hope and deſire of all good men, I believe, at this particular criſis in the affairs of America, that the diſtinguiſhed characters both for integrity and ability, who compoſe the Convention, will ſtrain every nerve to eſtabliſh a permanent and well adapted ſyſtem of republican government, or that which is moſt likely to promote the true intereſts and happineſs of a people. With ſuch a great and good patriot as Waſhington at their head, may we not expect the moſt ſalutary meaſures will be recommended to each ſtate, to join unanimouſly in adopting the plans which our federal body ſhall think proper to agree to—even though it ſhould affect the petty intereſts of one or two ſtates in the union.—I ſay petty intereſts, becauſe they are in fact ſo, when compared to the welfare of an extenſive empire, which now is to be determined—whether or no we are to be ranked as ſlaves or free men, or left to ſtruggle with darkneſs and obſtinacy, in the paths of anarchy and confuſion. God forbid it ſhould be like the building of Babel; if the firſt attempt failed, the ſecond may be crowned with ſucceſs. "The wiſe counſels of a Franklin, and penetrating eye of your great Hero, will give energy to every ſtep you take in this buſineſs, and add vigour to the whole of your movements," ſaid a writer in his addreſs to that auguſt Body. May guardian angels protect and endue them with wiſdom to perfect the work they have undertaken, and raiſe to this country a name worthy to be written in letters of gold.

CIVIS.

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A Letter addreſſed to the Society for promoting Agriculture, and by them directed to be publiſhed.

Proſpect, May 20th, 1787.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE not heard that the Philadelphia Agricultural Society have yet paid that attention to the Heſſian Fly, which I think the ſubject merits. That at New-York, alarmed at the ravages committed by this inſect, had advertiſed and requeſted information reſpecting it.

In Mr. Oſwald's paper of the 7th of April laſt, a letter to that ſociety is inſerted, from a gentleman, dated New-York, September 1ſt, 1786, which gives the beſt account of the inſect that I have ſeen.——Having been an attentive obſerver of it's deſtructive progreſs, I am exceedingly anxious that the Philadelphia Society ſhould direct their attention to it. If it's whole hiſtory can be aſcertained, a remedy againſt it may be the more eaſily diſcovered; but it may be proper, for that purpoſe, to collect all the obſervations which the lovers of agriculture have in their power to communicate on the ſubject.

The inhabitants of the province of Angoumois, having, for thirty years, ſuffered irreparable loſſes by an inſect which deſtroyed their wheat, and other grain, Meſſrs. Duhamel and Tillet were deputed by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, of which they were members, to enquire into the nature of this inſect, and the means of preventing and curing the dreadful calamity the people laboured under.

I would beg leave to propoſe, that in like manner the Philadelphia Agricultural Society appoint a committee to inſpect a number of fields of grain, infeſted with the Heſſian Fly, to inform themſelves of it's hiſtory and progreſs, and the beſt means of preventing it's depredations. Something of this ſort is expected by the lovers of agriculture from your liberal and uſeful inſtitution.

It is ſaid by ſome perſons, that on Long-Iſland grow a ſpecies of wheat, which this fly does not touch; but I have heard this contradicted by thoſe who have been there. Would it not be worth while for the ſociety to ſend a a perſon of obſervation, before the enſuing harveſt, to aſcertain the matter? By his viſiting a number of fields ſown with that kind of grain, in the neighbourhood of other wheat, the truth may be arrived at; and if ſuch wheat is really cultivated with certainty, whilſt other grain is deſtroyed, or injured by the fly, I ſhould ſuppoſe that no price for it would be eſteemed too great for a ſufficient quantity to ſupply a few farmers with their whole neceſſary ſeed next Auguſt, on condition of delivering the produce at a ſtipulated price, to be diſtributed as ſeed grain the ſucceeding year. I obſerve in the correſpondence between Mr. de Chateauvieux and Mr. Duhamel, the former writes to latter on the ſubject of inſects, as follows:

"Our wheat, in the month of May, 1755, have been ſubject to an accident; from which even the grain cultivated by new huſbandry is not exempt. A number of white worms have been found on it, which, after a time turn to a cheſnut colour; they place themſelves betwixt the leaves and gnaw the ſtalk; they are commonly found betwixt the firſt joint and the root; the ſtalks on which they fix are immediately at a ſtand; they grow yellow and wither. The ſame accident happened in 1732; theſe inſects appeared about the middle of May, and did ſo much damage that the crops were ſcarcely worth any thing."

The deſcription of M. de Chateauvieux, anſwers in every reſpect to our Heſſian Fly; except that it conveys the idea of it's having motion, which indeed all the letters I have ſeen publiſhed, would lead us to believe; whereas it remains in the ſpot the fly diſcharged it, with a certain portion of mucus, by which it is glued to the ſtalk, from whence it derives nouriſhment. Sometimes but two or three of theſe fly-blows are depoſited on a ſtalk of wheat—on others a dozen or more may be found and are inevitable deſtruction to it. When theſe are depoſited in the fall, whether they be few or many, that ſtalk periſhes; but the root ſhoots out others immediately, if the weather continues favourable. If theſe ſecond ſhoots eſcape the fly, they ſometimes bear ears and grain, but of an inferior quality.

This inſect did not advance to my neighbourhood, to be obſerved, until May 1786. It is now in reaſed to an alarming degree, inſomuch that ſome fields of green wheat in Middleſex, Sommerſet and Monmouth, were ſo injured laſt October, as to induce their owners to plough them over, and ſow rye; other fields being partially injured, were left until their owners were enabled to judge what to do with them in the ſpring. Some have ploughed them over, and ſowed ſpring grain, which is certainly moſt adviſeable, becauſe we are always ſure of good ſpring crops on land that has been well tilled the preceding ſummer, with the intention of ſowing fall grain.

The inſect in queſtion has been equally deſtructive in ſome places to rye, and has taken poſſeſſion of timothy graſs. William Patterſon, eſquire, of Brunſwick, informs me that it had very much injured his fall barley——but I have never yet received certain information, nor obſerved that it has ſeized upon any ſpring barley, or oats; though it has undoubtedly deſtroyed whole fields of ſpring wheat in Morris county, in this ſtate.

This inſect is in its ſeveral ſtages fly, worm and chryſalis, during all the ſpring, ſummer and fall;—between the laſt and firſt froſts. I mean there are repeated ſwarms of them during theſe ſeaſons; but how long the reſpective broods are in each of theſe ſtages, I have not yet been able to determine. They remain in the laſt mentioned ſtage all winter, attached to the ſtalk, or heart of the wheat, by the mucus depoſited there with them, by the fly; and do not travel, as I have perceived, down to the roots under ground, as I have heard it ſuppoſed. The firſt ſevere froſt deſtroys all that are in the fly ſtate.—Wheat and rye, ſown after a ſevere froſt have been known to eſcape the fly until ſpring, and then have been partially injured by it. Whether any ſuch fields have been entirely deſtroyed, I cannot ſay. I believe there is no doubt but this inſect equally attacks grain ſown in rich or poor ſoil: but the ſame number of them cannot equally effect one as the other, for reaſons too obvious to need mentioning. Hence the farmer has encouragement to manure his lands well, and to hope for good crops.

I have heard of no remedy being diſcovered againſt the inſect——but having myſelf been in the practice of rolling my grain in the fall and ſpring, and of feeding it cloſe the firſt dry weather in March or April, for other purpoſes, and my wheat having eſcaped the fly, while adjoining wheat of my neighbours was attacked, I have been led to conclude, that the roller and the ſheep have deſtroyed it in its chryſallis ſtate, ſo far as to prevent any perceivable injury. Whether this is an effectual, or only a partial remedy, remains to be determined by experience.

I have this ſpring both rolled and fed one field, and only fed another. Hitherto I perceive no depredations in either, although the fly was numerous in both laſt fall, when I did not roll, becauſe both fields being very ſtony, and one remarkably ſo, I was deſirous firſt to ſtone them, that the roller might have its proper effect; but I had not ſtrength to complete either in time.

Would it not be proper for the ſociety to requeſt their preſident to write a letter to the preſident of the Agricultural Society, at Geneva, giving the neceſſary information reſpecting the Heſſian Fly, and requeſting to be informed if M Chateauvieux, or any others, found out a remedy for the inſect deſcribed in his above recited letter to Mr. Duhamel; and what that remedy was, &c.

If any member of the ſociety can lend me the uſe a microſcope, I will endeavour to make further obſervations. From this time to harveſt is an important ſeaſon to do it in.

I am, with great reſpect, dear ſir,
Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,
GEORGE MORGAN.

The Preſident of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

* * *

For Baltimore,

The SLOOP HANNAH,
SAMUEL OAKFORD, Maſter,

WILL ſail in a few days.——For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at Mr. Cox's Wharf, a little above the Drawbridge, or to Iſrael Iſrael, at the Croſs Keys Inn.

N. B. The above veſſel is for Sale or Barter, for goods or public ſecurities.

June 23. mwf

For SALE at

Thomas Vowell's *Store*,

In *Second ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch ſtreets*, next Door but one to the *Baptiſt* Meeting-houſe,
A General ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS.

At the very loweſt Prices.
At ſaid Place he continues to Buy, Sell or Exchange all Kinds of

Public Securities.

He tranſacts Buſineſs at the Land-Office, furniſhes Certificates and procures Patents without any extra Charge. *Country People* applying by Letter will have their Intereſts attended to as well as if they were perſonally preſent.

Thoſe who intruſt him with their Buſineſs, may expect to be ſerved with the utmoſt punctuality, integrity and diſpatch.

Several Bales of NANKEENS for Sale. eptf.

Bruſh Manufactory,

(Wholeſale and Retail) BY

ROGER FLAHAVEN,

IN Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, where merchants and others may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or dry goods.

N. B. The higheſt price given for Hogs Briſtls.

Philadelphia, June 23. w&tf

A PAIR of ſerviceable decent Bay HORSES, well matched—and a FAMILY WAGGON, on ſteel ſprings, remarkable eaſy, with harneſs for two horſes; will be ſold ſeperate or together. Enquire of the Printers. mw&f

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WHEREAS *Daniel Bloom*, of Gwynedd townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, has obtained a Bond of 10cl. from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th of April, 1786, payable in the year 1787—Theſe are to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law; unleſs ſaid Bloom complies with the contract between him and me. JACOB DILCART.

Gwynedd, June 21, 1787.

SPRUCE BEER,

TO BE SOLD BY

George Geddes.

Orders ſent to his houſe in Vine, by Front ſtreet, will be attended to.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore-town, an *Engliſh Servant Man*, named *John Turner*, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, light complexion, fair hair and eyes, teeth ſharp, a little round ſhouldered, clumſy made, has a very hobling walk, and has formerly had a hurt in his left leg, that cauſes him to limp a little; had on when he went away, a ſhort, dark blue coat, made after the regimental form, edged with white, an old fine yellow jacket, new buckſkin breeches, an old white fine ſhirt, old thread ſtockings with narrow ribs, his ſhoes lately ſoaled, a half worn round hat with a black ribbon round the crown; he took with him a large black and white dog with a cut bob-tail, called Watch. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive, if 30 miles, *Thirty Shillings*; if 40 miles, *Forty Shillings*; if 60 miles, *Three Pounds*; and if 100 miles, the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by PETER FIGHT, Inn-keeper.

N. B. Said Servant may probably be lurking in or about the city of Philadelphia, or has hired himſelf to ſome Inn-keeper as waiter or hoſtler.

Baltimore, May 28, 1787

From the Kingſton (Jamaica) Morning Poſt of March 3.

THE SENATORS.

THE Members met, the Speaker ſeated,
Their grants fulfill'd, the public cheated;
True patriotiſm lay defunct,
For half the Houſe was mortal drunk.
The people came to a reſolve
This worthy ſenate to diſſolve;
Petition came upon petition,
Their chief to grant this requiſition;
Or ſend them hence to Bot'ny Bay,
Where with their honeſt friends they'd ſtay.
We wait impatient for th' event,
As all the public money's ſpent.

◆

LONDON, April 6.

The following is a literal tranſcript of a letter received a few days ago at the public-office in Bow-ſtreet, from the Mayor of a corporate town in the county of Wilts.

To the publickeſt Officer in all Bow-ſtreet, London.

SUR,

THIS is to let you know that I have taken up by virtue of my powr and ſovereinty, three parſons on a terrible ſuſpiſion of being bagohones——Two of em I myſelf have ſeen lightering about our church intending to commit a burglery——the other we beleive has been guilty of bigomy, or ſome other bloody crime he having a very ill look with him—If you will let me know what they am or who they am, I will perſecute em according to law and the axe of parlement in that caſe made and provided.

T——B——MARE.

N. B. Sur,

Another broke looſe and run away. He is marked with the ſmall-pox in his face, wears his own hare tyed behind, and I never ſeed a more worſer looking young youth with my two eyes—He was boted and ſpurrd. If he be in your town take him up by order of me.

* * *

In addition to Mr. Peale's Exhibition of Pictures, is a collection of

Italian Paintings,

Which are ſent into this country for ſale; a catalogue of the ſeveral paintings, and the prices put on them, may be ſeen at the rooms.

One ſhilling for attendance as uſual to ſee the paintings *and Muſeum*, or one dollar for a ticket, which admits the perſon as often as he chuſes to viſit the rooms for one year.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and for SALE,

A Metzzotinto Print

of the Rev'd Mr JOSEPH PILMORE.
Corner of Lombard and Third ſtreets.

THE Subſcriber has lately executed, and now offers for ſale, Metzotinto PRINTS of His Excellency Benjamin Franklin and the Marquis de la Fayette, being the beginning of a ſeries of Prints to be taken from his collection of portraits of illuſtrious perſonages.—Theſe prints are neatly framed in double oval frames: the inner frame (which is under the glaſs) is gilt. Price 15s. each.

Mr. PEALE wiſhes to have a few gentlemen of each ſtate ſubſcribers for this work, the abovementioned prints being ſpecimens of the ſize and form intended. A ſmall number of ſubſcribers will be ſufficient to ſecure to themſelves the moſt valuable impreſſions. Every exertion will be uſed to make the likeneſs faithful, and the work excellent, and every attention paid to thoſe who are willing to encourage this undertaking, by C. W. PEALE.

Philadelphia, May 28.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 5th day of May laſt, a *Negro Man*, named *Cæſar*, the property of the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's hundred, Newcaſtle county, Delaware ſtate; about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high: had on when he went away, a half worn fine hat, a light coloured homeſpun cloth coat, lined with linſey ſtriped black and white, a pea green broadcloth jacket, black velvet breeches, a white linen ſhirt, a pair carved ſilver buckles in his ſhoes marked C. V. on the under ſide: he is a down looking fellow, and pretty black, and has a full, round face, and flat noſe; he is a little grey on the chin when his beard is grown, and is about 39 years of age; he came from Guinea when young; ſpeaks midling good Engliſh, yet with ſome broken accents, is a little thick tongued, can read tolerably well, was raiſed at Shrewſbury, in Jerſey, by the Rev. Elihu Spencer, and may probably aim for that part of the country, as he has diſcovered an inclination to go that way for theſe two years paſt. It is ſuppoſed he went away with a certain Negro BOB, belonging to *B. Tuft*, of Jerſey, nearly oppoſite to Newcaſtle; *Bob* is very much pock marked, thin faced, cloaths unknown; it is likely they went off in company, as they attempted to runaway together ſome time ago. It is probable Cæſar may change his name and cloaths, procure a paſs and feign himſelf a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by *CHRISTOPHER VANDEGRIST.*

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. 4w1aw June 10

Wants a Place,

A Middle-aged Woman, who perfectly underſtands mantua making and millenary, having practiſed it ſome years in England, and has no objection to take care of children. Enquire of the Printers.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cranberry, Middleſex county, New-Jerſey, an Apprentice BOY, named *Job Hutch*, about 16 years of age, a likely, well ſet lad: had on and took with him a pair of homeſpun trowſers ſtriped with blue woolen, a ſhort blue coat, a brown lapelled veſt, a felt hat with a tinſel band; alſo, ſtole a new, ſuperfine, olive coloured, broadcloth, lapelled coat, a pair of new neats leather boots, and upwards of three pounds in caſh, chiefly ſilver. He made his eſcape on Sunday the 10th of this month, June. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid boy ſhall have the above reward, paid by

RICHARD HANDLEY.

Cranberry, ſtate of New-Jerſey, June 12.

To be Let for a Term of Years,

ABOUT 50 feet of GROUND on the weſt ſide of Dockſtreet, between Spruce and Walnut ſtreets, on which a large ſtore now ſtands. Apply to Mrs. MORRIS, in Second ſtreet, a few doors below the bridge. June 14 2awtf

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Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen laſt Sunday evening from the ſubſcriber, living in Lombard ſtreet between Second and Third ſtreets, a GREY HORSE about 14 hands and a half high, ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, no brand, a black ſpot on his off ſhoulder, trots and canters. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and returns him to the owner, ſhall have the above Reward, and the ſame for the *Thief*, if ſtolen. PETER PRIMHER. June 20

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY laſt night about 9 o'clock, an *Iriſh Servant Man*, who calls himſelf ſometimes *Darby*, and ſometimes *Jeremiah Kean*, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrong made, looks rather clumſy, large ſmooth face, brown buſhy hair, which he wears looſe, about 23 years of age, little or no beard: had on a white hat, long brown cloth coat, a ſpotted cotton velvet jacket, corduroy breeches, good linen ſhirt, narrow ribbed old thread ſtockings without feet, and old ſhoes, but he commonly travels barefoot. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who ſhall ſecure him for ROBERT LEMMON.

Baltimore-Town, June 13. 4t.e3d

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen out of my waggon, ſtanding at the White Horſe Inn, Market-ſtreet—A HAIR TRUNK, containing, viz. 1 ſuperfine light coloured cloth coat with pearl buttons, 1 ditto white cloth jacket and breeches, 1 ſtriped muſlinet jacket (white) 1 ſtriped jean ditto, 2 plain jean ditto, 1 black ſattinet ditto, 1 pair black ſattin breeches, one ditto black ſattinet ditto, one ditto plain jean ditto, one ditto honeycomb ditto, one brown cloth jacket, two ſhirts, 1 pair ſilk ſtockings, 2 ditto thread ditto, 1 grey cloth ſurtout coat, 1 pair ſhoes, 1 ditto boots, 1 large looking glaſs in a plain walnut frame and has a ſmall piece of the quick ſilver rubbed off near the middle of the glaſs, 2 gold rings, the one has a remarkable large yellow ſtone with a ſmall white one on each ſide of it, the other is a tortoiſe ſhell ring ſet in gold, 1 ſilver ſciſſar chain and hart marked M W, 1 ſilver pincuſhion hoop and chain, 1 pair of locket buttons ſet in ſilver, 2 cambrick neck cloths, 1 white hat, 1 bed cord, 1 pair ſet knee buckles, 1 ſhaving box and bruſh, with ſeveral other articles not yet aſcertained. Any perſon diſcovering the ſame, ſo that the goods may be procured, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

June 13. JOHN M'CALL, or
ep2w PETER JANUARY.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

LAST Night was BROKE OPEN, the Houſe of the Subſcriber, in Saſſafras ſtreet, and the following PLATE was taken from thence—

1 Tankard, marked SS
1 Porrenger, SS
1 Old faſhioned ditto with a coat of arms
S
4 Table Spoons, marked D E
2 Ditto EP or SS
12 Tea Spoons EP
1 Tea Tongs SS.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Plate, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have the above Reward, or in proportion for any part of it.

EDWARD PENINGTON.

P. S. The thieves broke open and took out of a Deſk three ſmall Pieces of Gold, one of which is Half a Caroline, that has two holes in it. June 19 7tp

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſagathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long lawn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.
24 1-2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained. As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges, paid by,

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F & Co.

Nothern-Liberty Auction Store, June 9, 1787.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—*A Parchment POCKET-BOOK*, containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—

Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe*,
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young*,
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh*; Alſo,
One loan-office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUEL YOUNG.* etf

Meſſ. PRINTERS,

GIVING this a place in your Paper will greatly oblige the ſubſcriber—To wit,

On the 2d June, 1787, I ſailed from Newbury-Port, paſſenger for Philadelphia, with Captain Abraham Edwards. Sunday the 10th, at half paſt eleven, P. M. one John M'Donnols, and now Agniſs Megdugle, with the captain and me, being on deck, ſaid John and Agniſs ſtruck at me with the hatchet, he being on one ſide of the companion and I on the other, and knocked me down; but ſeeing he did not put a period to my exiſtence, flew over the companion, in order to do it: but Captain Edwards jumped from the helm, and clenched him round both arms, calling all hands, and diſarmed him with great difficulty.

This I hope will ſerve for a warning to all maſters of veſſels, eſpecially thoſe employed in coaſting buſineſs, where there are but few hands, not to take paſſengers, except they are well acquainted with them. It is my candid opinion, if he had put a period to my life, he inſtantly would have applied the ſame to the captain, and thoſe below muſt have fallen a prey to his wicked deſign. *THOMAS TRACY.*

In lat. 39. 0. North, long. 72 0. Weſt. 1aw3w

FOR SALE BY

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

A choice CARGO of

Jamaica Spirits,

Juſt landed out of the ſhip Mary, from Lucea. eptf

William Compton,

In Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, has for SALE on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

LONDON pewter, in caſks, well aſſorted
English ſail cloth
An invoice of cutlery, hard ware and watches
A caſe of boys hats, of various colours
A ſmall invoice of beſt London plated buckles
Camblets, durants, ſhalloons, tammies and wildbores
Log lines, roping twine, &c. ALSO,
Garden ſeeds of different kinds, rape and canary ſeeds, &c. May 11. mwſtf

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box compleat for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks, Senneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c. &c.

A QUANTITY OF

Live Oak and Red Cedar,

About 600 lb. of Beaver,

And a Parcel of

Raccoon and Foxes Skins,

FOR SALE BY

John & Abraham Singer,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth Streets. etf

Juſt Imported in the ſhip St. James,

from Cadiz, and now Landing at Meſſrs *Turnbull* and *Co's.* Wharf,

SHERRY wine in quartercaſks, from 2 to 8 years old
Malaga wine in ditto June 18. 6ſp
Cadiz SALT. BARCLAY, BROWN & CO.

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May 21*

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

Juſt arrived in the Dove, from Marſeilles and Malaga, and for Sale by,

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

SUPERFINE Aix ſallad oil
Anchovies and capers
Orgeat capillaire, & ſundry liqueurs
Corks in bags
Frontiniac, and a variety of French wines
Silk and oilcloth umbrelloes
Hats, ſilk ſtockings, gloves and fans
Caſtile ſoap
Brandy
Malaga wines of 1785
Freſh Bloom and Muſcadel raiſins, in boxes & jars
Figs, prunes, almonds and walnuts eptf

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ruby, capt. *Smith* from London, and Sophia, *Burrows* from Briſtol, and for *SALE* by

James C. & Sam. W. Fiſher,

At their *Store* the Corner of Arch ſtreet, and Front ſtreets,

A Variety of elegant faſhionable buttons of the neweſt patterns
Window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9
Sheet glaſs and aſſorted glaſs ware
Nails 3d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d.
Tin in boxes N° 1, 2, 3 x
Read lead in ſmall caſks
Shot N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—B.
Double Glouceſter cheeſe in prime order
Beſt London porter.

They have alſo for Sale—Almonds in ſhells, excellent keg raiſins, Turkey oil ſtones, aſſorted ironmongery in caſks, and a variety of DRY GOODS, as uſual. *May 24.* mwſ

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppogauls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag
Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

Board of Treaſury of the United States,

MAY 17th, 1787.

The United States in Congreſs having directed the Commiſſioners of this Board to take the moſt effectual meaſures for ſettling the accounts of the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the ſaid Committees, having been arranged, as far as the materials furniſhed by the reſpective parties, will enable them to proceed in that buſineſs; it has become neceſſary to adopt immediate meaſures for cloſing theſe tranſactions. All perſons therefore, who have received public money from the general Treaſury, in purſuance of engagements entered into with the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs, and who have not accounted for the ſame, are hereby required to render and adjuſt their reſpective accounts within three months, computed from the preſent date; at the expiration of which time, proceſs will be commenced againſt ſuch as neglect this notice.

Samuel Oſgood
Walter Livingſton } Commiſſioners.
Arthur Lee

17A

Iſaac Franks,

Stock and Exchange Broker,

At his OFFICE on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, oppoſite Lætitia-Court, and next Door to Jacob Baker's,

Buys and Sells on Commiſſion,

BANK STOCK,
Bills of exchange,
All kinds of ſtate and continental certificates,
Houſes and lands,
Merchandize,
Diſcounts notes, bonds and bills
And receives applications for borrowing and lending money,

He Buys and Sells

Certificates for the land-office,
Pennſylvania ſtate ſhilling money of the year 1781,
Continental ſtate dollar money of the year 1780,
Continental money
Loan-office certificates,
New loan-office certificates of Pennſylvania,
Depreciation funded and unfunded certificates,
Militia pay certificates,
Facilities or indents,
Pierce's final ſettlements,
Courſe's certificates,
And ever kind of certificates of this ſtate, or of any of the United States.

Any Perſon having Buſineſs to tranſact in the land-office of this ſtate, and purchaſes certificates at his Office, ſhall have their warrants, &c. carried through the different offices without further expence, except the fees required by the ſtate.

MONEY

May be raiſed at any time on continental or ſtate ſecurities, merchandize or produce, on a depoſit or ſale, by applying at his Office. Jan. 6. mtf

James Glentworth,

At his *Office* the Corner of Third and Market ſtreets,

Procures Money on Loan,

To any amount, on depoſits or ſatisfactory ſecurity.

LIKEWISE,

Buys and Sells on Commiſſion,

Bank Stock, Nicholſon's Loan-Office funded and unfunded Depreciation, Stelle's, Story's, and Pierce's Certificates, and every other kind of Paper iſſued by Pennſylvania or the United States. March 26 2aw

FOR SALE,

A valuable Plantation 19 miles from the city, in high cultivation, ſuitable for a country ſeat, or a perſon wiſhing to attend the market—Likewiſe, a *LOT* in Market ſtreet, a good ſtand for buſineſs

Jackſon & Smith,

DRUGGISTS,

In Second, midway between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, have juſt imported from different parts of Europe

A freſh and general Aſſortment of all the various

Drugs and Medicines

Now in uſe; which are of the very firſt quality, and will be diſpoſed of at a moderate advance, either wholeſale or retail.——Among them are

Camphor	Quickſilver
Jeſuits Bark	Red Bark
Iſinglaſs,	Rhubarb
Magneſia	Senna
Opium	Salt Petre

Alſo all kinds of the moſt eſteemed Patent Medicines, a variety of Shop Furniture, and Mudge's Inhalers, celebrated in the cure of diſeaſes ſeated in the lungs.

N. B. The articles Camphor, Bark and Salt Petre will be placed at very Reduced Prices to country ſtorekeepers, or others purchaſing in quantities. May tf

Paul Beck, junr.

Has for Sale at his Store on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, next the Wharf—For *Paper Money* of the late Emiſſion,

LOAF SUGAR by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity
Madeira, Liſbon, Malaga and Teneriffe wines, by the pipe, hogſhead or quartercaſk
Cinnamon, cloves
A quantity of Boſton mackrel of the firſt quality
Shad in barrels
Two thouſand weight of excellent flax.

TO BE SOLD,

The Stock on Hand of a Retail Dry Good Store, for which payment will be received in funded certificates, paper money of the late emiſſion, New-Jerſey money, or country produce. Enquire at the Store of PAUL BECK, junr. May 16 2awtf

MUSLINS.

A large Aſſortment of Fine and Coarſe Muſlins, by the Piece or Bale——alſo,

LISBON WINE,

By the quarter-caſk, or larger quantity, of the beſt quality, &c. &c.——To be SOLD by

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his Store near the Drawbridge. 2aw5w

The Cargo of the ſnow Eſpirito Santo, captain Viveiros, from Terceira, juſt arrived:

CONSISTING OF

Choice Fayal Wine, four years old;

Sweet Oranges & Lemons,

For *SALE* on the moſt reaſonable *Terms*, by

Joyce Brothers & J. Palyart.

May 9 4ſp.cotf

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at North-Eaſt, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 9th day of April laſt, a *NEGRO FELLOW*, named *DAVE*; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 21 years of age, a down looking countenance, hath one of his ankles a little crooked, remarkable long legs and thighs and ſmall body, is a little hard of hearing: had on when he went away, a ſcarlet coat with braſs buttons, white waiſtcoat and corduroy breeches, and round hat (but his apparel its more than probable he will alter). Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, if taken up 100 miles diſtance ſhall have the above reward; if 50 miles diſtance *Five Pounds*, and any diſtance under, *Six Dollars*.

J. HARFORD MONTGOMERY.

North-Eaſt, May 3.

MARY RHEA

Has REMOVED to Second ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, a few doors above Chriſt church,

Where ſhe has for SALE,

A General ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon—Which will be diſpoſed of on very low terms. June 18. 2aw4w

Lately Imported, and for Sale by

Wooddrop & Joſeph Sims,

CORK CANVAS,

Of the beſt quality, No. 1 to 8,

Bourdeaux Claret in hhds & caſes,

BRANDY in hhds. and Caſes, RETTIFA in Caſes,

Muſcovado Sugars in hhds. & bbls.

High proofed RUM, &c. &c. June 20 eoptf

Wynkoop & Siemen

Have juſt received from New-York,

A PARCEL of excellent India luteſtrings and ſarſnets, conſiſting of a variety of colours, which they intend to ſell very reaſonable—They have likewiſe, a quantity of beſt black paduaſoy, mens ſattins, perſians, modes, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, womens ſilk mitts, muſlins, an aſſortment of fine Flanders laces, Holland linen, ticklenburgs, 8, 9 & 10-4 fine Flanders bedtick, ſagathies, duroys, &c. &c.

Alſo, excellent Malaga wine in pipes and quartercaſks, a few caſes of Frontignac, Burgundy, Claret and Provence ditto, Dutch braſs kettles in neſts, &c. &c. June 19 eop1m

TO BE SOLD BY

James Lockwood & Co.

Between Arch and Race, in Water ſtreet,

TEN penny and 20d nails
Candles
Pork, Beef
Hog's lard
Cotton wool, Flax
Cotton and wool cards
Lynn ſhoes
Boſton iron tea kettles
Cyder in barrels
Braſs kettles
And a number of articles of Dry Goods.

June 1 3ſp2awtf

FOR SALE BY

Benjamin Morgan,

At his STORE on Stamper's Wharf, below the Drawbridge,

PEnnſylvania refined bar iron, of the firſt quality, neatly drawn
Dutch ovens, pots, kettles, ſkillets, cart boxes and window weights of different ſizes
American, German and Engliſh ſteel
Frying pans, Engliſh ſcythes
Loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars, by the hogſhead or barrel
Weſt-India and country rum
Molaſſes
Coffee
A quantity of excellent bohea tea, in quarter-cheſts
Flour,——Corn,——Mackarel
56 lb weights, &c. &c.——All of which he will ſell low, for caſh, or ſhort credit eoptf

For SALE at the STORE of

Stephen and John Girard,

In Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

COFFEE in tierces, barrels and bags
Sugar, cocoa and molaſſes
French brandy, four years old, in half and quarter butts
Port wine, in pipes and half pipes
Zant currants, in half barrels
Brimſtone, in boxes, Verdigreaſe
Holland Gin in caſes eoptf

Patent Medicines

SOLD BY

WILLIAM POYNTELL,

In Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, the Corner of Black-Horſe alley:

MAREDANT's Antiſcorbutic Drops; a ſovereign remedy for the ſea and land ſcurvy, pimpled faces, ſcorbutic gout, rheumatiſm, inflamation of the eyes, and all diſorders ariſing from the foulneſs of the blood.

DOCTOR NORRIS's celebrated Fever Drops; a certain cure for every ſpecies of fevers, old inveterate coughs, conſumptive habits, complaints of the ſtomach and bowels, nervous head-achs, and intermitting fevers and agues.

The above two medicines are in high reputation in Great-Britain, as affording certain relief in the above diſorders; and it is not doubted but a fair trial of them would afford eſſential relief to the afflicted in this weſtern world—Pamphlets, containing innumerable, but well atteſted extraordinary cures performed by them, may be had of ſaid *Poyntell*, where the diſordered may probably find many caſes ſimilar to their own. A conſtant ſupply of the above two invaluable Medicines will be kept for ſale, and a generous allowance made to Country Apothecaries who buy wholeſale.

At ſame Place may alſo be had—Bateman's drops, Anderſon's Scots pills, Hooper's pills, Britiſh oil, Godfrey's cordial, Turlington's Balſam, Hungary water, Stoughton's elixir, Haerlem oil, Dr. James's fever powders, eſſence of pepper mint, Greenough's tincture for the teeth and gums, Hill's Balſam of honey, Hill's American balſam, ſpirits of ſal volat, Van Helmet's fever and ague pills. 1aw12w

Doctor *Gardette*, Dentiſt,

HAS the honor of informing his Friends, and the Public, that he has returned from his tour, and that he practices, as uſual, the different branches of his profeſſion. His place of abode is, as formerly, the firſt door from the corner of Third, in Pear ſtreet, next door to the Young Ladies Academy, where he may be ſpoke with from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

N. B. His Dentrifice, &c. may be had at all times at the above place. May 28. eoptf

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Tredeffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, about the latter end of April, three 3 year old Brown or Black *STEERS*; the one had white about his belly and legs; one other has a white face, and the other a brown without any white about him, that is remembered, except round his eyes it appears as if the hair had been rubbed off, and forms a ring. Whoever ſecures ſaid Steers, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home. WILLIAM DEWEES. *June 6*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1787. [No. 2617.]

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,
Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the
Southwark Auction-Store,
Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh
Aſſortment of Merchandize.
Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.
JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.
N. B. All kinds of Merchandize
on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

TO BE SOLD,
This Morning,
The 26th Inſtant,
At the City Auction-Store,
An elegant Aſſortment of
RIBBONS,
In ſix Lotts—Alſo, a Box of
SWORD CANES,

For the payment of duties. The above may be viewed at the Store on any day previous to the day of ſale. Paper Money of the laſt Emiſſion will be received in payment. Jun 26 4tp

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY,
Preciſely at 9 o'Clock,
At the City Vendue-Store,
Will Commence the *SALE* of a Large and General
Aſſortment of Merchandize.
The ſtated Days of Sale at the above Store are,
Tueſdays and *Thurſdays*
Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture
On every *Wedneſday Morning* from 9 to 12 o'Clock.
June 26.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

On Friday Next,
The 29th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,
Will Commence the Sale of a large and general
Aſſortment of Merchandize:
Among which are—A few Pieces of
Yard wide Iriſh Linens,
For Jerſey paper money of either of the two laſt emiſſions.

THE Auctioneers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that *Mondays* and *Fridays* are their ſtated days for ſelling Merchandize, and finding it inconvenient to hold Sales on Saturdays, they will for the future ſell Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture and other Out-door Goods, on *Monday Mornings,* beginning preciſely at 8 o'clock.

June 25

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On *TUESDAY* the 8th July next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, at the Old *Coffee-Houſe*—The
Houſe, Stores, Wharf, and
Bank Lot, late the property of *Lacaze & Mallet.*
June 22 eptf

For CHARTER,
To any Port in *Spain* or *Portugal,*
The Venetian Brig EL BUON GENIO,
Captain Joſeph Biſſon;

SHE is an excellent new veſſel, and a faſt ſailer; will carry two thouſand barrels, and has a *perfectly ſecure Mediterranean paſſport.* For terms enquire of
ANDREW CLOW & CO.
Who have for Sale, imported in the abovementioned veſſel, fine freſh *Muſcadine Raiſins* unſhelled Almonds, Olives in jars, Capers and Lemon Juice.
June 14. eptf.

For Fredericksburg.
The Schooner
FREDERICKSBURG PACKET,
CHIPMAN BANGS Maſter,

WILL ſail in 4 days. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at *Landenberger's* wharf, or to
KUHN & RISBERG,
Who have landing from on board ſaid veſſel, a few hogſheads excellent Mountain Tobacco, and a ſmall quantity of Furrs, conſiſting of otter, fox, mink and raccoon ſkins. 2tp June 22

For CHARTER,
THE Britiſh BRIG
EAGLE,
ANDREW CHISOLEM, Maſter,
Burthen 130 tons The Iſland of Jamaica would be preferred. Apply to
Roſs & Vaughan,
Who have for Sale,
Cotton, and Pico and Fayal Wines.
June 20. eptf

For Alexandria, Virginia,
The Sloop CHARMING POLLY,
John Ellwood, Jun. Maſter,
Now lying the lower ſide of Arch-ſtreet Wharf, and will ſail in a few days.——For freight or paſſage apply on board.
June 23. eo3t

To Let on Freight,
The Brigantine DOVE,
David Chriſtian, Maſter;
A Britiſh bottom, and carries about 1200 barrels.
Now Landing from ſaid Veſſel juſt arrived from Marſeilles and Malaga,
Raiſins in kegs and jars
Soft ſhelled almonds
Malaga wine in pipes and quartercaſks, dry and ſweet, ſome of which is old
Claret in hogſheads
Figs in trails Apply to
THOMAS, SAMUEL, & MIERS FISHER,
Who have for ſale, Sherry Wine in quarter-caſks
June 18 6teop

SECOND NOTICE.
In the Caſe of Cadwallader Morris,
BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt *Cadwallader Morris* of the city of Philadelphia, merchant; and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on *Wedneſday* the 13th day of June, inſtant; on *Monday* the 2d day of July next, and on *Monday* the 23d day of the ſame month, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the ſaid days, at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the ſecond meeting to chuſe aſſignees, and at the laſt meeting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give notice to the ſubſcriber.

By Order of the Commiſſioners.
JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.
Office, in Watkins's alley, June 11, 1787 12.26.9.

LAST NOTICE.
In the Caſe of Gerſhom Johnſon,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Gerſhom Johnſon, of the city of Philadelphia, dealer; and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on Monday the 4th inſtant, on Tueſday the 19th of the ſame month, and on Friday the 13th of July following, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the ſaid days, at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe aſſignees; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give notice to the ſubſcriber.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.
Office, Watkin's-Alley, June 1, 1787 2 12 26

A FEW BOXES
Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,
AND
Fayal and Pico Wines,
Juſt arrived, and for Sale by
ROSS & VAUGHAN.

FOR SALE AT
Jeremiah Warder, Parker, & Co's
STORE,
In Third ſtreet, oppoſite Church alley——A freſh Aſſortment of
Muſlins, Teas, Pepper and
TURKY COFFEE;
A Great Variety of DRY GOODS & HARDWARE;
Copper in Sheets and Bottoms;
China, Glaſs, and Queen Ware; Madeira, Liſbon, Port, Calcavella and Weſtern Iſland Wines; Pickles, Matts, Corks, Salt, Coal, Gunpowder, Burr and Cologn Mill-Stones, Chalk, Whiting, Painters' Colours, &c. &c. May 28. 3awtf.

A QUANTITY OF
SILK STOCKINGS
FOR SALE BY
Mordecai Lewis & Co.
June 5. 3awtm

Pragers, Liebaert & Co.
ARE NOW LANDING
From on board the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, captain Sollet, from Amſterdam, and Opening for Sale at their Store in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry,
A General ASSORTMENT of Genuine
DRUGS:
ALSO,
Oznabrigs, ticklenburgs, Ruſſia ſheetings, German dowlaſs, heſſens and Rolls, gunpowder, ſaltpetre &c.—*They have alſo for SALE,*

BLACK pepper, low priced printed linens, chintzes cottons and calicoes, Bandano, Barcelona and other ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton furniture checks, fine book muſlins, threads of all ſorts, tapes and bindings and twiſt buttons, coarſe and fine cloths, coatings, bearſkins, frizes, Lubeck duck, Marſeilles quilting, dimities plain and figured, Holland and Flanders linen and ſheetings, millinary, writing and poſt paper, ſnuff, tobacco, china, delph and earthen ware, jewellery, carpenters, joiners and coopers tools, Hermitage wine, breakfaſt and other teas, beſt Holland gin in caſes, ſnakeroot, Carolina indigo, &c.

LIKEWISE,
Dutch Scythes and German Straw Knives, with ſuitable WHETTSONES, and alſo a general and beſt Aſſortment of BOULTING CLOTHS May 17 tf3tawtf

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Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe.
Vincent M. Peloſi,
At his *WINE CELLAR* under the *Coffee-Houſe,*
Sells *Wholeſale* and *Retail,* viz.

	£.	s.	d.
PARTICULAR London Madeira wine, 7 years old, at (per gallon)	1	0	0
Ditto ditto in bottles (per dozen)	2	10	0
New York ditto, dit 5 years old (per gal)	0	18	0
Ditto Sherry in bottles, thirteen years old (per dozen)	2	10	0
Old London Port ditto (per doz.)	1	10	0
Bourdeaux claret of the firſt quality, dit.	2	5	0
Ditto ſecond ditto, dit	1	17	6
Still white Champaigne dit.	3	0	0
Muſcat of Fontinuac, dit.	1	10	0
Genuiac Liſbon, 5 years old (per gal.)	0	10	0
Teneriffe ditto, ditto	0	6	0
Genuiac Ceniac brandy, 9 yrs old, dit.	0	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto, dit.	0	6	0
Old Jamaica ſpirits dit.	0	7	6
Antigua rum dit.	0	6	0
Holland geneva in caſes of 12 bottles each,	1	12	0
Beſt London porter (per dozen)	1	0	0

Syrups and Liquers of every ſort.
42 caſks Bourdeaux Claret of 50 gallons each,
N. B. Bottles always to be returned. tuthſtf

The Briſtol Baths
Are in compleat Order for the Reception of thoſe Perſons who may incline to make uſe of them.
6th Mo 11th, 1787 3nw2wf.

TO BE LET,
A large and compleat Store
for the Dry Good buſineſs, in one of the beſt ſtands in this city either for wholeſale or retail on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets—Alſo, a three ſtory Brick HOUSE in Fourth, between Market and Arch ſtreets, by
June 22 eo7t. REUBEN HAINES.

TO BE LET, A
A large, elegant, and commodious
HOUSE,
At the Corner of Vine and Third ſtreets. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL. 3tawtf
Who has alſo ſome *PASTURE GROUND* to Let, nearly adjoining to the South ſtreet of this city

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Pennſbury Farm,

CONTAINING 300 acres of good land, with an advantageous front on the Delaware—Will be diſpoſed of on moderate terms. Part of the old proprietor's buildings are ſtill remaining. Enquire of Mr. GOODALL, oppoſite the Bank, in Cheſnut ſtreet.

BEDFORD County Taxes for 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the Returns and Aſſeſſment of the Lands of Non reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of Sept. laſt, is now publiſhed in the Supplements No. 7 and 8 to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June 6th: All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year, on their lands in ſaid county into the State Treaſury, before the 6th day of Auguſt next; when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State-Treaſurer.
June 6. 2m1aw

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *Jackſon Reynolds,* deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 1ſt day of September next.

JAMES REYNOLDS Adminiſtrator,
At Meſſrs *Reed & Forde's,* in Front ſtreet.
Philadelphia, June 16, 1787. 1awteA

To be Sold or Let,
(And may be entered upon immediately)

THAT elegant Country Seat, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, in the Northern Liberties, below the Falls; together with a Coach Houſe, Stables, and a large Garden with excellent fruit trees. For terms apply to
April 16. 3awtf PETER MILLER.

N. B. This Place was formerly occupied by his Excellency the Chevalier *Luzerne.*

Likewiſe, to be Let—A large, commodious HOUSE, the corner of Arch and Fourth ſtreets, with Garden, Stable, and Coach houſe, in excellent repair, and one of the beſt houſes in this city. Enquire as above.

Taunton Iron-Works
FOR SALE:

CONSISTING of a Furnace, and Forge adjoining, in exceeding good order; Part of a Saw Mill; 3000 Cords of Wood already cut, and every Article neceſſary for carrying on ſaid Works, with the Tract of Woodland which the Works are upon, and a very large Body of good Ore; the Caſtings and Bar Iron are well known to be equal to any at market.

The above Works are ſituate in Burlington county, Weſt-Jerſey, diſtant 17 miles from Philadelphia and 8 miles from a navigable creek leading to the ſame.

Bar or Pig Iron will be received in payment for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe. For further particulars pleaſe apply at ſaid Works, to
Taunton, May 29. 1awtf. GEORGE HASTINGS.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

THAT valuable PLANTATION formerly the property of Wilſon Hunt, Eſquire, in the townſhip of Maidenhead and county of Hunterdon, New Jerſey, lying on the poſt road between New York and Philadelphia eight miles from Trenton, and four from Princeton, containing upwards of four hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, one hundred and fifty of which is good Engliſh meadow, which will produce one hundred and ſeventy tons of hay annually; the upland is rich and fine for any kind of grain, and very natural to graſs; forty-five acres of fine thrifty timber, of the beſt kind, a large bearing orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, two good barns, and a new hovel, that will contain upon the upper ſtory ten tons of hay; a well of good water near the dwelling-houſe, and about the middle of the plantation is a delightful eminence, that commands at one view the whole farm. For terms apply to William Nielſon, Eſquire, New-York, Abraham Hunt, Trenton, Archibald Mercer, Millſtone, or the Subſcriber on the premiſes.

May 22. 1awtf JOHN P. SCHENK.

Three Thouſand Pieces of
PAPER HANGINGS,
Now OPENED for SALE, at
W. POYNTELL's
Stationary and Jewellery Store,
In Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, the Corner of Black Horſe-Alley.

In variety, fancy of patterns, richneſs, and durability of colours, this aſſortment of Paper is far ſuperior to any ever offered for ſale in theſe ſtates, and the prices fixed on them ſo very low that a compariſon with *any* other cannot fail to make them the object of choice.
May 9

Juſt arrived in the Dove, from Marſeilles and Malaga, and for Sale by,
Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

SUPERFINE Aix ſallad oil
Anchovies and capers
Orgeat capillaire, & ſundry liqueurs
Corks in bags
Frontiniac, and a variety of French wines
Silk and oilcloth umbrelloes
Hats, ſilk ſtockings, gloves and fans
Caſtile ſoap
Brandy
Malaga wines of 1785
Freſh Bloom and Muſcadel raiſins, in boxes & jars
Figs, prunes, almonds and walnuts eptf

THE SUBSCRIBER
Moſt reſpectfully acquaints the Public, that he has commenced the Buſineſs of a
Notary Public, Conveyancer & Broker,
And has alſo opened an *Office* for the purchaſe and ſale of *Real Eſtates.* He flatters himſelf, that the utility of uniting thoſe ſeveral branches is obvious, and will render his endeavours uſeful.

As the buſineſs of a *Broker* has in a great meaſure been hitherto confined to that particular part of its duties which more immediately relates to the purchaſing and ſelling of *Stock,* the ſubſcriber has ſeen the inconveniencies which both citizens and ſtrangers experience from the want of a *Broker* in the particular line of *Commerce:* to remedy this as much as in him lies, it is a conſiderable part of his preſent plan to pay particular attention to the duties of a *Mercantile Broker,* in which line he flatters himſelf he ſhall prove a uſeful inſtrument to the merchants of this city, as well as to ſuch foreigners and ſtrangers as may have occaſion for his ſervices. He has therefore prepared himſelf for the receiving, buying and ſelling every kind of *Merchandize* on commiſſion, for procuring freight for veſſels and hiring veſſels on charter. He will alſo purchaſe and ſell on commiſſion, bills of exchange, bank ſtock and all kinds of public ſecurities; in which ſeveral tranſactions his employers may implicitly rely on his beſt endeavours for their intereſts, on the moſt inviolable ſecrecy, and every poſſible diſpatch.

Third-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet, June 2 } EDWARD FOX. tuſ&mtf

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Edward Fox,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER & BROKER,
Weſt ſide of Third ſtreet, the firſt Houſe below Market-ſtreet.
BUYS and SELLS on Commiſſion, every Kind of
Merchandize, Bills of Exchange,
Public Securities, Bank Stock,
And all the different Species of PAPER MONEY of this or of any of the United States.
He procures Freight for Veſſels,
And hires Veſſels on Charter:
Lets out and procures MONEY on Loan:
Diſcounts Bills and Notes:
Purchaſes and Sells REAL ESTATES:
Draws all Kinds of Deeds, Proteſts, Charter Parties, and other Inſtruments of Writing,

By a punctual attendance on the ſeveral duties which he undertakes, and a ſcrupulous regard to the intereſts of his employers, he expects to merit the confidence of thoſe gentlemen who may from time to time have occaſion for his ſervices, in any or all of the above branches.

☞ Excellent Stores are provided for the reception of [illegible] Wet or Dry Goods

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Juſt PRINTED and PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD by
Robert Aitken, at *Pope's Head,*
In Market-ſtreet,
An ESSAY on the *Domeſtic Debts*
OF THE
United States of AMERICA.
Giving an account of the various kinds of Public Securities, and generally in what manner the debts aroſe: with the proviſion made and propoſed for payment of the intereſt and principal thereof by fœderal meaſures, and of thoſe adopted by individual ſtates.
To which is ſubjoined,
A Statement of the Foreign Debt,
As ſet forth by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in their addreſs and recommendations of the 18th April, 1783. *Price* 2/6 *March* 7 eoptf

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The Exchange-Office,
BY
MATTHEW M'CONNELL,
In Second ſtreet, about midway between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia:
WHERE
Money is given for all kinds of Paper
or PUBLIC SECURITIES,
And any of the latter furniſhed for CASH or approved NOTES.
ALSO,
Certificates and State Money for the
LAND-OFFICE,
And receives *APPLICATIONS* for the
Purchaſe and Sale of Houſes, Lots,
and LANDS.
FOR SALE,
A few valuable *TRACTS* of
Pennſylvania Donation Lands.
March 13 eoptf

TO BE SOLD, A

HOUSE and Lot in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, in a good ſtand for buſineſs.

Alſo, a ſmall FARM near Frankfort, containing about 40 acres of land, ten of which are meadow: there are on ſaid farm, a neat ſtone houſe, a frame barn, a ſtone milk-houſe, a garden encloſed by a cedar fence, and a young orchard containing a variety of the beſt grafted fruit trees. This farm yielded laſt year a rent of 70l.

The terms of payment for the above Houſe and Lot, and Farm, will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. Enquire of *MATTHEW M'CONNELL,* in Second ſtreet. May 31

For SALE at
Thomas Vowell's *Store,*
In *Second ſtreet,* between *Market* and *Arch ſtreets,* next Door but one to the *Baptiſt* Meeting houſe,
A General ASSORTMENT of
DRY GOODS.
At the very loweſt Prices.
At ſaid Place he continues to Buy, Sell or Exchange all Kinds of
Public Securities.

He tranſacts Buſineſs at the Land-Office, furniſhes Certificates and procures Patents without any extra Charge. *Country People* applying by Letter will have their Intereſts attended to as well as if they were perſonally preſent.

Thoſe who intruſt him with their Buſineſs, may expect to be ſerved with the utmoſt punctuality, integrity and diſpatch.

Several Bales of NANKEENS for Sale. eptf.

AMERICA.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 21.

On Monday laſt his majeſty's ſhip Europa captain Vaſhon, ſailed from Port Royal, for the Havannah, having on board major M'Murdo, of the 3d regiment, who is charged with diſpatches from his honor the lieutenant governor, to the Spaniſh commander in chief of Cuba, on the ſubject of ſome Engliſhmen being detained cloſe priſoners in the caſtle of the Moro.

We are informed by a gentleman lately from Providence, that before he left it, a ſmall veſſel arrived there with ſome mahogany, ſaid to have been taken from a wreck at ſea. The account given by the captain was, that in the Gulph he ſaw a large ſhip nearly full of water, which he boarded, and diſcovered that her crew had abandoned her, all her boats being gone: he further remarks that the name of Peggy was painted on her ſtern. From the time, ſituation and deſcription given, it is apprehended this veſſel muſt have been the Peggy, capt. Spence, of London—though we hope it may prove an erroneous opinion.

April 28. Accounts are ſaid to be received from the Muſquito ſhore, that the native Indians lately held a grand council of the whole nation able to bear arms; in which it was unanimouſly determined to oppoſe the Spaniards in every attempt they make hereafter to eſtabliſh themſelves in that territory, until the preſent poſſeſſors are exterminated. After the council had finiſhed this very intereſting buſineſs, the commander in chief of the ſavages, whoſe name is Briton, ſet up the Britiſh ſtandard, and placing his right hand upon the flag-ſtaff, ſaid with ſolemn energy——"Theſe are the colours under which I will live and die; and if any of my people ſhould be ſo puſillanimous as to ſubmit to the Spaniards by ſtriking them, I will put them to inſtant death; for I am fully reſolved that the Spaniſh flag ſhall never fly upon this ſtaff, while I am alive to oppoſe it"—his people were all under arms during this awful ceremony, which they concluded by firing three vollies of ſmall arms——The Muſquito Indians are amply ſupplied with arms and ammunition; and, before our advices left the country, had ſent their wives and children into inacceſſible faſtneſſes in the mountains. In conſequence of the hoſtile reſult of the late Indian council on the Muſquito ſhore, the ſecond in command among theſe warlike ſavages, who is called general Thomas Lee, ſent a meſſage expreſs to Truxillo, to return a ſuperb ſword that had been preſented to him by the Spaniſh commandant of that place; at the ſame time he deſired the donor to underſtand, that he diſdained to uſe a Spaniſh ſword againſt him, or his countrymen, for he had plenty of better weapons, which were left him by his brethren the Engliſh.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Port au Prince, we learn, that American commerce is at preſent at the loweſt ebb in Hiſpaniola. A veſſel from Virginia, laden with cord, had arrived at Port au Prince before he failed; the captain of which being unable to diſpoſe of her cargo, gave up part of it to pay charges, and returned from whence he came with the remainder, greatly chagrined at the treatment he had received.

A report was current when the Packet failed, that ſeveral capital merchants had a plan in agitation for planting extenſive vine-yards in the Bermuda iſlands. Of theſe iſlands, their climate is not leſs healthy, than their ſituation delightfully pleaſant. Though the ſoil is in general, thin and ſtony, it is ſingularly rich and fruitful. England pays annually near 200 000l. for wines of the growth of Madeira, the expenditure of a great part of which ſum will be ſaved, if government gives encouragement to the ſcheme of making plantations of vine yards in the Bermudas, where ſo many circumſtances combine to inſure ſucceſs to ſuch anundertaking.

May 12. On Monday the ſloop Polly, Newton, bound from Cape Francois to Charleſton (South-Carolina) arrived at this port. In lat. 22. 13. ſhe fell in with the wreck of the ſhip Thompſon, captain Oman, which failed on the 12th ult. from Morant-Bay; and on the 26th, about 3 o'clock, A. M. unfortunately ſtruck on a reef of rocks, and was ſoon filled with water. The Polly took on board the captain, crew, and what part of the cargo could be ſaved, and proceeded to this port.

MONTEGO BAY, (Jamaica) May 12.

We regret the occaſion of communicating to the public, that the Swallow Packet, captain White, which failed from Port Royal on Monday the 30th ultimo, with the mails for Great Britain unfortunately ſtruck the ſame evening on a ſhelve of rocks off Bull Bay: But every poſſible aſſiſtance having been ſent, in order to get her free ſhe was brought back to Port Royal.

The brig Mary, of Dublin, Archibald Graham, commander, which failed from the Bay of Honduras on the 14th of November laſt, has not been heard of ſince, nor had any account been received of her when the laſt veſſels left Ireland.

May 19.

In our laſt under the Kingſton head, was publiſhed a letter from Meſſrs R. D. Jennings and Co. of St Euſtatius, deſcribing a brig, and the principals on board her, who had impoſed upon thoſe gentlemen with counterfeit half joes, in payment of 40 negroes purchaſed of them: as the paragraph which introduced Meſſieurs Jennings and Co's. letter rightly conjectured that the defrauders might poſſibly ſhape their courſe for this iſland—on Wedneſday the 9th inſt. the above brig made her appearance in this quarter, the particulars of which are recited in the following affidavit:

St. James's, Jamaica, ſs.

James Griffith of the pariſh of St. James, in the iſland aforeſaid, fiſherman, being duly ſworn, depoſeth and ſays, that on Wedneſday laſt the 9th day of May inſt. he, this deponent, being then attending his turtling nets at Dunn's Hole, in this pariſh, ſaw a copper bottomed brig, called the Defiance, lately commanded by Capt. Thomas, on board of which this deponent formerly ſailed; that in the afternoon of the ſame day, a boat landed from the ſame veſſel ſundry negroes, and went back and brought a ſecond load of negroes; and ſoon afterwards this deponent ſpoke to a boy named Iſaac, with whom this deponent was acquainted on board the brig Defiance, who informed him that Captain Thomas was on board and very well, but that Mr. Johnſton was left in London; that a gentleman who was in company with Iſaac, and who came aſhore in the Defiance's boat, dreſſed in a brown coat, agreed with this deponent to carry him in his canoe to Great River, which this deponent did the ſame evening, and landed him with his cheſt, bed, and portmanteau, and a new negro boy, at the ſtore houſe at Mr. Bucknor's wharf, near Great River, and received by way of recompence three dollars and two bags of peas. And this deponent further ſaith, that he ſaw the new negroes ſo landed paſs along the beach, and go to leeward, apparently in the care of two negroes that were cloathed.

JAMES GRIFFITH.

Sworn before me this 12th day of May, 1787.

JAMES CLELAND.

Meſſrs. Jennings and Co. having ſent a copy of their letter to a houſe in this town, the gentleman to whom it was addreſſed, in conſequence of the above affidavit and intelligence they had received, as well as Mr. Bucknor's advertiſing that a number of new negroes were found on his property in the night of the 9th inſt. ſubmitted the foregoing circumſtances to the magiſtrates, and requeſted in behalf of the proprietors, a warrant, that the negroes might be properly ſecured; by which authority 30 of the negroes, including a child at the breaſt, were brought up from Mr. Bucknor's eſtate to this town, and lodged in the work-houſe, where they now remain.

The negroes, through an interpreter, relate, that it is between three and four months ſince they left the coaſt; that when they came from the coaſt, they were in number about 160, and that ſome of them were ſold in another iſland; and that they had been about ten days at St. Euſtatius when about 40 of them were put into Johnſton's veſſel, that the ſame number were landed at Dunn's Hole, and walked down (conducted by a ſailor negro) to Unity Hall eſtate; that a number (about ten) had been picked out and carried off by a gentleman. They ſay that Wetherell was with them the firſt night at Dunn's Hole, but they have not ſeen him ſince.

Wetherell is ſuppoſed to be ſecreting himſelf on ſhore, and that the brig is hovering on the coaſt.—The Expedition man of war, which is now cruiſing on this ſide of the iſland, is fully apprized of this nefarious tranſaction, and may probably fall in with her.

From the deſcription of the brig in laſt Saturday's paper, our readers may recollect that ſhe is the veſſel that was employed by the late Mr. Collector Hamilton of this port, to go in ſearch of American veſſels, which were reſcued from this port, and Martha Brae, when under ſeizure, then commanded by Thomas, and owned by Johnſton.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) May 9.

On Thurſday laſt departed this life, in the 63d year of his age, colonel Richard Cogdell, late maſter of the Union Lodge No. 1. of this town: His remains were on Sunday afternoon, followed to the grave in the burying ground of Chriſt church, by that worſhipful lodge, and a number of other members of the moſt ancient and honorable ſociety of Free Maſons.

Colonel Cogdell had been in the commiſſion of the peace of Craven county for a long ſeries of years; he had filled with honor the offices of judge of admiralty, and ſtate treaſurer, and had often been called upon to repreſent this county in general aſſembly.

Previous to the late revolution, he acted as chairman of the firſt committee of obſervation held in this diſtrict, and was choſen one of the members of the firſt provincial convention of this ſtate. In public and private life, he conſtantly manifeſted that benevolence and philanthropy, which are the only characteriſtic of the honorable ſociety, of which he had proved a worthy member. The lodge, it is ſaid, being deſirous of teſtifying in a peculiar manner their regard for their deceaſed brother, made it a rule at their laſt meeting, that every member ſhould wear mourning during a week.

BOSTON, June 15.

The author of one of Cato's Letters tells us, that the whigs in power in England are always tories, and tories out of power are always whigs.

By a tory is meant a friend to arbitrary power and an enemy to free government:—By a whig is underſtood an enemy to arbitrary government, and a friend to a free government.

Arbitrary power is of a two fold extraction. It is derived either from the rulers, or from the licentiouſneſs of the people. A man is a tory whether he favors arbitrary power from the firſt or laſt of theſe two ſources of it.—— The love of political liberty is a love of wiſe and juſt laws made by our legal repreſentatives———but the tory who is the friend of popular licentiouſneſs is an enemy to all law, and therefore an enemy to liberty. However much he may deſpiſe the royal tory, he is his own brother. They both delight alike in diſorder—they both believe in the infallibility of the idol whom they worſhip—for the one ſuppoſes that the people, as the other does that a *king, can do no wrong.* Both their deluſions lead alike to the ſame end, viz. to ſlavery, poverty and miſery.

In the preſent difficult and alarming ſtate of public affairs, it becomes us to look back and inquire what ſteps were taken with the royal tories, in the beginning of the war. The ſame ſteps muſt be taken with the preſent breed of tories in America. Let us ſeparate ourſelves from them; let us conſider them as the enemies of our country; let the friends of liberty and government unite, and bear down all oppoſition to the wiſe and proper meaſures that are deviſing to extricate us from our preſent difficulties, and to eſtabliſh order among us.

Thurſday, laſt week, was the day appointed for the ſenior Sopiſters to take their diſmiſſion from the Marti Mercurian Band. Accordingly, the company paraded under the command of Mr. Solomon Voſe. After having performed a variety of manœuvres with grace and propriety, the captain made a ſpeech, which was no leſs elegant, than pertinent. Then his generoſity brightened the martial ſcene with the innocent joys of Bacchus. The following toaſt was drunken: "Succeſs to the Marti Mercurian Band; and as the ſons of Harvard have ever been diſtinguiſhed by their ſcientifick accompliſhments, ſo may they wear the palm in arms."

After which, he reſigned the ſword to Mr. James Gardner, the ſucceeding captain.

It is no more than juſt to remark, that captain Voſe, from the time he accepted the command, has exhibited a noble ſpecimen of a military genius. He has conducted with no leſs honor to himſelf, than advantage to the company. We doubt not, that in future life, he will wear a merited badge of martial glory.

Yeſterday made their appearance, completely uniformed, the Republican Volunteer company, under the command of captain Joſeph Bartlett. A detached party proceeded from Faneuil-Hall to the houſe of his excellency the governor, who preſented them with an elegant ſtandard; after receiving it they again joined the company, and proceeded to the Common, where they were reviewed about twelve o'clock by his excellency and the council. Their conduct did them honor, and gained the applauſe of a numerous crowd of ſpectators. Between the hours of two and three they marched into State-ſtreet, where they performed the different manœuvres with exactneſs, and the day was concluded in a ſatisfactory manner to themſelves and the inhabitants.

Wedneſday laſt both houſes of the legiſlature aſſembled in convention for the purpoſe of qualifying the gentlemen elected counſellors to adviſe the governor in the executive part of government, for the enſuing year, when the honorable Nathan Cuſhing, Jonathan Greenleaf, Edward Cutts, James Sullivan, and Iſrael Hutchinſon, eſquires, took and ſubſcribed the oaths and declarations required by the conſtitution, to qualify them to exerciſe the important truſt.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

In Senate, June 13, 1787.

WHEREAS it appears to this court, that a conſiderable number of perſons concerned in the rebellion, and now lurking in the neighbouring ſtates, do frequently enter into parts of the weſtern counties, and commit robberies, burning of buildings, and other outrages, and threaten the peaceable and well affected; whereby it has become abſolutely neceſſary for their protection and ſecurity, that a force ſhould be raiſed and kept in ſervice, ſo long as the preſent circumſtances ſhall continue. Therefore

Reſolved, That his excellency the governor be, and he is hereby requeſted, to raiſe by detachment from the militia, or by voluntary inliſtment from the troops now in actual ſervice, (if practicable) and if not, from the citizens at large, a body of troops not leſs than five hundred men, nor more that eight hundred men, rank and file, as the public exigency, in his excellency's opinion, ſhall require: to be formed into one regiment, and properly officered, to be ſtationed in the counties of Hampſhire and Berkſhire, and in ſuch places in thoſe counties as the commanding officer, under the direction of his excellency, ſhall determine, and to be continued in ſervice for ſix months, unleſs ſooner diſcharged, in whole or in part by the governor, with the advice and conſent of council.

AND WHEREAS it is the intention of this court, not only to adopt every vigorous and efficacious method neceſſary to ſuppreſs the preſent traiterous oppoſition to the laws, and to reſtore peace and harmony to the commonwealth, but alſo to repeat the offers of grace and mercy to the penitent citizen, and to extend the ſame as far as may be conſiſtent with the true intereſt of this commonwealth, and the ſecurity of her citizens in future.

Therefore it is further Reſolved, That each and every citizen of this commonwealth, who have committed any treaſons, or miſpriſons of treaſon, againſt the commonwealth, ſince the 1ſt day of June, A. D. 1786, be, and they are hereby pardoned and indemnified for the ſame, and for all felonies which have been perpetrated ſince the time aforeſaid, by any of the ſaid citizens, in the commiſſions of ſuch treaſons, and which are overt acts of the ſame: And each and every of the citizens aforeſaid, are hereby diſcharged of all the pains, penalties, diſqualifications and diſabilities of the law in ſuch caſes provided:—And any of the citizens aforeſaid, may upon trial for any of the ſaid offences, give this reſolution in evidence upon the general iſſue, which ſhall have the ſame operation, as if ſpecially pleaded, except as herein after provided.

And it is further Reſolved, That all and every of the citizens aforeſaid, be, and they hereby are reſtored to all the rights and privileges of citizens, to all intents and purpoſes whatever; any act or acts, reſolution or reſolutions of the general court, heretofore paſſed to the contrary notwithſtanding, which acts and reſolutions, ſo far as they affect the rights and privileges aforeſaid, are hereby repealed and made void.

And it is further Reſolved, That any of the citizens aforeſaid, who have heretofore delivered up their arms, upon receiving a pardon of indemnity, or a promiſe of a pardon or indemnity, by force, or in purſuance of any act or reſolution of the general court of this commonwealth, or who have had their arms taken from them, by any perſon or perſons acting under the authority of this government, ſhall be entitled to receive the ſaid arms upon applications to the officer under whoſe care the ſame are depoſited, and ſuch officer is hereby directed to deliver the ſame accordingly.

Provided nevertheleſs That nothing in theſe reſolutions ſhall extend to, or in any manner avail Daniel Shays, of Pelham, in the county of Hampſhire, gentleman, Luke Day, of Weſt Springfield, in the ſame county, gentleman, lieutenant colonel William Smith, of the ſame county, Eli Parſons, of Adams, in the county of Berkſhire, gentleman, Perez Hamlin, of Lenox, in the ſame county, yeoman, Eliſha Manning, of a place called the Eleven Thouſand Acres, in the ſame county, yeoman, David Dunham, of Sheffield, in the ſame county, yeoman, Ebenezer Crittendon, of Sandiſfield, in the ſame county, yeoman, and Jacob Fox, of Waſhington, in the ſame county, gentleman; but they and each of them ſhall be liable to be tried, convicted and puniſhed for any of the offences aforeſaid, in the ſame manner as if theſe reſolutions had not been made. And

Provided further, That nothing in theſe reſolutions ſhall extend to, or in any manner avail any of the citizens aforeſaid, who not having taken and ſubſcribed the oath of allegiance to this commonwealth, ſince the 1ſt day of June, A. D. 1786, ſhall not take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath before any juſtice of the peace within this commonwealth, on or before the 12th day of September next: And a certificate of ſuch oath ſhall be tranſmitted by the juſtice, before whom the ſame ſhall be taken and ſubſcribed, to the ſecretary, to be depoſited in his office.

And it is further Reſolved, That nothing in theſe reſolutions ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend to any perſon or perſons whatever, who ſtand convicted of any of the offences aforeſaid, by due courſe of law, but the power of pardoning the ſame, remain ſubject to the diſcretion of the governor, with the advice and conſent of the council, agreeably to the conſtitution of this commonwealth.

And it is further Reſolved, That nothing in theſe reſolutions ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend to bar any civil action already commenced or which may be hereafter commenced for the recovery of damages occaſioned by the commiſſion of any of the offences aforeſaid, but ſuch action may be commenced or proſecuted to final judgement and execution in the ſame manner as if theſe reſolutions had not been paſſed.

Sent down for concurrence,

SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 13, 1787.

Read and concurred,

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy,
Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry

NEW-YORK, June 18.

It is remarkable, ſays a correſpondent, that thoſe very men, who have not only ranſacked their brain for arguments, but every political publication for authorities to ſupport their favorite meaſure of with-holding the neceſſary powers from the union, ſhould all at once be fairly ſilenced. We ſee or read no more of their elaborate pieces, with long and unintereſting quotations from muſty authors. Are they conſcious of their errors? Or does the wiſdom and dignity of that reſpectable group of characters now ſitting in Convention at Philadelphia, for the expreſs purpoſe of ſtrengthening the confederacy, ſtrike them with awe, or make them apprehenſive that their ſiniſter policy will be cruſhed? Theſe men without conſideration or forethought, have raſhly attempted to bring poverty and ſhame on their too much afflicted country! Happy would it be for them, if it had been an error of the head, rather than that of the heart.

It is whiſpered that one of General Shay's aids arrived in town yeſterday, to requeſt the Prince of Parma's famous ſaddle and bridle, for the General to make his public entry into the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: but that the gentleman, who has them in poſſeſſion, abſolutely refuſed the favor; declaring at the ſame time, that he would ſooner ſee them in "ſmoke," than lend them to the General, circumſtanced as he at preſent appears to be. That he had fooliſhly loſt his laſt ſupply of caſh, and might as fooliſhly loſe the Prince's ſaddle and bridle if they were to be lent him: That a ſucceſsful rebellion was always a glorious buſineſs! But that as he, Shays, now ſtood, it was moſt likely he'd ſoon be hang'd like a dog by the neck, notwithſtanding his Rogue-Iſland *diploma* for Doctor of Laws; in which his vanity might, however, have been better gratified (without riſk, and perhaps not a ducat expence) from L——, and concluded with diſmiſſing the aid, and deſiring to have nothing more to do with the General; for that the newspapers already began "to ſmoke" about foreign connexions! and paſt ſervices (however fruitleſs they may have been) might lead to a diſcovery or at leaſt eſtabliſh ſtrong ſuſpicions in the minds of weak people: That it was therefore at all times beſt to be well guarded. *Malo mori quam fœderi.*

HARTFORD, June 18.

At a General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Connecticut, holden at Hartford on the ſecond Thurſday of May, Anno Domini 1787.

WHEREAS it is neceſſary in order to ſell the lands of this ſtate weſt of Pennſylvania, that a ſurvey and chart thereof be made, containing a deſcription of ſaid lands, the quality of ſoil, timber, ſtreams, ſtones, and other natural appurtenances thereof, and no proviſion being made for the expence of ſuch ſurvey, ſaving only the 27 dollars in ſpecie, ordered to be raiſed from the ſale of each townſhip, which cannot be done until the townſhips be ſold.

Reſolved by this Aſſembly, That the committee of pay-table be, and they are hereby directed to draw on the treaſurer of this ſtate, in favour of the committee appointed to ſell ſaid land, for ſuch ſums from time to time as ſaid committee ſhall find needful for the purpoſe aforeſaid, not exceeding £. 300.0.0 in the whole, to be paid out of the monies appropriated to the payment of the civil liſt; ſaid committee to be accountable at the pay-table for the ſame, and to replace the money ſo expended, with the twenty-ſeven dollars in ſpecie to be raiſed on the ſale of each townſhip, according to reſolve of aſſembly in October 1786.

A true copy of Record,
Examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec'ry

At a General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Connecticut, holden at Hartford on the ſecond Thurſday of May, A. D. 1787.

WHEREAS in the reſolve paſſed by the general aſſembly in October 1786, for the ſale of land belonging to this ſtate, weſt of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, no proviſion is made for granting patents to purchaſers in the receſs of the aſſembly;—and whereas it is provided therein that the tiers of towns in the ſeveral ranges ſhould begin at the north and be numbered from thence ſouthward, from which inconveniences have been found to ariſe.

Therefore it is reſolved by this aſſembly, That the moſt ſoutherly towns in each tier, bounding ſouth on an eaſt and weſt line drawn weſt from the weſt ſide of Pennſylvania, in the latitude of 41 degrees north, ſhall be No 1 of the ſame tier, and that the numbers riſe on each tier northerly to Lake Erie; and that whenever any purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall procure a certificate from the committee appointed to ſell ſaid lands, or either of them, that he or they have purchaſed and paid for any certain townſhips, according to the direction of ſaid reſolve, it ſhall be the duty of the governor of this ſtate, and he is hereby authoriſed and empowered, to execute a patent of ſuch town to the purchaſer or purchaſers, to be counterſigned by the ſecretary, and the ſame ſhall be effectual to convey the title thereof to ſuch purchaſer or purchaſers.

And be it further reſolved, That ſaid committee or any two of them ſhall, and they hereby have full power and authority granted to them to lay out, or cauſe to be laid out as they ſhall find needful, one or more tiers of townſhips in addition to the ſix tiers directed by ſaid reſolve, and in the ſame manner upon the lands aforeſaid, lying eaſterly of the river Cayuga.

A true copy of Record,
Examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec'ry.

At a General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Connecticut, holden at Hartford on the ſecond Thurſday of May, A. D. 1787.

RESOLVED by this Aſſembly, That the bills of credit emitted by this ſtate in the year 1780, be receivable at their nominal value, in all payments for purchaſers of any part of the weſtern lands, except in payment of twenty-ſeven dollars towards each townſhip, directed to be made in hard money, by a reſolve of this aſſembly, paſſed in October, 1786.

A true copy of Record,
Examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, *June* 26.

A writer in an Engliſh paper, gives the following advice to gentlemen who have paſſed the age of 50, and are alarmed by the many inſtances which occur of apoplexies:

"Sudden death is the worſt of all deaths. So the compilers of our Liturgy thought; *From battle, murder, and from ſudden death,* &c. and ſo the ſurviving friends and relations always think.

"To ſuch gentlemen who, from connections or inclination, may be much in convivial parties, I would ſay words like the following:

"Eat only when appetite prompts, and eat no more than ſatisfies nature. You muſt know what agrees with you; adhere to that alone, and it will adhere to you, but do not viciate your appetites by variety. Variety in eating is highly pernicious, for it is a friend to nothing but diſeaſe.

"Avoid late ſuppers—ſuppers altogether, if poſſible, and meat ſuppers moſt of all.

"After dinner ſit a while," the firſt, which is the principal ſtage of digeſtion, requires reſt.

"After ſupper walk a mile," ſays the proverb, but that proverb was made when ſuppers were uſed at ſeven or eight o'clock. I ſay again, the leſs ſupper the better. Reflect how you feel in the morning after having eat a hearty ſupper—and after having gone to bed without any ſupper.

"As to drinking—every exceſs is a poiſon, the effects of which your conſtitution does not recover, although your head may, for many days. Drink moderately at all times—wine in preference to any other liquor; but no diluted ſpirituous liquors.—— Conſider that, if you drink diluted liquors in large quantities, you may keep ſober, but that is a trifle, you are filling your body and veins with a quantity of ſuperfluous liquor, which you have no powers, and it may be, no exerciſe to carry off.

"Always remember—for it is a ſolemn truth, that you or your friends, will one day repeat, when it is too late, that when the powers of nature are decayed by age, when the digeſting faculties ſhould be tenderly nurſed, inſtead of being forced, and when the ſecreting veſſels have loſt their ſenſibility to mild foods and common medicines, then is the time to ſtudy nature only, to live temperately, and always proportion your meat and drink to the means which you can uſe to promote digeſtion, by exerciſe, air, &c.

In the Iriſh houſe of lords, on Wedneſday, the 7th of March laſt, was read a ſecond time, the bill to prevent tumultuous riſings, and on Lord Ranelagh moving that the ſaid bill be committed,

The Duke of Leinſter roſe, and ſaid he was of opinion, that before a bill of ſuch momentous purport as the preſent was committed, an enquiry ſhould be ſet on foot to know if ſome cauſes did not exiſt which gave riſe to the late outrages. He diſliked the principle of the bill, and ſhould oppoſe its being committed.

The Earl of Tyrone ſaid, that he had himſelf met thouſands of the White Boys, and numerous acts of their outrage had come to his knowledge.—They had gone about ſwearing one pariſh to obſerve the rules preſcribed by the pariſh adjoining—Even in ſome towns in the county of Waterford, no ſhop keeper was to be dealt with who did not take the oath propounded; and in many places he had ſeen corn ſpilled, the property of thoſe who had not complied with the oath. Nay, their rage was not confined to the ſex, for women had formed aſſociations, and went about ſwearing the married women in pariſhes, that they ſhould not admit their huſbands to the rites of conjugal felicity, unleſs they took the oath againſt paying tithes; and his Lordſhip added, he knew in many inſtances where they had kept their word—[As loud a laugh as ever was known below or above the bar.]—Even the dairies were ſhut againſt thoſe who refuſed to ſwear, and not a drop of milk to be bought. His Lordſhip ſaid there was a neceſſity for the bill, and he would accordingly vote for its being committed.

The Biſhop of Waterford coincided with his Lordſhip in the neceſſity there was for paſſing the preſent bill; for if the laws in being had not been ſufficiently ſtrong, the country required laws more effectual.

The Chancellor having put the queſtion on committing the bill, a diviſion enſued.

Contents below the bar	40
Non-contents in the houſe	3
Majority	37

The bill was then committed.

A late London paper contains the following paragraph—"A ſoldier was on Saturday indicted at the Old Bailey for breaking open a box, and ſtealing a hat. In the courſe of the evidence it appeared, that the crime was committed with the expreſs intent of obtaining a paſſage to Botany Bay. The ſoldier had publicly declared ſo. He was found guilty; and the Recorder immediately paſſed the following ſentence:—'Priſoner, you ſhall have your deſire, in being tranſported; but it is fit that you, and every other miſtaken wretch, like yourſelf, who rather than do their duty like good ſoldiers, prefer being diſgracefully tranſported from your country, ſhould know that the Court have a power to alter the place of your deſtination—The Court therefore direct you to be tranſported to Africa, for the term of ſeven years.'"

Extract of a letter of a late date from a gentleman in one of the back counties of Virginia, to his friend in this city.

"I have recent advices from the territory of Kentucke, Clench, Holſtein, Nollychucky, French Broad, the Cherokee nation, and as far ſouth as the Oconnas, and am well aſſured that there is more peace, good order and contentment in the Cherokee towns, than there is among their white neighbours, who are obliged to employ a ſett of men they call Regulators to cruſh the idle vagabonds and horſe thieves that come among them. This plainly demonſtrates the neceſſity of the preſent Convention. May the Governor of the univerſe inſpire them with wiſdom and unanimity!"

Extract from the Proceedings of the Aſſembly of Connecticut, at their laſt ſeſſion.

PAPER MONEY BILL.

Mr. Gillet of Sharon obtained leave of the Houſe to bring in a bill for an emiſſion of paper money, the day before Mr. Peter Bulkley introduced his tendry bill. Mr. Gillet promiſed the houſe, that he would bring in his bill the next morning. When the next morning came, the tendry-bill was introduced into the Houſe not without many a ſarcaſtic ſneer, and its twin brother the paper money bill was called for. Mr. Gillet perceiving, from the ſpirit of the houſe, that his offſpring, if introduced, inſtead of being foſtered and nurſed up, would be doomed to an untimely grave, told the Houſe he had not finiſhed it. And whatever the cauſe may be, whether he fancied, that honeſty, like a great dragon, ſtood before him ready to deſtroy the paper brat, as ſoon as it ſhould be born; or whether the atmoſphere of the ſtate be unfriendly to ſuch fungous births, although ſymptoms of pain and travel appeared, yet no delivery was effected, during the ſeſſions of the legiſlature. The diſdain of honeſt men ſtruck the ſpirit of paper money with terror and diſmay; but it is apprehended, that nothing will ſo effectually lay both this infernal intruder, and the rebellious ſpirit of Shayiſm, as the ſolid—dark—ſilent—ſolemn walls of Litchfield Goal.

Extracts from the proceedings of the ſociety for the relief of diſtreſſed debtors, in New-York, for the month of May.

FOURTEEN priſoners have been ſupplied with proviſions, for the month, beſides nine others who were ſupplied for one week, and afterwards diſcharged by their creditors.

The ſociety, in order to promote the deſigns of their inſtitution, find themſelves obliged to ſolicit, more earneſtly than they yet have done, the charity of thoſe perſons who are willing to conſider the poor, and adminiſter to the relief of the hungry and naked.

Donations to the ſociety are received by the Rev. Doctor Rogers, the Rev. Mr. Beach, the Rev. Mr. Linn, and Mr. Lawrence Embree.

A charity box will be fixed at the Coffee-Houſe and one at the City-Tavern, to collect monies for the ſociety.

By order of the ſociety,
JAMES COGSWELL, Sec'ry.

New-York, June 18, 1787.

To the INHABITANTS *of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties and Southwark.*

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE frequent robberies committed in this city and its vicinity have become very alarming, and the moſt effectual means that can be deviſed, ought to be immediately taken, to put a ſtop to this growing evil. What are the moſt probable means to effect it, is a matter that demands your ſerious attention. I ſubmit to your conſideration, whether it would not be proper to raiſe a large ſum of money by ſubſcription, and put it into the hands of perſons to be appointed for the purpoſe, to enable them to give adequate rewards for taking and proſecuting to conviction all houſe-breakers, ſtreet and highway robbers, for offences committed within certain diſtricts, perhaps the city and liberties. If ſuitable rewards were offered for detecting and proſecuting ſuch attrocious violators of the public peace, I doubt not but a ſufficient number of active men would engage heartily in the undertaking; but whatever expectations may be formed from many of our fellow citizens being well diſpoſed to bring ſuch offenders to juſtice, provided proper rewards were offered, it cannot be expected they ſhould give up much of their time for that purpoſe, without ſuch encouragement. The trifling rewards commonly offered for the recovery of ſtolen goods, are by no means a compenſation for the ſervice. I think thirty pounds at leaſt ſhould be given upon the conviction of any houſe-breaker, ſtreet or highway robber; and for ſuch as have frequently committed any of thoſe crimes, a much larger ſum. But it may be aſked, what is to be done with them when taken and convicted? This is an important queſtion, that merits the attention of the public. Would it not be better they ſhould be confined to hard labour in ſeparate apartments, and none be permitted to ſpeak to them but perſons of good character, than to employ them in cleaning the ſtreets? It is ſaid that thoſe who are now thus employed, are by various means ſupplied with ſtrong liquors; this, if true, muſt be attended with pernicious conſequences; many being employed together in this buſineſs, affords them opportunities of further corrupting one another, and entering into combinations to do miſchief. By being thus publicly employed, they are expoſed to be gazed at, which makes diſgrace familiar; and it is much to be feared, they will be more hardened at the expiration, than they were at the beginning of their ſervitude.

VIRGINIA.

An ACT preſcribing the Puniſhment of thoſe who ſell unwholeſome MEAT *or* DRINK.

BE it enacted by the General Aſſembly, That a butcher or other perſon that ſelleth the fleſh of any animal dying otherwiſe than by ſlaughter, or ſlaughtered when diſeaſed; or a baker, brewer, diſtiller, or other perſon, who ſelleth unwholeſome bread or drink, ſhall, on conviction by the verdict of a jury, the firſt time be amerced; the ſecond time he ſhall ſuffer judgment of the pillory; and the third time he ſhall be impriſoned and make fine; and every time after he ſhall be adjudged to hard labour ſix months in the public works.

Current Prices of Proviſions in Bermuda, May 26.

Beef 8d to 10d per lb
Mutton 1s per lb
Veal 10d per lb
Pork 8d per lb
Indian corn 4s 8d to 6s per buſhel
Superfine flour 46s 8d
Common ditto 40s
Pork 5l 10s to 6l per barrel
Fowls from 1s to 1s 8d each
Ducks from 1s to 1s 4d each
Freſh butter from 1s to 1s 4d per lb
Rum 3s to 3s 2d per gallon
Sugar 53s 4d per cwt
Coffee 1s 8d per lb
Cocoa 1s per lb
Melaſſes —— per gallon
Pine boards 6l to 8l per 1000.

Current Prices at Fredericksburg, Virginia, June 13.

Flour 28 to 30s per cwt
Tobacco 20 to 24s per cwt
Corn 14 to 15s per barrel
Wheat 5s
Ship bread 20s per cwt
Hemp 44s per cwt
Bees wax 1s 6d per lb
Tallow 9d per lb
Tar 12s
Turpentine 18s
Inch plank 70 to 90s
Shingles 15 to 18s
Deer ſkins 2s
Pork 90s per cwt
Beef 72s per cwt
Butter 7 1-2d per lb
Rice 25s per cwt
Indigo 7s 6d per lb
Weſt-India rum 3s 6d to 3s 9d
Continental ditto 2s 4d
Sugar 45 to 55s
Loaf ditto 1s to 1s 3d
Coffee 1s 2d to 1s 6d
Molaſſes 1s 6d
Salt 2s to 2s 9d
Iron 26 to 32l per ton
Teas 4 to 15s
Train oil 3 to 4l per barrel
Linſeed ditto 7s 6d per gallon.

The following PRESCRIPTION *for a* CONSUMPTION, *or* COUGH, *is taken from a Charleſton Paper of the 22d ult.*

TAKE of cumfrey one pound, ſcraped clean; one tableſpoon full of flaxſeed; two quarts of good water; put them into a veſſel and boil them down to one quart; ſtrain it off and ſet it to cool—Alſo, take three quarters of a pound of brown ſugar, the yolks of ſix new laid eggs, one nutmeg pounded fine, and afterwards mixed well together; mull one quart of Madeira wine with all the above ingredients, taking care not to let it curdle; then bottle it, and let the perſon afflicted take a wine glaſs full morning and evening, and any time when the cough is troubleſome.

SHIP NEWS.

The Little Sally, Coit, from Curacoa, arrived at New-London on the 29th ult. in lat 39 long. 69. 30. ſpoke the ſhip Dublin Packet, bound to Dublin, from Philadelphia, out two days, all well, the wind blowing freſh.

From Mr. Lindſay's Norfolk Marine Intelligencer, May 31.

Captain Simon White, arrived here yeſterday from Cape Francois, reports, that the ſchooner Edward, Capt. Edding, belonging to New England, had been ſeized at the Cape for ſmuggling ſugars; the captain and crew were committed to priſon until the matter ſhould be determined.

The ſhip St. Thomas, Capt. Johnſon, belonging to this port, is detained at the Cape on account of ſome diſpute, the particulars of which are not yet come to hand.

NAVAL OFFICE, June 22—25.

INWARDS.

Ship Betſey, White	Liſbon
Brig Robert, Duncan	Jamaica
Aurora, Rice	Cape Francois
Ceres, Davis	Ditto
Barbadoes Packet, Hodgſon	Barbadoes
Schooner Pouponne, Yard	Cape Francois
Friendſhip, Hathaway	North Carolina
Fredericksburg Packet, Bangs	Virginia
Sloop Charming Polly, Ellwood	Ditto
Two Betſeys, Wilſon	Ditto
Ranger, Lumber	Ditto
Betſey and Ann, Lightbourn	Turks Iſland
John, Geare	Ditto
Peace and Plenty, Ridgeway	North Carolina

OUTWARDS.

Ship Mayflower, Stillwell	Cork
Brig Elizabeth, Allen	Surinam
Barbadoes Packet, Hodgſon	Barbadoes
Schooner Ceres Barden	Bermuda
Sloop Betſey, Morgan	St. Thomas
Prince William Henry, Watlington	St. Kitts

CLEARED.

Ship Mercury, Howland	Virginia
Brig Delaval, Smith	St. Kitts
Mercury, Gardner	St. Croix
Polly, Campbell	Jamaica
Sovereign, Crawford	Cape Francois
Experiment, Brown	Teneriffe
Sloop Hope, Ambroſia	Madeira
Winthrop, Hillman	Boſton
Live Oak, Finley	New-Providence
Mulberry, M'Cliſh	Virginia
Nancy, Newbold	North Carolina
Dolphin, Bird	New-York
Providence, Arthur	New-Providence
Ranger, Lumber	Virginia

TURTLE.

Juſt arrived, a few very fine GREEN TURTLE, in high order, and may be had on board the ſhip Swallow, at Bickley's wharf, the firſt above Market ſtreet.

Philadelphia, June 26. eptf

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

For Caſh or Weſt-India Produce,

A CHAIR

With a ſtanding top, iron axletree, braſs caps, harneſs, &c &c. all new, in compleat order, of the beſt materials, and warranted by the maker. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. June 25. 3top

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the head of Saſſafras, Kent county, Maryland, on the 17th inſtant, a Negro Fellow, named JEM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a well ſet fellow, is much addicted to lying, and can invent the moſt plauſible account of himſelf; had on when he went away, new homeſpun tow ſhirt and trowſers, ſtriped ſilk jacket, new ſhoes and buckles, and cocked hat. It is likely he may change his name and dreſs, and endeavour to paſs for a freeman, as he underſtands weaving coarſe linen and woollen. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and brings him home, or ſecures him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

June 20. ALEXANDER BAIRD.

Treaſury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

THE Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21ſt day of September next will be expoſed to Sale, at the place where the United States in Congreſs may hold their ſeſſions—The following Townſhips and Lots of Lands in the Weſtern Territory, which were ſurveyed laſt year, under the direction of the Geographer General of the United States, viz

FIRST RANGE.

N° 3, containing 4350 acres

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing	1386
2	5434
3	8598
5	21139
6	23040
7	23040
8	22886
9	18644 1-2

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, containing	6596
2	11797
3	14482
5	23040
6	23040
7	23040
8	23040
9	23040
10	23040
11	23040
12	23040

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing	4574
2	21350
3	23040
7	23040
8	23040
10	23040
11	23040
12	23040
13	23040

The admirable quality of theſe lands, and the favourable climate in which they are ſituated, are too well known to need deſcription. The conditions of ſale are as follows, to wit.

1ſt. The townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips throughout the different ranges, will be ſold either entire or in lots, in alternate order; that is to ſay, where a townſhip, or fractional part of a tonſhwip, is ſold entire, the next will be ſold in lots, agreeably to ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785.

2d. The lands are not to be ſold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or ſilver, or any of the ſecurities of the United States.

3d. The purchaſers are to pay the charges of ſurvey, which are to be eſtimated at thirty-ſix dollars in ſpecie, or certificates as aforeſaid for every townſhip; and in the ſame proportion for fractional parts of townſhips or lots; this payment to be made at the ſales, and in caſe of failure, the lands to be again expoſed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of purchaſe; and the remaining two thirds in three months after the date of the ſale; on which payment a certificate ſhall be given by the Treaſurer of the United States, which ſhall entitle the perſon to whom the ſame is given to receive from the Commiſſioners of this Board a proper title; provided, that if the ſecond payment is not made at the time above ſpecified, the firſt payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeit accrued be again ſet up for ſale.

5th. The platts of the townſhips will be marked by ſubdiviſions into lots of one mile ſquare, or 640 acres, and numbered from one to 36, and out of each townſhip, Lot No. 8, 11, 26 and 29, are to be reſerved for future ſale; Lot No. 16, for the maintenance of Public Schools within the reſpective townſhips, and out of every fractional part of a townſhip, as many lots of the ſame number as ſhall be found therein. There will alſo be reſerved to the United States one third part of all gold and ſilver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and deſcriptions of the lands will be exhibited at the time and place of ſale, and the ſales will continue from day to day until the whole are ſold.

Samuel Oſgood,
Walter Livingſton, } Commiſſioners.
Arthur Lee,

From the London GENERAL EVENING POST.

HASTE coblers poſtillions, coalheavers and tinkers,
Ye makers of ſaddles, and harneſs and winkers,
Old-cloaths-men and crimps, thief-takers and jailors,
Bug-doctors, bum-bailiffs, ye butchers and taylors
Haſte away with Addreſſes, that pray for the life
Preſerved from Peg Nicholſon's two-penny knife,
For ſo generous the King, he now is more willing
To give you a Knighthood than part with one ſhilling;
Never heed the world's grin, let it laugh if it pleaſe,
Thank God that now Knighthoods are plenty as fleas,
Every corner we turn, how our eyes it delights,
To meet a whole ſtring of Peg Nicholſon's Knights:
Nought is heard at the Levee but rise Sir Nic Pipe,
Sir John Hogg, Sir Tom Manger, Sir Tunbelly Tripe,
Sir Brandyface Sneaker, Sir Anthony Waſhtub,
Sir Gregory Garbage, Sir Benjamin Maſhtub,
George's ſword is now brighter than ſilver with rubbing
On the ſhoulders of fellows imported for dubbing;
For each day a whole gang is to glory invited,
And ſomething or other is ſure to be knighted.
Ye men who catch weaſels, ſell noſtrums for rats,
And ye who ſo tuneful cry dogs meat and cats,
All, all are expected, whatever your trade,
To Addreſs, and become noble Knights of the Blade;
Wives go to your huſbands, and inſtantly wheedle 'em,
And make them march out for the honours of Bedlam.
See what women, already, aſham'd of their ſhop,
Are belady'd, and into their carriages ſwop;
Lady Comb bruſh, and Tallow, and Firkin, and Boot,
Lady Suds, Lady Sledge, Lady Link, Lady Soot,
Ladies Flounder, Dripping, and Mopſtick and Broom,
Of Margate and Brighton, now brighten each room.
Who would not be dubb'd then? ſo men leave your dwelling,
Never heed of Addreſſes the ſenſe or the ſpelling,
But mind that you ſwear had Geoge fall'n by Peg's paſſion,
There would not have been a dry eye in the nation.
Again let me beg, if you conſequence prize,
To turn on Peg Nicholſon's honours your eyes;
Nay more! to be nimble too, let me implore ye,
Or the dogs and the cats will be knighted before ye.

* * *

From the New-Jerſey Journal of June 20.

The following letter was lately ſent by a very *learned* country gentleman to a Judge of Probate, in a neighbouring county.

"Horrible Sur,

I HEAR you are appointed Judge of *Reprobates*—As I had a brother who died lately, and left two *Infidels*, I deſire you would let me have a letter of *Condemnation* ſo that I may become their *Executioner*."

* * *

A CARGO OF

Sugar and Rum

Landing this Day at Race-ſtreet Wharf, out of the Sloop Sally, from St. Thomas, and for ſale by

Haynes & Crawford.

June 26. 1787 3tp

New Paper Hanging *MANUFACTORY,*

BY

H. Ryves, J. Aſhmead & W. Poyntell,

WHO reſpectfully inform the Public, that no attention or expence will be ſpared to render the Variety reſpectable, the Workmanſhip good; and the Prices low: and to enable them to proſecute it with that ſpirit they wiſh, they hope to ſhare the favours of all who are pleaſed to Patroniſe the American Arts.

May be had, in any Quantity, at ſaid *Poyntell's* Store, in Second ſtreet, the corner of Black-Horſe alley—Who has on hand, the largeſt Aſſortment ever offered for ſale in theſe States.

May alſo be had at *Ryves & Aſhmead's,* the corner of Third and Spruce ſtreets.

Orders from Merchants in any of the neighbouring States, will be executed on ſuch terms as to enſure a continuance of their favours.

Philadelphia June 25, 1787. 6w2aw

WHEREAS *Joſeph Cowperthwaite,* eſq. ſheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, hath advertiſed, that "by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to him directed, there would be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Thurſday* the 28th inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate and being in Oxford townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 4 acres and 80 perches; bounded by lands of Richard Whitehead and Samuel Hodgeſon: taken in execution as the property of Joſiah Paul:" This is therefore to give Public Notice, that the ſaid Joſiah Paul never had any right or title to ſo much land in or near the place above deſcribed, as 4 acres and 80 perches, and that the ſaid Joſiah Paul ſold to the ſubſcriber, in the year 1783, for a valuable conſideration, all the right and title he had therein, be the ſame more or leſs, for which he hath received full payment. All perſons are therefore hereby cautioned, to forbear purchaſing the Premiſes deſcribed in the ſaid advertiſement, as the ſubſcriber is at preſent in poſſeſſion of the ſame, and means to defend his poſſeſſion as the law ſhall require. SAMUEL HODGESDON.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1787. 3ſp.

CAME to the Plantation of John Supplee, on the 8th inſtant, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Grey HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. June 9

FOR SALE BY

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

A choice CARGO of

Jamaica Spirits,

Juſt landed out of the ſhip Mary, from Lucea. eptf

Ten Pounds Reward.

MADE their eſcape over the gaol wall yeſterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, two attrocious VILLAINS: one who bears the name of *Thomas Wilkinſon,* committed on ſuſpicion of larceny, is a likely, portly, artful fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſhort black hair, the forepart of his head bald; had nothing on when he went away but a linen ſhirt and corduroy breeches, and had a remarkable long beard. Wilkinſon is an old horſe thief.

The other by the name of *Thomas Bailey,* committed for a rape; is a ſtout, lounging, ill-looking Iriſhman, about 5 feet 10 inches high, much pock marked: had on a ſhort blue coat, linen trowſers and round hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellows, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or *Five Pounds* for either.

AARON MUSGRAVE, Gaoler.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county gaol, June 12, 1787.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of *Michael Trous, Jonathan Simkins,* and *George Earneſt,* Inſolvent Debtors, now confined in the gaol of Salem, ſtate of New-Jerſey, to appear at Salem on *Friday* the 20th of July next, before the Judges of the Court of ſaid County, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of ſaid Debtors eſtates ſhould not be made, and their perſons releaſed from confinement, agreeable to Act of Aſſembly in that caſe made and provided. June 15 1787

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to

May 21

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones war ranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box compleat for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil &c. in good order, gentians in caſks, Seneca, ſnake root in hhds &c &c.

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppogalls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, brazile to and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs mace, cloves and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger. Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton by the bag
Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th dtf

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty and Grange from Liverpool, and Harmony from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures,

Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive callicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
Summer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7 8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4 4 ſuperfine French dit.
11 8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit,
Sarſnets Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain tamboured & checquered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimotties and muſlinets
Hair ſilk and worſted ſhags
11 8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans jeanets and forateens
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt
GAUSES,
French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chamberry lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4 4 and 5 4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs emf

TO BE SOLD BY

Henry Drinker,

At his Houſe in Front ſtreet, below Race ſtreet,

A QUANTITY of very good undreſſed quills dreſſed or clarified quills of a firſt and ſecond quality, a few hampers of cheeſe lately imported, and in good order

And at his ſtore fronting the river Delaware, on the wharf below Market ſtreet, formerly belonging to William Allen eſq; are to be had LIVE FEATHERS of an excellent quality, and in ſuch quantities as may ſuit houſekeepers and others

Alſo, bar iron and ploughſhare moulds, and a great variety of iron caſtings, conſiſting of pots and kettles of various ſizes, two four and ſix quart teakettles, large and ſmall ſkillets, ſtew pans, oval and round ovens, bake plates, ſaſh weights, ſcale weights from 7 to 56lb. cart and waggon boxes, ſetts of rag irons for ſaw mills, wallowers or ſan cogs, ſmall and large iron cabooſes for ſea and coaſting veſſels, open and cloſe ſtoves of moſt of the kinds generally in uſe, large and ſmall chimney backs and ſetts of chimney backs and jams, &c &c. Theſe caſtings are neatly made, and the metal of a well known tough quality.

All perſons indebted to the late houſe of JAMES & DRINKER, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſaid HENRY DRINKER; and are hereby informed, that the indulgence they have had for many years paſt cannot be continued. Thoſe who do not properly attend to this public notice, may expect that their reſpective mortgages, bonds, notes, and book debts, will in a ſhort time be put under the care of Attornies at Law, for recovery. Philadelphia, 6th mo. 4th

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FOR SALE BY

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

At their *STORES* in Penn-ſtreet,

A large Aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Conſiſting, among others, of the following Articles,

ITALIAN and French ſattins and ſilks, cambricks and lawns
Light and dark chintzes, clouded ginghams, ſagathies and imperials
Coloured threads, tapes and buckrams
Superfine ſcarlet broadcloth, gilt and plain buttons
White and crimſon velvets
Nankeen and pink coloured calimancoes
Black princeſs ſtuff
White and coloured lamb and kid mens and womens gloves
Pins, ſewing ſilk, ſilk laces, ſkeleton wires, plumes, &c.
Green, blue, ſcarlet and white bunting
Drab, dove, white and olive mohair pluſhes
Worſted ſhag
Fine white and flowered moleſkin
Striped huſſar
Sattin laſtings
Drab royal ribs
Green, buff and white long pyle
Yellow Morocco ſkins
Chip and woolen hats
A variety of paint and houſe bruſhes and pewter ware in caſks
An aſſortment of coachmakers furniture
4d, 8d and ſheathing nails
Rod iron
Carpenters tools in cheſts
Hyſon teas in quarter cheſts
China ſoup and ſhallow plates in boxes
Queen ware in crates
Cinnamon
Anniſeed
Currants in barrels
Gunpowder in ditto
Madeira, Teneriffe and Fayal wines
Marble chimney pieces, paving tiles and ſlabs.

A Freſh Importation,

In the ſhips Harmony, Capt. Willet, from London, and the Philadelphia Capt Towers, from Amſterdam, by

Mordecai Lewis & Co.

Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge:

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

RUSSIA ſheetings
Ditto ſail cloth
Ravens duck
Ruſſia diaper & huckaback
German dowlas
Ditto ſtripes
Tickenburgs & oznabrigs
Platillas
Glazed linens
Striped hollands
Table cloths
Cambrics and lawns
Kentings & handkerchiefs
Gauzes black and white
Plain and white dimities
Iriſh and Ruſſia printed linens
Fine jeans, plain and figured
Stationary
Cutlery aſſorted, in packages
Gold and ſilver watches
Sagathies and duroys
Caſſimers
Calimancoes and durants
Princes ſtuff
Mens thread & cotton hoſe
Womens cotton ditto
A quantity of ſilk ſtockings, very cheap
Ditto Barcelona handkerchiefs
Linen handkerchiefs
Cotton and ſecterſoy romalls
A variety of ſilks
Ribbons in boxes
Ladies fans
Gloves and mitts
A great aſſortment of haberdaſhery
Some ſadlery
Hair cloth for maltſters
With a great many articles in the dry good way, not enumerated

ALSO

French and Spaniſh brandy
London porter in hampers
Choice Bordeaux claret
Hyſon tea
Dry and ground white lead
Dry red lead, vermillion
Spaniſh brown and other paints
Ground redwood
Salt petre, borax
Whiting, chalk, copperas
Nails, ſteel, ſheet lead
Engliſh and German ſcythes
German cutting knives
Newcaſtle grindſtones
Tin ware in hogſheads
Feathers in bags and beds
Ruſſia matts and oacum
Filberts in bags
And a quantity of GIN in CASES 2awtf

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

WHO has for ſometime paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley; is now removed to that old and commodious tavern the *Harp* and *Crown*, in Third ſtreet. He begs leave to ſolicit the favours of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp and Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Philad. May 16 3awtf

Signs, Fire Buckets, &c.

painted in the beſt manner; old Paintings cleaned and varniſhed, and copal and japan varniſhes ſold in large or ſmall quantities by

Chriſtopher Wiſpart,

in Watkins's Alley, between Third-ſtreet and Moravian-Alley.

N. B. For ſale, two Riding Chairs; one entirely new with iron axle-tree and braſs caps; the other ſecond hand and in good repair 4tm.

TO BE SOLD,

FIFTY-SIX acres of good marſh meadow on the iſland of Tinicum, in two different lots, one of which is about 44 acres divided into four diviſions, chiefly by good drains, lying on the main road leading through the townſhip of Tinicum, and is chiefly in clover, blue graſs and timothy. The bank belonging to theſe meadows is in good order, and eaſy to be maintained. The other lot is upwards of 12 acres, bounded on the river Delaware, and near the other lot. It is encloſed all round with good ditches, and in excellent mowing order, and produces large crops.

Or if more agreeable to a purchaſer, the ſubſcriber would ſell the plantation whereon he now dwells, being about ſix miles from Philadelphia, on the main road from thence to the lower counties. This place contains about eighty five acres, upwards of ten acres of orchard of the beſt of grafted fruit, nearly in its prime; a large proportion of it is in clover, and the remainder ſuitable for gardening or any kind of grain. There is on this place about twenty acres of woodland, moſtly encloſed for a paſture. The houſe is large and well ſituate, having an extenſive view of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, &c. The barn is large, and there is ſtabling for upwards of forty creatures, with moſt other neceſſary out buildings. The purchaſer may have any reaſonable time for payment of a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money, for either the meadow or plantation. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, PHILIP PRICE.

Kingſeſs, 5th mo. 19. 1787. 1awtf

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

LAST Night was BROKE OPEN, the Houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Saſſafras ſtreet, and the following PLATE was taken from thence—

1 Tankard, marked SS
1 Porrenger, SS
1 Old faſhioned ditto with a coat of arms
4 Table Spoons, marked $\overset{S}{D\,E}$
2 Ditto EP or
12 Tea Spoons EP
1 Tea Tongs SS.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Plate, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have the above Reward, or in proportion for any part of it.

EDWARD PENINGTON.

P. S. The thieves broke open and took out of a Deſk three ſmall Pieces of Gold, one of which is Half a Caroline, that has two holes in it. June 19 7tp

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Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſagathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long lawn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.
24 1-2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained. As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges paid by.

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F & Co.

Nothern Liberty Auction Store, June 9 1787

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen out of my waggon, ſtanding at the White Horſe Inn, Market ſtreet—A HAIR TRUNK, containing, viz. 1 ſuperfine light coloured cloth coat with pearl buttons, 1 ditto white cloth jacket and breeches, 1 ſtriped muſlinet jacket (white) 1 ſtriped jean ditto, 2 plain jean ditto, 1 black ſattinet ditto, 1 pair black ſattin breeches, one ditto black ſattinet ditto, one ditto plain jean ditto, one ditto honeycomb ditto, one brown cloth jacket, two ſhirts, 1 pair ſilk ſtockings, 2 ditto thread ditto, 1 grey cloth ſurtout coat, 1 pair ſhoes, 1 ditto boots, 1 large looking glaſs in a plain walnut frame and has a ſmall piece of the quick ſilver rubbed off near the middle of the glaſs, 2 gold rings, the one has a remarkable large yellow ſtone with a ſmall white one on each ſide of it, the other is a tortoiſe ſhell ring ſet in gold, 1 ſilver ſciſſar chain and hart marked M W, 1 ſilver pincuſhion hoop and chain, 1 pair of locket buttons ſet in ſilver, 2 cambrick neck cloths, 1 white hat, 1 bed cord, 1 pair ſet knee buckles, 1 ſhaving box and bruſh, with ſeveral other articles not yet aſcertained. Any perſon diſcovering the ſame, ſo that the goods may be procured, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

June 13. JOHN M'CALL, or
ep2w PETER JANUARY.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK* containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—

Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe*,
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young*,
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh*; Alſo,
One loan office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUEL YOUNG.* etf

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James Rivington

Has this day opened a freſh importation of *New Books*, *Magazines*, and *recent Publications*, from on board the Betſey, captain Meſnard, and others, juſt arrived from London, at New York, viz.

1. THE new annual regiſter; being a general repoſitory of hiſtory, politics and literature for 1785; with a review of the ſtate of knowlege and taſte in England: this is the 6th volume of a much admired and moſt uſeful work, deſerving of great commendation.

2. The hiſtory of modern Europe, with an account of the decline and fall of the Roman empire, and a view of the progreſs of ſociety, from the riſe of the modern kingdoms and ſtates to the peace of Paris, a new edition, greatly enlarged and improved, and now increaſed to 5 volumes in 8vo: it contains a clear and ſatisfactory account of the affairs of modern Europe, exhibiting the progreſs of government and the human mind; alſo the revolutions of kingdoms, the operations of war, the intrigues of courts, the fluctuation of manners, and the convulſions of religion.

3. A ſhort review of the political ſtate of Great Britain, with a reply; and the people of England's anſwer to it: this ſhort review had ſuch a reception prom all ranks of perſons, that more than 20 000 copies of it were ſold in a ſhort time after its publication; it is ſuggeſted to be the production of the beſt pen in England. The commercial treaty with France is one object of this writer's deſcription, and it is of great moment to ſeveral other great empires; the language is uncommonly ſuperior—The following characters are occaſionally introduced and depicted, viz. The king of Great Britain the prince of Wales, the late coalition, Mr. Fox, lord North, Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, Mr Pitt, lord Mansfield lords Rodney, Howe, Keppel, Mr. Haſtings, the ſtates of Holland, and the king of Pruſſia.

4. Hiſtorical and political remarks on the commercial treaty, with preliminary obſervations on the conſtruction of treaties, and the qualifications of a commercial negociator. The author diſcovers a great intimacy with the productions of Puffendorf, Vatel, Jenkinſon, lord Hawkeſbury, John Dewitt, Smith, Monteſquieu, Molloy, Blackſtone, Anderſon, Dean Tuker, and moſt of the beſt authorities.

5. A collection of all the treaties of peace, alliance and commerce between Great Britain and other powers, from that of Munſter, 1648, to the laſt treaty ſigned at Paris in 1783; with a diſcourſe on the conduct and government of Great Britain, in reſpect to neutral nations, by the right hon. Charles Jenkinſon, now lord Hawkeſbury, in 3 volumes.

6. Intereſting memoirs, by a lady; an entertaining work, much read, in 2 pocket volumes.

7. Tables requiſite to be uſed with the nautical almanack or ephemeris, for finding the latitude and longitude at ſea; publiſhed by order of the commiſſioners of longitude.

8. The magazines from September to the time of the ſhip's departure

With many other articles, of which catalogues will be publiſhed

For Cricket Clubs.

EXCELLENT CRICKET BATTS and BALLS, made by the old noted hands at Seven Oaks, in Kent county, may be had of *JAMES RIVINGTON.*

New York, April 5.

To Gentlemen of the Law.

This Day are publiſhed, and ſold by

JAMES RIVINGTON, at NEW YORK,

REPORTS of CASES, argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, in 1785 and 1786, by the following Judges—Lord Mansfield, Edward Willes, Eſq; Francis Buller, and Sir William Aſhurſt. Theſe Reports commence in Michaelmas Term, 1785, are continued in Hilary, Eaſter, Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 1786, and are publiſhed periodically; there are five parts in this volume, and the Editors, at the requeſt of the whole Cauſidicade, have declared their intentions to purſue this plan of producing within a ſhort time after each term, the notes of caſes adjudged in the Court of King's Bench: by this means they remedy the inconvenience felt by every part of the profeſſion, of waiting two or three years till ſome gentleman of experience and ability has collected matter ſufficient to form a complete volume. They have been publiſhed but a very ſhort time, viz November 1786, and already paſſed through two editions, owing to the approved attention and accuracy in the very reſpectable publiſhers, viz Charles Durnford and Edward Hyde Eaſt, of the Temple, Eſquires, Barriſters at Law. The five parts are bound in one volume.

ALSO,

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

The long wiſhed for OCTAVO Edition of

Peere Williams's Chancery Reports,

With additional references from Caſes and Reporters for the laſt thirty-nine years, publiſhed laſt February in London, by Samuel Compton Cox, Eſq; Barriſter of Lincoln's Inn. This work is printed *verbatim et literatim* with the folio edition, and is little more than one third of the price.——Sold by JAMES RIVINGTON. *Where may be had,*

The celebrated Hiſtory of the ENGLISH LAW, by Mr. REEVE, very eminently approved of. Alſo,

Lilly's entries. Wood's inſtitutes. Boote's ſuit at Law. Lord Gilbert's hiſtory and practice of the Common Pleas. Ditto law of executions. Harriſon's Chancery practiſer. Sheridan's practice King's Bench. Crown circuit companion. Trials per Pais. The law of coſt and damages. Law of laſt wills and bills of exchange. Runnington on ejectments. Bacon's abridgment. Seſſions caſes. Burn's eccleſiaſtical law. Ditto juſtice. Blackſtone's commentaries. The compleat arbitrator. Finch's law. Laws and inſtitutions of the Court of Admiralty. Hale's pleas of the crown, octavo. Strange's, Browne's and Atkyns's reports, 8vo. The law of diſtreſſes. Highmore on bail. Caſes in Chancery. The year books compleat, with Maynard, Dyer's reports, Vernon's Salkeld's, Ventris's, Levinz's, Fitzgibbons's Modern inſtructor clericalis, in 6 vols. Raſtel, Robinſon, Clift, Vidian and Winch's entries. Brown's formulæ. Townſhend and Cornwall's tables. Rolle's abridgment. Crompton's practice a new edition. Digeſt of adjudged caſes in King's Bench. Wilſon's edition of Lord Coke's reports, and alſo his own reports from Lord Mansfield. The complete ſyſtem of pleading, &c. &c.

James Rivington

Has Imported by the ſhip Montgomery, captain Bunyan, who arrived laſt Thurſday night, the following

ARTICLES,

SMITH's wealth of nations
Blair's lectures
Ferguſon on civil ſociety
Machiavel's works
Gibbon's Roman hiſtory
Leland's orations of Demoſthenes
Cicero's orations and oratory, by Guthrie
Cicero's life, by Dr. Middleton
Cicero's and Pliny's letters, by Melmoth
Sir William Temple's works
Locke on government
Foundling hoſpital for wit, a collection of poems, chiefly by living authors, a work high in eſtimation
Dodſley's and Pearch's poems, complete in ten beautiful volumes
Lord Cheſterfield's letters
Dr. Goldſmith's works, poems, plays, &c.
Andrews's new hiſtory of the war in America
Poſtlethwayte's dictionary of commerce
Cruden's concordance
Guthrie's geographical grammar
Swinburne's travels
Dr. White's very famous ſermons
Nicholſon's and Martin's philoſophy
Martin's philoſophical grammar and library
Sherwin's loggarithmatical tables
Haller's phyſiology
Simmons's anatomy
Hamilton's midwifery
The Spaniſh grammar
The Spaniſh dictionary of delpino
Italian books by Baretti and Botarelli, teaching with great facility that elegant language
Pornay's ditto, teaching the French language
Chamboud's and Boyer's French dictionary, grammar, exercife, fables, &c.
Perrin's ditto
Ferguſon's aſtronomy and mechanics
Neckar on finances, 3 volumes
Adventures of a guinea
Hutchinſon's hiſtory of the Maſſachuſetts
The nautical ephemeris; alſo,
The nautical almanack for 1787 and 1788
A great variety of ſchool books and claſſics; alſo,
Maps of the world, and four quarters, on rollers, for furniſhing halls and other apartments
Some new ſongs and ruling pens for muſic; ſome quadrants of Hadley: alſo, pocket compaſſes, parallel rulers, protractors, &c. &c.

New York, May 5.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1787. [No. 2618.]

Sales at Auction.

A Store for Sale,

The beſt ſtand in the city, eſpecially for the Retail buſineſs; being the north-eaſt corner of Market-ſtreet and Third-ſtreet, late the eſtate of John Rouſe deceaſed:

THE ſtore is 18 feet front on Market ſtreet, and 50 feet front on Third-ſtreet; a good ſtrong framed building, well lined with cedar boards, and completely fitted for a dry-goods ſtore; having a door in Market-ſtreet and two doors in Third ſtreet. The roof is good, and there is an excellent cellar under the whole. The lot of ground on which it ſtands is free from ground rent, and the title indiſputable. The whole will be ſold by Public Vendue at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, *THIS DAY*, the 27th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening. JOHN ROUSE, Executor.

N. B. All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid John Rouſe deceaſed, are requeſted to ſend their accounts directed to the ſubſcriber, to the houſe of Samuel Davis, innkeeper, at the ſign of the White Horſe, in Elbow-Lane; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber. JOHN ROUSE, Executor.

Philadelphia, June 27.

TO-MORROW,

Preciſely at 9 o'Clock,

At the City Vendue-Store,

Will Commence the *SALE* of a Large and General

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

The ſtated Days of Sale at the above Store are, *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*

Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture

On every *Wedneſday Morning* from 9 to 12 o'Clock.

June 27.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

On Friday Next,

The 29th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning, Will Commence the Sale of a large and general

Aſſortment of Merchandize:

Among which are—A few Pieces of

Yard wide Iriſh Linens,

For Jerſey paper money of either of the two laſt emiſſions

THE Auctioneers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that *Mondays* and *Fridays* are their ſtated days for ſelling Merchandize, and finding it inconvenient to hold Sales on Saturdays, they will for the future ſell Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture and other Out-door Goods, on *Monday Mornings*, begining preciſely at 8 o'clock.

June 25

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

On Friday Next,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the

Southwark Auction-Store,

Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On *TUESDAY* the 8th July next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, at the Old *Coffee-Houſe*—The

Houſe, Stores, Wharf, and

Bank Lot, late the property of *Lacaze & Mallet.*

June 22 eptf

Wynkoop & Siemen

Have juſt received from New-York,

A PARCEL of excellent India luteſtrings and ſarſnets, conſiſting of a variety of colours, which they intend to ſell very reaſonable—They have likewiſe, a quantity of beſt black paduaſoy, mens ſattins, perſians, modes, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, womens ſilk mitts, muſlins, an aſſortment of fine Flanders laces, Holland linen, ticklenburgs, 8, 9 & 10-4 fine Flanders bedtick, ſagathies, duroys, &c. &c.

Alſo, excellent Malaga wine in pipes and quarter-caſks, a few caſes of Frontignac, Burgundy, Claret and Provence ditto, Dutch braſs kettles in neſts, &c. &c June 19 cop1m

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Lately Imported, and for Sale by

Wooddrop & Joſeph Sims,

CORK CANVAS,

Of the beſt quality, No. 1 to 8,

Bourdeaux Claret in hhds & caſes,

BRANDY in hhds. and Caſes, RETTIFA in Caſes,

Muſcovado Sugars in hhds. & bbls.

High proofed R U M, &c. &c. June 20 coptf

Archiles Parker

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Bottling Cellar, nearly oppoſite the City Tavern, in Second-ſtreet,

BEST bottled cyder

London & Philadelphia porter and beer in bottles

Port wine and claret

Pickling vinegar, &c.

N. B. Merchants, Captains of veſſels, and other gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and have wines, &c. bottled in the beſt manner, by applying as above. wtN1

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks, Senneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c. &c.

For CHARTER,

THE Britiſh BRIG

EAGLE,

ANDREW CHISOLEM, Maſter,

Burthen 130 tons. The Iſland of Jamaica would be preferred. Apply to

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for Sale,

Cotton, and Pico and Fayal Wines.

June 20. eptf

For CHARTER,

To any Port in *Spain* or *Portugal,* The Venetian Brig EL BUON GENIO, *Captain Joſeph Biſſon;*

SHE is an excellent new veſſel, and a faſt ſailer; will carry two thouſand barrels, and has a *perfectly ſecure Mediterranean paſſport* For terms enquire of ANDREW CLOW & CO.

Who have for Sale, imported in the abovementioned veſſel, fine freſh *Muſcadine Raiſins*, unſhelled Almonds, Olives in jars, Capers and Lemon Juice.

June 14. eptf.

For Liverpool,

The Brig THETIS,

EDWARD PEACOCK, Maſter;

Will ſail the 29th June For paſſage only apply to RICHARD MATHER & Co. or to the Captain on board. June 23

For Baltimore,

The SLOOP HANNAH,

SAMUEL OAKFORD, Maſter,

WILL ſail in a few days,——For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at Mr. Cox's Wharf, a little above the Drawbridge, or to Iſrael Iſrael, at the Croſs Keys Inn.

N. B. The above veſſel is for Sale or Barter, for goods or public ſecurities.

June 23. mwf

For CORK,

The Ship MAY-FLOWER,

John Stilwell, Maſter;

LYING at Knight's wharf above Pool's bridge, has good accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail in two weeks. For paſſage apply to RICHARD SOMERS, JOHN WESTCOTT, or the Maſter on board.

N. B. There are on board a few fine healthy young Men and Women Redemptioners, whoſe times will be diſpoſed of on moderate terms by applying as above.

June 15

Bruſh Manufactory,

(Wholeſale and Retail) BY

ROGER FLAHAVEN,

IN Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, where merchants and others may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or dry goods.

N. B. The higheſt price given for Hogs Briſtles.

Philadelphia, June 23. w&ttf

A PAIR of ſerviceable decent Bay HORSES, well matched—and a FAMILY WAGGON, on ſteel ſprings, remarkable eaſy, with harneſs for two horſes; will be ſold ſeparate or together. Enquire of the Printers. mw&f

WANTED,

TWO GELDINGS for the ſaddle, well broke, 14 and a half or 15 hands high, ſwitch tail and flowing mane, well turned, with a good carriage, &c. colour either a dapple grey or black, not exceeding 6 years old; a good price will be given. Apply to *ALEXANDER ANDERSON*, ſix doors above Front ſtreet, in Vine ſtreet. *June* 6 w&16t

To be Sold or Let,

A Good Brick HOUSE about 24 feet front, ſituate in Front ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the City Vendue Store: it is three ſtories in Front and five in Water ſtreet, with a cellar under it, and a large vault: both fronts are excellent ſtands for buſineſs. Any ſpecies of money, bank ſtock or public ſecurities will be taken in payment for the whole or part.

Alſo, to be Let—A Houſe in Third ſtreet, below Cheſnut ſtreet, in the tenure of Mrs. Carter; late the property of Mr Iſrael Pemberton Apply to COXE & FRAZIER.

Mrch 24 f&wtf

A *Tenant*'s Houſe and Ten

ACRES OF LAND

TO BE LET;

It is about three miles from this city—Alſo,

Five acres of Meadow in Moyamenſing. Apply to TENCH COXE.

TO BE LET,

That *large, noted*, and *commodious* TAVERN,

With the Lot and Stables belonging to it, at the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth ſtreets. The great advantages of this ſituation, in the vicinity of the Market, Court-houſe, Gaol and State-houſe, muſt be obvious.

The adjoining vacant *LOTS* will alſo be let on reaſonable *Ground-Rent*. Enquire in Front, below Cheſnut ſtreet, of

June 20 w&f4w WILLIAM SHOGREAVES.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE with or without the ſtores up the alley, now in the tenure of Robertſon and Smith, ſix doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Spruce-ſtreet. WM. MOORE eotf

Doctor *Gardette*, Dentiſt,

HAS the honor of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has returned from his tour, and that he practices, as uſual, the different branches of his profeſſion. His place of abode is, as formerly, the firſt door from the corner of Third, in Pear ſtreet, next door to the Young Ladies Academy, where he may be ſpoke with from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

N. B. His Dentrifice, &c. may be had at all times at the above place. May 28. coptf

To be Sold Cheap,

A HEALTHY, ſtout, Negro WENCH, about 29 years of age: ſhe is an excellent cook; underſtands all kinds of houſe work, and is perfectly honeſt: ſhe is regiſtered according to law. Enquire of the Printers. *May* 28 tf

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Juſt PUBLISHED, SOLD by

Thomas Dobſon,

In Second ſtreet, ſecond door above Cheſnut ſtreet,

DISSERTATIONS on the Prophecies which have been remarkably fulfilled, and are at this time fulfiling in the world, 2 vols.—*Price only 20ſ.* By *Thomas Newton*, D. D. late Lord Biſhop of Briſtol.

This valuable and well known Work is now reprinted in America in two 8vo volumes, handſomely bound and lettered, and offered to the Public at about half the price of thoſe imported from London.

Alſo—The HISTORY of the Work of Redemption, containing the Outlines of a Body of Divinity, in a method entirely new. By the late Rev. Mr *Jonathan Edwards*, Preſident of the College of New-Jerſey. In one volume, neatly bound and lettered—*Price 10ſ*

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed, by T. DOBSON,

Fordyce's SERMONS to Young Women—The two volumes neatly printed in one, at 6ſ. handſomely bound and lettered.

Alſo, to be had of T. DOBSON,

The Taſk, a poem, by William Cowper, eſquire—5ſ.

And a very extenſive and valuable Aſſortment of *BOOKS* in the various branches of literature, and a General Aſſortment of *STATIONARY*. w&12w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe

25 ditto figured ditto

30 ditto ſagathe

3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs

17 yards very fine long lawn

50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.

24 1-2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua

18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges, paid by

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F. & Co.

Nothern-Liberty Auction Store, June 9 1787.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen out of my waggon, ſtanding at the White Horſe Inn, Market-ſtreet—A HAIR TRUNK, containing, viz. 1 ſuperfine light coloured cloth coat with pearl buttons, 1 ditto white cloth jacket and breeches, 1 ſtriped muſlinet jacket (white) 1 ſtriped jean ditto, 2 plain jean ditto, 1 black ſattinet ditto, 1 pair black ſattin breeches, one ditto black ſattinet ditto, one ditto plain jean ditto, one ditto honeycomb ditto, one brown cloth jacket, two ſhirts, 1 pair ſilk ſtockings, 2 ditto thread ditto, 1 grey cloth ſurtout coat, 1 pair ſhoes, 1 ditto boots, 1 large looking glaſs in a plain walnut frame and has a ſmall piece of the quick ſilver rubbed off near the middle of the glaſs, 2 gold rings, the one has a remarkable large yellow ſtone with a ſmall white one on each ſide of it, the other is a tortoiſe ſhell ring ſet in gold, 1 ſilver ſciſſar chain and hart-marked M W, 1 ſilver pincuſhion hoop and chain, 1 pair of locket buttons ſet in ſilver, 2 cambrick neck cloths, 1 white hat, 1 bed cord, 1 pair ſet knee buckles, 1 ſhaving box and bruſh, with ſeveral other articles not yet aſcertained. Any perſon diſcovering the ſame, ſo that the goods may be procured, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

June 13. JOHN M'CALL, or

cp2w PETER JANUARY.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

LAST Night was BROKE OPEN, the Houſe of the Subſcriber, in Saſſafras ſtreet, and the following PLATE was taken from thence—

1 Tankard, marked SS

1 Porrenger, SS

1 Old faſhioned ditto with a coat of arms S

4 Table Spoons, marked D E

2 Ditto EP or

12 Tea Spoons EP

1 Tea Tongs SS.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Plate, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have the above Reward, or in proportion for any part of it.

EDWARD PENINGTON.

P. S. The thieves broke open and took out of a Deſk three ſmall Pieces of Gold, one of which is Half a Caroline, that has two holes in it. June 19 7ſp

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK*, containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—

Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,

Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,

And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe*,

One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young*,

One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,

One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,

One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,

One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbough*; Alſo,

One loan office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,

One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,

One loan office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,

And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale *SAMUEL YOUNG.* etf

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE at the ſouthweſt corner of Market and Seventh ſtreets, now occupied by Mr John Dunlap, who will leave ſaid houſe about the 10th of Auguſt next. For further particulars enquire of JACOB HILTZHEIMER, near ſaid houſe. June 30 6t2aw

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From North-Carolina,

A Male Child,

OF the moſt extraordinary ſize ever known of the ſame age; his body and limbs are much larger than any man's of the middle ſize: nothing in the human ſhape can exceed him in point of beauty in every reſpect; he is healthy, amazingly ſtrong and active; has frequently lifted men who have weighed from 150 to 160 weight.

He is now 6 years old, and weighs 145 pounds, and may be ſeen at Mr. *William Pinchin's*, oppoſite the City-Tavern, at any time from 8 in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening. He has given general ſatisfaction to all who have ſeen him, and is thought to be the greateſt Phænomenon of the preſent age

Height - - -	4 feet	5 inches
Breaſt - -	3	2
Round the belly - -	3	4
Thickneſs of the thigh -	2	0
Calf of the leg - -	1	4
Arm - - - -	1	1

⁂ As he is on his return home, thoſe who are deſirous to ſee him, may be gratified in their curioſity on the following rates, viz. Ladies and Gentlemen 1ſ. and Children 6d. And to give the greateſt ſatisfaction to all who pleaſe to come and ſee him, every certificate which could be wiſhed to prove the age of the Child, will be produced, with the great ſeal of the ſtate annexed. June 19 coptf

WHEREAS *Joſeph Cowperthwaite*, eſq. ſheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, hath advertiſed, that "by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to him directed, there would be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Thurſday* the 28th inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate and being in Oxford townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 4 acres and 80 perches; bounded by lands of Richard Whitehead and Samuel Hodgeſon; taken in execution as the property of Joſiah Paul:" This is therefore to give Public Notice, that the ſaid Joſiah Paul never had any right or title to ſo much land in or near the place as above deſcribed, as 4 acres and 80 perches, and that the ſaid Joſiah Paul ſold to the ſubſcriber, in the year 1783, for a valuable conſideration, all the right and title he had therein, be the ſame more or leſs, for which he hath received full payment. All perſons are therefore hereby cautioned, to forbear purchaſing the Premiſes deſcribed in the ſaid advertiſement, as the ſubſcriber is at preſent in poſſeſſion of the ſame, and means to defend his poſſeſſion as the law ſhall require. SAMUEL HODGESON.

Philadelphia, June 25 1787 3ſp.

TURTLE.

Juſt arrived, a few very fine GREEN TURTLE, in high order, and may be had on board the ſhip Swallow, at Bickley's wharf, the firſt above Market ſtreet.

Philadelphia, June 26 eptf

FOR SALE,

A Genteel, Three Story

Brick Houſe,

In excellent repair, and in a central part of the city. For particulars apply to 2awtf

Feb. 22 BACHE & SHEE.

A CARGO OF

Sugar and Rum

Landing this Day at Race-ſtreet Wharf, out of the Sloop Sally from St. Thomas, and for ſale by

Haynes & Crawford.

June 26. 1787. 3ſp

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May* 21

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,

AND

Fayal and Pico Wines,

Juſt arrived, and for Sale by

ROSS & VAUGHAN.

GUY BRYAN

Is REMOVED to the 5th door in Second ſtreet, below Friends' Meeting Houſe—Where he has for Sale, on the loweſt terms,

A neat Aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Suitable for the Seaſon—Wholeſale and Retail: Among which are—An elegant Aſſortment of

Superfine, ſecond, & coarſe Cloths,

Cottons, Calicoes and Chintzes, &c. &c.

The undermentioned Articles are an *Object to Perſons* in the *Ship Chandlers* buſineſs, to be ſold at prime coſt, or exchanged for goods ſuitable for the a retail ſtore—A Quantity of BUNTING for ſhips colours, and COLOURS ready made. June 22 w&16w

ALLUM, indigo, copperas

Madder, Aleppo galls, ground brazil & red wood

Campeachy logwood, brazileto and fuſtic

Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea

Coffee, chocolate

Barley and oatmeal

Nutmegs, mace, cloves and cinnamon

Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar

Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars

Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds

Salt petre and brimſtone

Caſtile and common ſoap

Bottling corks and ſhop paper

Glue and cotton, by the bag

Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

STATE of CONNECTICUT,

In the *Houſe* of *Repreſentatives,*

Thurſday, June 7, 1787.

ON a bill reciting, that the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland had made their depreciated paper a tendry to the citizens of this and the other United States; had made a law compelling them to receive it in a ſhort limited time, or loſe their juſt dues; and had at the ſame time, deprived them of the advantage of tendering the ſame paper to the citizens of that ſtate, thus making a diſcrimination between their own citizens and thoſe of the other ſtates, in open and direct violation of the principles of juſtice, and of the articles of confederation: And enacting, that the citizens of this ſtate might tender any of the liquidated ſecurities of this ſtate to the citizens of that ſtate; and that, by lodging them with an aſſiſtant or juſtice of the peace, and notifying the creditors, they ſhould operate a final diſcharge of debts due from our citizens to theirs.

Col Seymour. I riſe to give my hearty oppoſition to this bill. We have not ſpared our cenſures on that ſtate againſt which this bill is levelled. Our ſpeeches have been full of accuſations againſt iniquitous Rhode Iſland. Theſe have been publiſhed; they have gone out into the world; Rhode Iſland has heard the charge, and ſhe ought to hear it.—Now if we ſhould paſs this bill, the world would ſay, and they would ſay it juſtly, you have adopted the ſame plan; you have imitated the vile conduct of Rhode-Iſland This bill would affect the innocent as well as the guilty. If it were to operate only againſt the legiſlature of that ſtate; it would be puniſhing the wicked; and I ſhould be for it. But it is to affect all the individuals of that ſtate; it is to affect the innocent; it is to affect thoſe who are now groaning under, and remonſtrating againſt, the tyranny and injuſtice of their legiſlature. It is therefore founded upon unrighteous principles. It is true our ſecurities are as good, and better than the paper money of Rhode-Iſland. But applying them to the innocent in payment of debts due in ſolid coin would be wrong; it could not be juſtified to the world. We ought to bluſh at the very idea of imitating ſuch vile conduct. It would ſtamp a character of diſhoneſty on this legiſlature. Our character now ſtands fair; Europe has not pretended to impeach us. But if we ſhould imitate an example of diſhoneſty, it would run through the union, and be to our diſhonor. We have but little trade with Rhode-Iſland; ſuch an act is not therefore very neceſſary. I hope we ſhall perſevere in keeping ourſelves clear of the contamination of villainy and infamy. Rhode Iſland deſerves the treatment which this bill propoſes. I wiſh to retaliate upon their legiſlature. But I cannot be in favour of an act, which would operate ſo much injuſtice on the innocent.

Col. Wadſworth. A bill nearly to the ſame effect with this was before the General Aſſembly laſt fall. I was then againſt it. I thought theſe obnoxious acts would be repealed, when a new choice of her legiſlature ſhould take place; but the explanatory act of this laſt legiſlature has blaſted every ſuch hope—nothing is now to be expected from their juſtice. Whether I ſhall be for or againſt the bill now before the houſe, I am doubtful, but I wiſh to conſider the conduct of Rhode-Iſland and the operation of their laws as they reſpect the ſocial compact between the ſtates. The inhabitants of the United States are bound together by the articles of confederation. By theſe articles, the citizens of one ſtate are to enjoy the ſame privileges in every other ſtate, as the citizens of that ſtate. If any ſtate violate this ſolemn agreement, and the other would compel a performance by means of retaliation, that individuals muſt ſuffer, is not always an objection againſt ſuch a way of enforcing the claims of juſtice. Suppoſe Rhode Iſland ſhould make war upon the inhabitants of this ſtate; the majority being in favour of ſuch violent meaſures, although ſome virtuous individuals were for maintaining peace. In our making war upon that ſtate in return, the peaceable citizens, as well as the authors of violence and blood, would ſuffer. But would this be a ſufficient objection againſt our maintaining our juſt rights by force of arms? The act of their legiſlature, authorizing their juſtices of the peace to return the money which has been lodged with them by the citizens of other ſtates to diſcharge debts due to their citizens, and declaring that money thus lodged is not a ſatisfaction from others to their citizens, while it is from their citizens to others, is a direct violation of the articles of confederation; an open breach of the compact; an injury to us; and we have a right to take meaſures for our own defence. I am concerned for the honeſt men within that ſtate. I am unwilling to add to their ſuffering. At the ſame time I am concerned for our own people, who are ſuffering from the injuſtice of the Rhode-Iſland legiſlature. Farmers in this ſtate have ſold their beef to butchers in Rhode-Iſland, and were to be paid in hard money; but by theſe injurious laws they are obliged to take their depreciated paper. While we can obtain nothing but paper from them, ſhall we ſuffer them to drain away our hard money? Maſſachuſetts have done worſe than to paſs ſuch an act as this.—They have made Rhode-Iſland paper money a tendry. This is doing ſomething towards giving it a currency. Doubtful as I am of paſſing this act, I am certain we have a right to protect our citizens from the injuſtice of Rhode-Iſland.

Mr Hopkins ſaid, the legiſlature of this ſtate, ever had, and he truſted, would ſupport a character for integrity and objected againſt the paſſing of the bill, that it would be a ſtain upon the legiſlature, and that it would put the public ſecurities of this ſtate upon a level with the paper money of Rhode Iſland.

Mr. Deſhon. I am in favour of this bill. It would not depreciate our public ſecurities to make them anſwer in payments to the people of Rhode Iſland. Our ſituation calls for redreſs againſt the injuſtice of that ſtate. Their conduct is little better than that of robbers and pirates. We cannot retaliate on their governor and legiſlature; we muſt therefore retaliate upon all the people of that ſtate. This is not the firſt inſtance of their fraud. they have heretofore cheated us out of large ſums by their depreciating paper money. They have now declared war againſt the property of our citizens who have debts due from them. We want protection for our propetry, and ſhould declare war againſt them, in the ſame manner they have againſt us

Mr. Rodman was againſt the bill: he would rather have this ſtate pay thoſe perſons who had debts due from the people of Rhode Iſland, and demand a reſtitution from that ſtate.

Col Burrall. I am for this bill. It is only a piece of ſelf defence, which is the firſt law of nature. We ought to injure no man, but when we receive an injury. we muſt defend ourſelves. I would be far from making ſuch a law, had not Rhode Iſland done worſe The ſame arguments which are uſed againſt this bill, might be uſed, with equal force, againſt retaliating by privateers, or any other way, upon any nation at open war with us. As to this ſubject, we muſt conſider all the people of Rhode Iſland as one body. We muſt conſider ourſelves as one. We have received an injury from that ſtate; and there is no other way of obtaining redreſs, but by repaying them in the ſame coin. We muſt mete to them the ſame meaſure which they give us. If the individuals of that ſtate will act upon honor, and pay our people the juſt value of their demands, I would have the individuals of this ſtate deal upon equal honor. I know of inſtances, wherein their laws have already cheated people of this ſtate out of their juſt demands. There is no other way of bringing them to terms, and preventing their injuſtice, but retaliation. If there are ſome good men among them, they muſt do as Lot did, and eſcape from the land of wickedneſs; all honeſt men ſhould act as angles, and warn them to depart.

Col. Seymour. This bill propoſes a war—a paper war. The people of Rhode Iſland ſhoot paper at us; and we, to return the compliment, are to ſhoot paper at them. And our juſtices of peace are to be magazines, to contain the formidable military paper. This meaſure ſeems too much the dictate of reſentment. Individuals have their reſentments; but legiſlatures ſhould never be actuated by paſſion. To practice the retaliation, which this bill propoſes, would be a violation of the union. Rhode Iſland has infringed upon the articles of confederation. Does it belong to one ſtate to call them to account, to raiſe altar againſt altar, to retaliate upon them, until they will reform? To attempt this will not do for us, it belongs to the United States. We ſhould not act from paſſion, but with candour. I reprobate the conduct of Rhode Iſland as much as any man. But ſhall we puniſh individuals for the injurious conduct of that ſtate. Shall we puniſh the widow and orphan who have lent their money to our citizens. 'Tis true, their legiſlature continues the ſame at preſent. But the honeſt men in that ſtate are gaining ground; and they muſt gain ground. They cannot live ſo. By next year, it is altogether probable, that men of character in that ſtate will gain the aſcendancy, and take the adminiſtration into their hands.

Mr. Deſhon. The gentleman who ſpoke laſt, is exceedingly compaſſionate towards the widows and orphans of Rhode Iſland; but he ſeems to forget the injuries which our own citizens ſuffer, from the late violent proceedings of that ſtate. I cannot ſee the juſtice or policy of tamely ſuffering ſuch injuries. I never knew a froward child or ſervant reformed without chaſtiſement. That ſtate muſt be chaſtized. They are at the old game, which they have been playing at times for theſe hundred years paſt. We ſhall find, that retaliation will anſwer the purpoſe of bringing them to terms much better than coaxing.

Mr. Webb was loath to put the public ſecurities upon an equality with Rhode Iſland paper money; he choſe rather to make their own paper a tendry for them.

Mr. Hubbard was againſt imitating the bad example of Rhode Iſland; but thought it proper to ſuſpend the operation of law in favor of the people of that ſtate, until they ſhould change their preſent iniquitous ſyſtem.

Colonel Wadſworth ſaid, a ſuſpenſion would in the end be a greater evil to the people of this ſtate, than to ſuffer the law to continue in operation as at preſent; and wiſhed the bill might not be made worſe, by putting their paper money into it.

Mr. Chauncy I reprobate the conduct of Rhode Iſland as much as any member of this houſe. I reprobate their conduct; becauſe it is unjuſt. It allows people to diſcharge their contracts without fulfilling them. It ſanctifies injuſtice by law. The iniquitous laws of Rhode Iſland are injurious to many of our citizens. Redreſs we ought to have. But my objection againſt the bill is, that it is inconſiſtent; it complains of the injurious conduct of Rhode Iſland, and would remedy this by an act of equal injuſtice. All the arguments, which were uſed the other day againſt a tendry law, operate with equal force againſt this bill. On that ſubject, it was urged with great propriety and force, that juſtice requires the performance of contracts. Is juſtice altered, becauſe, in a neighbouring ſtate, the men in office have made a wicked law? I hope for a reformation in that ſtate; but my hope is founded upon the maxim of the hiſtorian: that "there is an ultimate point of depreſſion, from which human affairs naturally return in a contrary progreſs." Let us keep ourſelves clear of ſuch injuſtice; let us do nothing which we ſhall repent of hereafter; let us be conſiſtent with ourſelves.

Major Hart. This ſtate has long been cautious, leſt we ſhould infringe upon the articles of confederation. It is time for us to enquire, how long we ſhall continue this cautious line of conduct, and how far we are to ſuffer other ſtates to take undue advantages of us. Taking into view the ſituation of this ſtate, we ſee difficulties on every ſide, when we attempt to raiſe a revenue. And difficulties we muſt expect to ſee, while the laws of our ſiſter ſtates are ſo calculated, that they draw a revenue from us. The laws of Rhode Iſland now under conſideration operate as a tax upon the people of this ſtate. Creditors from that ſtate, may come here, and, by our ſtanding laws, collect gold and ſilver. While our citizens can collect of their debtors in Rhode Iſland nothing but paper money at ſix or ſeven for one. The ſtate of New York has laid an impoſt on merchandize imported into that ſtate. The inhabitants of this ſtate purchaſe and conſume about one third of theſe imports; they pay the duty thereon which goes into the treaſury of New York. That ſtate has lately gone further, and laid an impoſt on moſt of the produce and manufactures of this ſtate which we carry into that, to pay for the goods which we purchaſe of them It is a queſtion whether we can long continue a people, while we are thus drained on every ſide. We are like a hogſhead tapped at both ends. One ſtate is draining us on the weſt; and two others on the eaſt. Perhaps it is beſt to try the law of retaliation. If we ſhould paſs this bill into a law, I ſhould be for having it continue, only while the paper money of Rhode-Iſland remains a tendry.

Mr Tracy obſerved that it had ever been the policy of this ſtate to maintain juſtice by law: that we ought not to imitate the injuſtice of others: he was againſt the bill, and perceived its advocates were diffident of its expediency.

Mr. Cleveland. What is ſaid on this ſubject, will anſwer the ſame purpoſe, as in other inſtances, it does to cenſure and accuſe thoſe who have injured us. It gives vent to paſſion, and affords relief. The conduct of Rhode Iſland has been injurious; I have felt reſentment for this injurious conduct. It gives me ſome ſatisfaction to hear them reprobated. I really feel better for the railing which I have heard in the courſe of this debate. If the people of Rhode Iſland have ſhewn little regard to juſtice; it may on the other hand be ſaid, that they have ſhewn themſelves to be perfectly acquainted with their own character. This appears from their circumſcribing the buſineſs of cheating, and engroſſing the whole of it themſelves. They knew, that no other perſons were ſo well qualified for the practice of fraud. But while I applaud their ſkill, I would guard againſt its injurious effects. Retaliation ſeems to be the proper method. It is true, there are ſome honeſt people among them; and they will be ſufferers But this cannot be helped. If the inoffenſive ſtork will be found among miſchievous cranes, his neck muſt be twiſted as well as theirs. Or if theſe honeſt men would ſave themſelves from ſuffering the effects of downright villainy, they muſt turn their backs upon the company by whom it is practiſed. Let them come to us, and we will give them the benefits of an equal adminiſtration of law. Let them bid an eternal adieu to a community, which is ſo corrupt and unprincipled. I has been ſaid that they have arrived to a pitch of wickedneſs beyond which it is not poſſible for them to paſs: that ſoon they muſt mend. I doubt it, while they can draw money from this ſtate, to ſupply their diſtilleries with molaſſes, and thus furniſh themſelves with rum, for five gallons of which, twenty of their votes may be purchaſed by any deſigning knave. Whether this bill will remedy the evils complained of, I am in doubt; but this good will ariſe, that a remonſtrance will go from this houſe, bearing teſtimony againſt ſuch legiſlative cheats.

Major Hart. I am unwilling to have this act take place immediately. It would be better to give them a time to alter their conduct; though I do not expect they will reform, until they are taken hold of by the ſtates around them. It is inſufferable that the little inſignificant ſtate of Rhode Iſland ſhould undertake to give law to the union.

Mr. Chauncey thought it adviſeable to lay the bill over till the October ſeſſions.

Colonel Burrall. I am againſt laying it over. By that time it will be too late for us to do any thing. The miſchief done by that ſtate is greater than the whole of it is worth. They ſtopped the impoſt; and by doing that, they have defeated all national meaſures; and thrown us into our preſent ſtate of weakneſs and confuſion. Better would it have been for the union, if Rhode Iſland had been ſunk by an earthquake.

The bill being put to vote, was negatived.

Colonel Wadſworth aſked and obtained liberty of the houſe to bring in a bill for appointing a committee to join ſuch gentlemen as ſhould be appointed by the honorable upper houſe, to draw up a remonſtrance to Congreſs and to the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, againſt the laws of that ſtate, which violate the ſocial compact entered into by the articles of confederation.——The bill paſſed unanimouſly.—Colonel Wadſworth, Mr. Chauncy and Mr. Swift were appointed. From the honorable Upper houſe, colonel Williams and Mr. Treadwell—they met on Friday, and reported a reſolve which was read, and the further conſideration of it adjourned to the general aſſembly in October next, as the aſſembly was ready to adjourn when the report came in.

The gentlemen who attended in the gallery inform us, the reſolve pointed out the ſeveral obnoxious laws of Rhode Iſland, and contained a ſpirited but decent remonſtrance. We are ſorry we have it not in our power to communicate it to the public.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 11.

THE report of the ſuper-marriage of a certain great Potentate has died away like the dubious one of a Potentate that may be (Prince of Wales); but the cauſe of one ſilence in the former is differently accounted for, as it is ſaid that a menace was made to all courtiers there, that if they were found to trouble themſelves with any myſteries, ſave thoſe of religion, they would be conſidered as inſane, and confined for life.

There is a great conſiſtency of conduct in Mr. Haſtings; for in India, as is always the cuſtom with any perſon of rank he never receives or pays any money: ſo here, Major Scott ſays, he knows the Governor's fortune better than he does himſelf, and that the whole is but 60,000l. What ſelf denial muſt he have exerciſed in a place of 30,000l. a year, with now and then a ſum thrown in his way of a magnitude that might be concealed, or a tiny preſent made to Mrs Haſtings. No law forbids the lady of a Governor receiving an *ear-ring*—a *necklace*—a *cradle*—a *ſtate bed*—or even a *bulſe.*

An account of the loſs of the Calonne, *Eaſt Indiaman, as tranſmitted by Mr. Henderſon, paſſenger, Dated 2d March, at Liſbon*

ON the 29th of January, the hooks of the helm gave way; we were then a degree to the northward of the iſland of St. Maria, one of the weſtern iſlands. As no remedy could be got to repair the helm, we tried to bear away to Cadiz, but two days after the wind proved favourable for Liſbon, to which port we directed our courſe, hoiſted our helm on deck, and fixed it with three hawſers; but before it was put over, tried to ſteer the ſhip with maſts aſtern, but it would not do. On the 6th of February, put the helm over, and got the hawſers in through the ports, and to fix the helm ſo as to ſteer on the deck, the round houſe being cut away for that purpoſe; and it anſwered tolerably well, we ſtill bearing away for Liſbon. There were ſeveral ſhips we tried to ſpeak to but they did not obſerve our ſignals. We experienced various diſtreſſes till the morning of the 12th, when we eſpied land to the leeward quarter, the ſea running very high, with ſevere ſqualls of wind; we began to fire guns every ten minutes—lat. 38. 1. N. at half paſt 12 o'clock, ſaw head abreaſt, and by 2 o'clock ſaw land ahead: we were driving faſt to the ſhore, and found ourſelves embayed. As the wind ſtill continued a gale from the W. we had no reſource but to our anchors, and every minute could obſerve we approached nearer to land; and when we ſaw the terrible ſurf on ſhore, and night coming on, we had little hopes of being ſaved. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, we let go one anchor in 32 fathom water; at a quarter paſt 5 let go the ſecond anchor, but that did not bring her head to the wind: about a quarter before 6, we let go the ſheet anchor, and brought her head round, but it could not hold her; we then began to cut away her mizen, and then the main maſt, but as it went over, ſhe ſtruck in the moſt tremendous ſurf, which cleared the decks of every thing, firſt and ſecond Captains boats, &c. all the cabins got full of water, three gentlemen, paſſengers, with a lady and two children, immediately got on deck, and ſat down to leeward, where the ſurf was every moment waſhing over us, and we were begging and praying of the inferior officers and ſeamen to make ſome raft, but ſorry we were to find all command was gone—they went below drinking, and immediately began to break open the paſſengers trunks, as they lay neareſt to their hand, in the great cabin. There were only the paſſengers and the ſurgeon of the ſhip on deck, waiting, and expecting every moment to be our laſt; we found no aſſiſtance would be given us by the ſeamen.

At half paſt 8 o'clock, we obſerved, at the returning of the tide, we could almoſt jump on the ſandy beach, which Lieutenant Porter tried, and got ſafe on ſhore: when that was known, many of the ſeamen attempted it, but ſeveral were loſt, from the terrible ſuction of the ſand and water. The ſhip then parted between the main and foremaſt, and the only place of ſafety was the quarter deck. By 10 o'clock all were ſafe on ſhore, excepting thoſe who were loſt in attempting to jump on the ſandy beach, and a black girl and two children, whom we ordered to remain on board, till ſuch times as we could give them aſſiſtance. All the night we lay on the wet ſand, and at day-break next morning, we happily effected their releaſe. We then began to look for a houſe, but found none nearer that four miles. We were ſo worn out with the cold, that it was with difficulty we reached the poor peaſant's habitation. Many of the ſeamen now came up that had remained in the ſhip all night plundering, loaded with our money and cloaths; we begged of them to let us have ſome of our own things to put on, but they would not give us a ſingle ſhirt. They began to ſell them to the country people. and we were almoſt naked. The firſt night we got to a prieſt's houſe, and after leaving the lady and children, returned to the wreck, where we found it had, an hour after the children had got on ſhore, gone all to pieces: we now applied to a juſtice to ſearch the ſeamen, but they all having knives he was afraid. However, the next morning half of them went on for Liſbon, the juſtice then took ſome of our cloaths from the reſt, and we proceeded on a bullock cart, to a village called Milides, where we wrote to the Engliſh Conſul, Mr. Williamſon, who ſent us every aſſiſtance; but before it arrived, Mr Charles Peaſley had ſent a clerk to us with money and cloaths, and deſired that we might be conducted to his houſe at Liſbon, where we have been treated with the greateſt humanity and politeneſs.

Perſons ſaved from the Calonne.—Lieutenant Porter, Mr. Henderſon, Mrs. Henderſon, Miſs G. Henderſon, and a black girl, Engliſh paſſengers; Monſ. D'Erff, French paſſenger; Mr. Lebaun, ſurgeon; Mr. Morris, midſhipman; and about 26 ſeamen.

Loſt with the Colonne.—Mr. De Mullin, captain; Mr. Bedal, chief mate; Mr. Roudie, ſecond mate; Mr. Serguinct, third mate; Mr. Wallawah, fourth mate; Mr. Villiard, French paſſenger; lieutenant Gilbert, Engliſh paſſenger from Bengal; three midſhipmen, and about 27 ſeamen.

AMERICA.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) May 30.

Yeſterday was agitated the celebrated queſtion, whether the ſuits brought for the recovery of confiſcated property, ſhould be diſmiſſed, according to the act of aſſembly commonly called the Quieting act, when the court gave their opinion in the negative.

CHARLESTON, June 18.

If ever an old practice deſerved to be changed, it is that abſurd one of ſwearing witneſſes before the court of general ſeſſions previous to their being examined by the grand jury. Excluſive of waſting much time, is it not unfrequent for the conſtables to announce the grand jury, and inſiſt upon clearing their boxes when the judges are ſpeaking, or counſel pleading for unfortunate criminals.

MIDDLETOWN, June 9.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Agent of the French navy, reſiding in New London, to his excellency governor Huntington.

' SIR,

REPEATED complaints being made to me by ſeveral owners and maſters of veſſels trading to our French iſlands, reſpecting the charges, duties, and various gratifications demanded by the inferior officers of the cuſtoms; and having nothing more at heart than to aid and aſſiſt our allied friends the Americans in their navigation and trade. I have laid before M de la Forreſt, our hon. vice conſul general, reſiding in New-York, the ſaid complaints, who deſires me to inform the merchants, owners and maſters of veſſels in the ſtate of Connecticut, that as ſoon as thoſe concerned in the Weſt India trade, ſhall give into the agent of the French navy, reſiding at New-London, an account atteſted before his excellency the governor, of the various charges paid to our cuſtom houſes, with the names of the places where paid; and thoſe made triplicate; he will immediately lay them before his majeſty, who will, no doubt, give orders for a ſtrict enquiry, his intentions being to promote and encourage, as much as poſſible, the commerce of both nations

' If your excellency pleaſes to have the above inſerted in the public newſpapers of this ſtate, for the peruſal of all concerned, it will be an additional favour to him who has the honor to be, with the greateſt reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

PHILIP DE JEAN.

NEW-HAVEN, June 20.

Friday night laſt, Wilcox and Auſtin, two of the condemned inſurgents, eſcaped from Berkſhire county goal; their eſcape is ſaid to have been effected by the aſſiſtance of a centry, and a young woman, who are taken up and committed to the above goal.

WORCESTER, June 19.

We have received intelligence from the county of Berkſhire, that a few days ſince, a number of thoſe men who ſtill remain in arms aganſt this commonwealth, and hover on the confines of Vermont, made an incurſion, on the town of New-Aſhford, and entered the houſe of Mr. Starkweather, at New-Aſhford, and robbed him of about 150 dollars in caſh, a quantity of beef and pork, and a number of other articles.

It is ſaid, Luke Day was ſeen a few days ſince riding with a cutlaſs drawn, through a bye road in the town of Williamſton, county of Berkſhire; he was purſued, and came near being taken, but finally eſcaped in a wood.

PROVIDENCE, June 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bennington to his friend in this town, dated May 12.

' You will expect to hear ſomething from me relative to this ſtate, and, as the common phraſe is, ' how we are going on.' Why, ſir, we live in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity, totally abſtracted from public debts—ſo peculiar located, that we neither wiſh nor care for the ſupport of, or a connexion with, any community or powers. Situated in a fertile land, extending upwards of 170 miles north and ſouth, and from 50 to 70 miles eaſt and weſt, with the water communications of Lake Champlain and Connecticut river, and various other advantages, that admit a commerce with Canada and the United States, together with a rapid population of upwards of 60,000 inhabitants, ſince ſo late a period as the year 1764, cannot but mark this as a country of great growing wealth. Our government, in its various branches (although not the moſt energetic) is eventually as effective as thoſe of any in the United States. Our militia has lately been organized, and the rage for diſcipline is great. Companies are daily parading for exerciſe, and well equipped. Three companies to each regiment (two of infantry and one of horſe) are all in uniform, beſides an artillery company, of the command of a captain-lieutenant. It is in agitation to build a college. The original grants of land under New-Hampſhire (which are held valid) have made a pecuniary proviſion for literature, certain land in many townſhips having been located for this purpoſe. We have already an academy, capable of accommodating 50 or 60 ſcholars, and a fund of 1000l is eſtabliſhed, which will enable the truſtees to procure able tutors. So early as June, 1781, a philoſophical ſociety was eſtabliſhed in this town, which is growing into repute. A medical and other ſocieties are alſo eſtabliſhed here, and we are advancing rapidly to a conſiderable degree of refinement.'

BOSTON, June 19.

On Monday, laſt week, the aſſembly of Rhode Iſland convened at Newport, and on Saturday evening laſt adjourned, to meet, in September next, at Briſtol—having, in the courſe of their ſeſſion, paſſed a vote, by a majority of 17—NOT to ſend any delegates to the fœderal convention at Philadelphia.

On Tueſday laſt the general aſſembly of New-Hampſhire, convened at Concord, in that ſtate, proceeded to the choice of a preſident, (there not being any by the people) when his excellency John Sullivan, eſquire, was elected and declared preſident of that ſtate.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

A curious French ornythologiſt aſſures the public, in a journal, that he ſaw with a teleſcope of ſixteen inches, a large bird of prey, ſoaring over Paris at the height of 2000 fathoms, and flying at the rate of 60 or 70 leagues an hour. He ſuppoſes it to have quitted the rocks of Iceland, Scotland or Ireland, in ſearch of a warmer climate; and aſſerts that the Lammer-Gehier takes alternately a flight from the higheſt mountains of our hemiſphere to the Andes or Cordilleras of our new world. Some who have ſtudied and watched the emigrations of birds, may, perhaps, publiſh their opinions concerning theſe wondrous airy voyages; for the French obſerver ſcruples not to ſay, that from the Britiſh iſles many carnivorous creatures take their flight as far as the Alps, the Pyrenees, or Mount Atlas.

The principal difficulty, ſays a correſpondent, in the way of neceſſary alterations in our government, will ariſe from the officers of government. Their intereſt, it is imagined, will be affected by the alterations. Hence we muſt expect to hear them cry out, as the crown officers did in the beginning of the war, "this is not time for making alterations—alterations are dangerous, and we ſhall be enſlaved by our rulers." But it is hoped, the people will neither be influenced by ſuch men, nor their connections, in the adoption of a new fœderal government.

Philadelphia, *June* 27.

A correſpondent congratulates the *amateurs* of muſic on the entertainment they are likely to receive this evening at the Theatre, from the talents of a performer, to whoſe abilities New-York, Charleſton and Annapolis in America, and the cathedrals of Saliſbury, Wincheſter, Glouceſter, Bath, &c. in England, bear ample and approved teſtimony.

A correſpondent informs us, that by a late regulation in New-York, coppers paſs there at the rate of twenty-one for a ſhilling, Pennſylvania currency; in conſequence of which it is ſaid that very large quantities of that coin (the greater part of which are baſe) are about to be ſent into this city, where they are received at fifteen for the ſhilling.—The manifeſt injuſtice and injury of this traffic to the fair dealer it is hoped will operate as a caution againſt ſuch impoſition, and prevent the miſchief before we are overwhelmed with that baſe metal.

The Iriſh newſpapers preſent a miſerable proof of the diſorders which rage in that country. The Volunteer Evening Poſt, of the 2d of February, contains 12 or 13 proclamations from the Lord Lieutenant, offering ſums for the diſcovery of ruffians who have committed depredations and horrid cruelties in different parts of the kingdom.

Notwithſtanding the general charge of its being hard to live in America, there is not at this time a civilized country on the face of the earth, in which a poor man may live with ſo much eaſe as in the United States. Every traveller knows with what diligence farmers and mechanics, in foreign countries are obliged to labour, through the year: in the winter, their work begins before day, and in ſummer it continues through the day: they have little reſpite, or time for ſpending money: if one of them is accoſted, he ſeldom ſtops to anſwer—his work muſt go on. This is not the caſe with us, nor have we any example of what Europeans call induſtry: the citizens of America may live with half the labour which would ſupport them in France, England or Germany. Is the man candid, or honeſt—is he not ungrateful to Heaven—who complains of ſuch a country, or ſays, that his troubles are occaſioned by the neceſſary difficulty of living, by the difficulty of paying taxes, or of providing food and raiment, or by any other cauſe than his own vices, his idleneſs and diſſipation. [*Salem Gazette.*]

As a nation, theſe States are now arrived at a criſis truly alarming—perhaps more ſo than any period during the war—as *then* they were *United*, and were *all* oppoſed to an enemy from without—but *now* the deſtruction and calamities which threaten us ſpring up from among ourſelves, and *by dividing will conquer us.* While in the States individually, *local and ſelfiſh principles* predominate—the Confederated States in Congreſs aſſembled have not the power to apply to effect any remedy, however ſalutary, to cure our national diſorders. But while there is hope we muſt not diſtruſt Providence—and we have this hope in the Grand Federal Convention. Ye men of America, baniſh from your boſoms, thoſe dæmons, *ſuſpicion* and *diſtruſt*, which have ſo long been working your deſtruction—Be aſſured the men whom ye have delegated to work out, if poſſible, your national ſalvation, are men in whom ye may confide—their extenſive knowledge, known abilities, and approved patriotiſm, warrant it; their determinations muſt be juſt, and if ye wiſh well to your country, ye will place ſuch *confidence* in them, as to ſanction with your approbation the meaſures they may recommend, notwithſtanding they may, in ſome ſmall points, militate againſt your ideas of right. Conſider, they have at their head a Waſhington, to deſcribe the amiableneſs of whoſe character would be unneceſſary—We may ſay,

Unfold the long recording page
Of time, where ſleep the hero, ſage,
Immortaliz'd in duſt:
Where Greece her Ammon hails divine,
In Roman annals Titus ſhines,
Of either age the boaſt:
Rank'd with our FABIUS what are they?
His morn outſhone their brighteſt day,
And rival'd all their fame.

Meſſ. PRINTERS,

AFFLICTED as I am, and diſappointed in love by the beſt diſciplined coquette I ever fell in with, I beg leave, through the channel of your paper, to ſtate my caſe to the world; and hope that my unhappy lot may ſerve as a check to all haſty connexions, which the unthinking part of our ſex too often form.

My ſtory is as follows:—I am juſt twenty, have 365 a-year, a ſnug dapper fellow in my appearance, with a very good ſtate of health, and yet I am miſerable. It was but laſt week I paid my addreſſes to a young lady of ſome beauty, and a large ſhare of the *ready upon occaſion*; which, however, did not entitle her to deſpiſe my hand. But, when I thought I had brought every thing to a happy concluſion (having previouſly obtained her father's conſent) upon propoſing the day of marriage, ſhe ſtarted with ſurprize, and ſaid, She did not know what I meant! I then told her, that after having paid my devoirs ſo long with her approbation, and after receiving her father's conſent, ſhe certainly meant to make me completely happy. Aſtoniſhing! ſhe reſumed, why, Sir, you are the laſt man in the world I ſhould ever think of for a huſband.—There, Gentlemen, there it is—am I not in a pretty pickle? I am in love up to my eyes; I can neither eat, drink nor ſleep. O that I had but a rival, that I might cut his throat, ſhoot myſelf, and then be hung for love and murder! But, plague on it, nobody viſits in the houſe but myſelf, of a male creature; and ſhe does not ſeem fond of any thing but a cat—ſhall I poiſon him? Pray, Gentlemen, tell me what is to be done, for my preſent ſtate is very uncomfortable, as I do not wiſh to be any woman's tool in ſuch a way.

June 20, 1787. SOLOMON LUCKLESS.

MARYLAND.

Extract from the Act to procure permanent funds for the Debt due from this State to Meſſieurs Vanſtaphorſt.

BE it enacted That from and after the end of this preſent ſeſſion of Aſſembly, an additional duty of one per cent. current money ſhall be, and hereby is, impoſed on all goods, wares and merchandiſe (not heretofore particularly enumerated and liable to ſpecific duties) imported into this ſtate, by land or water, and an additional duty of one penny, current money, per gallon, on every gallon of Weſt-India rum, imported into this ſtate by land or water, and a duty of eight pence, current money, for every buſhel of ſalt imported into this ſtate by land or water; and the ſaid duties ſhall be paid, or ſecured to be paid, at the time and in the ſame manner as other duties are to be paid, or ſecured to be paid, by the laws of this ſtate; and the ſeveral naval officers ſhall collect the ſaid duties, and render an account of and pay the ſame into the Treaſury at the ſame time, and under the ſame penalty as they are required by law to collect, account for and pay other duties; and the ſaid duties ſhall be paid in Spaniſh milled dollars, at ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence each, or French or Engliſh crowns, at eight ſhillings and four-pence each, or in French, Spaniſh, Britiſh or Portugal gold coin, at the rate of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence per penny-weight, *and in nothing elſe.*

SHIP NEWS.

The Henry, Tindall, from Whitehaven, is arrived at Alexandria, after a ſhort paſſage.

The Hannah, Cartwright, of Baltimore, is ſeized and condemned at Antigua.

The Julia, Barand, from Philadelphia; Philadelphia and New-York Packet, Bailey, from Philadelphia, and Eagle, Jackway, from Halifax, are arrived at New-York.

The Louiſa, Car, and Whim, Clarke, from St. Euſtatia; Enterprize, Wolf, from Hiſpaniola; Tamar, Swanſon, from New-Providence; Ranger, Fry, from South Carolina, and Polly, Child, from Maryland, are arrived at Newport.

The Betſey, M'Gregor, from St. Bartholomew, and Hector, Tittle, from the Iſle of May, are arrived at Salem.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, June 19.

"The brig Waſhington, commanded by captain John Campbell, on her paſſage from this port to l'Orient, was, on the 4th of May laſt, caſt away on a reef of rocks on the coaſt of France, by which the veſſel and cargo were totally loſt. The people with much difficulty ſaved their lives.

"The unfortunate perſons found on Martinicus rock are, in all probability, the following, viz. Mr. Tobia Warner and Iſaac Pinckham, of Portſmouth, captain Joſhua Moore and Mr. John Rice, of Kittery, and —— Quin, lately of Newbury Port. Theſe perſons, in February laſt, ſailed from Portſmouth in a veſſel bound to the iſland of St. Peters, with a cargo of freſh beef, and have never ſince been heard of."

THIS DAY,
At TEN o'Clock,
At the City Auction-Store,
Will Commence the SALE of—A Quantity of
Whiting by the hogſhead,
AND
Earthen and Queen Ware
by the crate;
Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture;
And all Kinds of
GROCERIES,
As Uſual. June 27.
Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

Spectaculum Vitæ.
At the Opera-Houſe in Southwark,
THIS EVENING, being the 27th of June,
Will be Performed,
A CONCERT,
Vocal and *Inſtrumental*;
In which will be introduced—A *COMIC OPERA*,
Called,
Love in a Village,
With the Original
Overture, Accompanyments, Songs,
&c.

The doors to be opened at half paſt ſix o'clock, and the concert to begin preciſely at half paſt ſeven.

Tickets to be purchaſed at Mr. Bradford's Book-ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, and places for the Boxes to be taken at the Theatre, from Ten till One o'clock.

Ladies and gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants in time to keep their boxes.

Box 7s. 6d.——Pit 5s.——Gallery 3s. 9d.

FOR SALE BY
Willing, Morris & Swanwick,
At their *STORES* in Penn-ſtreet,
A CARGO of choice Jamaica ſpirits
Madeira, Malaga, Teneriffe and Fayal wines
Hyſon tea
China and queen ware in crates and boxes
Freſh Bloom and Muſcadel raiſins in ſmall boxes & jars
An aſſortment of olives, anchovies, capers and pickles, in good order
Marble chimney-pieces, paving tiles and flabs
And a Variety of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon. June 26 eptf

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TO BE LET, The
Stores in Water ſtreet,
Between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets now occupied by *Iſaac Wharton*, as an Inſurance-Office. Apply to RACHEL WHARTON, at the corner of Second and Spruce ſtreets. June 26 w&t4w

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One Guinea Reward.

WAS LOST ſome weeks paſt, a Red CASE of Surgeons POCKET INSTRUMENTS, Silver Mounted. Whoever will deliver the ſame to the Printers hereof, ſhall receive the above Reward, and no queſtions aſked. June 26 3ſſ

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a German Indented Servant MAN, named *Nicholas Hauberger*, is about 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a Stone Cutter by trade, ſhort black hair, ſtoops in his walk, ſpeaks little or no Engliſh: had on and took with him when he went away, a dark blue coat, has been turned, blue lining, and hollow braſs buttons, light blue waiſtcoat with the ſame ſort of buttons as the coat, leather breeches, one pair of blue worſted and one pair of coarſe cotton ſtockings, three hempen ſhirts, good ſhoes with braſs buckles, and felt hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, if 20 miles from home, ſhall receive *Five Dollars*; if 40 miles, *Ten Dollars*, and if 60 miles the above Reward, beſides reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JACOB WANDEL.

Frederick-Town, June 6.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from JOHN STINE's ſtable in Market-ſtreet, on the 23d inſtant, a large GREY HORSE, about fifteen hands high, between five and ſix years old; is a little galled on the breaſt, has a red mark on his ſhoulder, and ſhod before; is well pleaſed when ſuffered to walk, yet can trot, and be perſuaded by proper arguments to a gallop; had on a collar and hames. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and returns him to the livery ſtable of Mr Hoops, on the Dock, or Mr. Biling, at the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable expences allowed.

June 26 eptw&eoptf

LAW.
Juſt Imported from London and Dublin, and to be SOLD by
William Prichard,
At his Book-ſtore and Circulating Library in Market-Street,

MODERN reports, of the lateſt edition in octavo
Peere Williams's, 3 vol
Burrow's, 5 vols
Brown's, 2 vols
Douglas
Cowper
Durnford and Eaſts
Salkeld
Wood's inſtitutes
Hind's practice
Buller's niſi prius
Impey's practice
Hargrave's tracts
Hawkins's pleas of the Crown
Delolme on the Engliſh conſtitution
Blackſtone's law tracts
Atkyns, 3 vols
Stranges 2 vols.
Moore's reports, folio
Moſeley ditto, folio
Vaughan, folio
Cooke's, folio
Leonard, folio
Blackſtone's commentaries
Sheridan's practice
Lilly's entries
Digeſt adjudged caſes
Crompton's practice
Sayer's law of coſts
Office and duty of coroners
Burn's juſtice of the peace
Beccaria on crimes and puniſhments
The modern pleader's aſſiſtant

Amongſt other very valuable modern authors, juſt imported by ſaid PRICHARD, are the following, viz.
Smith on the wealth of nations, 3 vols
Ruſſell's modern Europe, 5 vols
Watſon's reign of Philip II 2 vols
Nicholſon's philoſophy, 2 vols
Adams's defence of the American conſtitutions
Poſtlethwayte's dictionary of trade & commerce, 2 vols
Delpino's Spaniſh dictionary
Baretti's Italian dictionary
Martin's philoſophy, 3 vols
Rowning's philoſophy 2 vols
Gibbon on the decline and fall of the Roman empire, 6 vols
Pennant's works, complete, 13 vols quarto, elegant
Millot's general and modern hiſtory, 5 vols
Guthrie's hiſtory of the world, 13 vols
Hooke's Roman hiſtory, 11 vols
Hiſtories of England, by Goldſmith, Hume, Smollett, Kimber, Macaulay, Rapin, Granger, &c. &c.

N. B. Novels at the ladies own prices—Divinity ſubmitted to the conſciences of the piouſly diſpoſed—Law left to the mercy of barriſters and young ſtudents—Plays, poems, and a capital collection of the great Newberry's works, expoſed to the inſpection of all ranks, ages and capacities. Claſſics and all other ſchool books at the loweſt prices. Muſic and muſical inſtruments, jewellery, ſtationary, &c. &c.

†‡† Books bought, ſold or exchanged. eptw

For Fredericksburg.
The Schooner
FREDERICKSBURG PACKET,
CHIPMAN BANGS, Maſter;

WILL ſail in 4 days. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at *Landenberger's* wharf, or to KUHN & RISBERG,

Who have landing from on board ſaid veſſel, a few hogſheads excellent Mountain Tobacco, and a ſmall quantity of Furrs, conſiſting of otter, fox, mink and raccoon ſkins. 2ſp June 22

THE Subſcriber has lately executed, and now offers for ſale, Metzzotinto PRINTS of His Excellency Benjamin Franklin and the Marquis de la Fayette, being the beginning of a ſeries of Prints to be taken from his collection of portraits of illuſtrious perſonages.—Theſe prints are neatly framed in double oval frames: the inner frame (which is under the glaſs) is gilt. Price 15s. each.

Mr. PEALE wiſhes to have a few gentlemen of each ſtate ſubſcribers for this work, the above-mentioned prints being ſpecimens of the ſize and form intended. A ſmall number of ſubſcribers will be ſufficient to ſecure to themſelves the moſt valuable impreſſions. Every exertion will be uſed to make the likeneſs faithful, and the work excellent, and every attention paid to thoſe who are willing to encourage this undertaking, by C. W. PEALE.

Philadelphia, May 28.

SONNET TO THALIA.

SORROW, away—ye gloomy thoughts begone;
Thalia comes, in ev'ry grace array'd,
Prepare the cymbal, tune the feſtive ſong,
See ev'ry homage to the Goddeſs paid.

Unfold the ceſtus, form'd by magic ſkill,
And bind around Attraction's airy waiſt,
Enough—beware, each arrow aims to kill,
Shot from the bow of Fancy and of Taſte.

Methinks I ſee the lovely fair one ſmile,
And lightly trip it o'er the mimic ſtage,
Her artleſs look—devoid of ev'ry guile,
Unknowing, captivates and charms the age.

Reign then, Thalia, on Columbia's ſhore,
Till Chaos comes, and Time ſhall be no more.

ANECDOTE.

THE fireworks for the peace of Ryſwick were made by a colonel in the army, and were much admired. This gentleman one day commended Purcell's epitaph, "He is gone to that place, where only his harmony can be exceeded;" "Why," ſaid a lady preſent, "that epitaph will ſerve you, with a very ſmall alteration: there is nothing to do but change the word *harmony* for *fireworks.*"

APPARATUS.
JULY the 4th, being the anniverſary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, will be erected, oppoſite the City Tavern in Second-ſtreet, the moſt elegant
FIRE WORKS,
That ever has been exhibited: no labour or expence will be ſpared to gratify the curioſity of the ſpectators; and to prevent accidents, there will be no rockets.

Tickets to be had at the City Tavern, at 7s. 6d. each, without which, no perſon will be admitted into the aforeſaid City Tavern.

JOHN LAUGEAY,

Philadelphia, June 26, 1787.

FOR SALE
By the Subſcriber, in Union-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,
THE two ſtory Houſe, in which now reſides, front on ſaid ſtreet, 14 feet 6 inches, depth 40 feet, or thereabouts, with the privilege of a 2 1-2 feet alley——there is a paved yard annexed to the ſame, with a pump of good water, and other conveniencies.

Alſo, a certain SCHOONER, with Sails and Rigging, now at South ſtreet wharf, live oak and cedar built, and not more than a years old, is well found, and now ready for ſea. Dimenſions are 33 feet keel, 13 feet beam, 4 feet 10 inches hold. Term may be known by applying as above.

JOHN M'CORMICK.

Philadelphia, June 26. 3teop

JUST arrived in the brig Santiſſima Trinidad, from Calais, Capt. Sanchez, and for SALE, Sherry wine of the beſt quality, Tent wine, brandy and ſalt, at
Mr. M'KINSEY's Store,
In Penn-ſtreet. wſw

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT has been ſuggeſted in the public prints that the *Lectures upon Language, Eloquence, and Poetry*, lately delivered in this city, might be advantageouſly rendered the foundation of a permanent ſchool for cultivating the Belles Lettres. Inſtitutions of this kind are indeed common throughout Europe; and perhaps, there is not any vehicle for the communication of knowledge, which is better adapted to accompliſh it's object, or which has been more ſucceſsfully employed. The youthful mind being attracted by the ſemblance of pleaſure, which a mixt aſſembly and an evening meeting generally produce, will inſenſibly imbibe the uſeful with the agreeable, and from the ſame ſource recruit the ſpirits, and ſtrengthen the underſtanding.

If therefore, encouragement, adequate to the trouble of continuing the lectures alluded to, can be obtained, the lady will deem herſelf happy in being inſtrumental to the advancement of rational entertainment, and of enlarging, upon the following plan, the objects of academical ſtudies.

Let it, however, be remembered, that the exertions of a female ſhould, in this inſtance, be conſidered, independent of every other conſideration, as preſenting an example to be imitated and improved upon, by future candidates for literary fame; for the encouragment given to early attempts in ſcience, like the influence of the ſun upon the bloſſom, is neceſſary to their preſervation and maturity; and though we uſually conſult only our feelings in acknowledging the ſatisfaction we have received from the talents and labours of another, yet, to the emulation excited by that acknowledgement, poſterity will probably be indebted, for ſuperior wiſdom, and more exquiſite gratifications.

Plan for eſtabliſhing a School to promote the *Study* of the *Belles Lettres*.

1ſt. It is propoſed that a ſociety be formed under the denomination of *The Society of Belles Lettres*, aſſociated for the purpoſe of cultivating the education of young ladies in the city of Philadelphia.

2d. That this ſociety conſiſt of 13 gentlemen, and as many ladies, who are to meet quarterly, in an academy opened for the inſtruction of young ladies in the French and Engliſh languages.

3d. That all ſubjects connected with ſuch a liberal inſtitution, ſhall be diſcuſſed, determined, and concluded by a majority of this council aſſembled.

4th. That this young ſeminary ſhall forever be governed by a lady capable of reading French and Engliſh; and who will engage herſelf to read the latter once in every fortnight, in ſome Public Hall, capable of holding at leaſt 300 perſons.

5th. That the benefit of this intitution ſhall extend to 100 ſubſcribers, excluſive of the members of the ſociety.

6th. That every ſubſcriber ſhall pay 8 dollars per annum, in four quarterly payments; for which a ticket will be delivered that will introduce ſuch ſubſcriber and two ladies into the public hall every fortnight, and one lady into the academy three times a week, in order to improve in French or Engliſh, at their option.

7th. That theſe weekly pupils ſhall be divided into three claſſes, to attend regularly at ſuch hours as ſhall be appointed by the governeſs.

8th. That examinations ſhall be held quarterly, and premiums be annually diſtributed to thoſe who ſhall diſplay any pre-eminence of merit.

9th. That this ſeminary ſhall be known and diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the French Academy of the city of Philadelphia, in which no lady unacquainted with Engliſh grammar, can be admitted, except the children of members or ſuch as they ſhall particularly elect, at quarterly meetings.

10th. That theſe rules ſhall be enlarged or contracted at the pleaſure of the ſociety, whoſe particular care is to be exerted, that this ſchool ſhall not interfere with any celebrated inſtitution already eſtabliſhed for the education of ladies. *Philadelphia, June 7.*

Land-Office Buſineſs,

And Buſineſs in other Public Offices, tranſacted with Diſpatch and Punctuality by

George Tudor,

At his Office, the North ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, five doors above Fourth ſtreet.

Certificates, State and Dollar Money, for patenting, warranting, and diſmortgaging Land, furniſhed upon as reaſonable terms as can be afforded, and no charge made for doing the buſineſs to thoſe who purchaſe their Certificates of him.

Procures Money on Loan,

Upon Depoſits, to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

Every Kind of Transferable Property diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very moderate commiſſion.

The higheſt Price given for all Kinds of Public Securities.

Pennſylvania Donation-Land Bought and Sold. w&ſtf

Patrick Duffey, Broker,

At the OFFICE lately occupied by *Tudor & Duffey*, oppoſite the Indian Queen, Fourth ſtreet,

Where the higheſt Price in

Caſh is given, or an accommodating exchange made 'twixt every kind of Public Securities.

Dollar Money of the Emiſſion of 1780 guaranteed by Congreſs, of either of the States.

Pennſylvania State Money of the emiſſion of 1781.

Final Settlements iſſued by John Pierce or any the commiſſioners appointed by Congreſs, or auditors of the individual ſtates.

Certificates receivable in the Pennſylvania Land-offices, furniſhed on moderate terms, and the buſineſs executed therein with all poſſible diſpatch, and without gratuity.

Money procured on Loan at the ſhorteſt notice, on a depoſit or approved notes.

Pennſylvania Donation Lands BOUGHT and SOLD.

The higheſt Price given for, and a moderate price required on every ſpecies of Public Securities now in circulation. *March 7.* w&ſ f

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For SALE at

Thomas Vowell's *Store*,

In *Second ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch ſtreets*, next Door but one to the *Baptiſt* Meeting houſe,

A General ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS.

At the very loweſt Prices.

At ſaid Place he continues to Buy, Sell or Exchange all Kinds of

Public Securities.

He tranſacts Buſineſs at the Land-Office, furniſhes Certificates and procures Patents without any extra Charge. *Country People* applying by Letter will have their Intereſts attended to as well as if they were perſonally preſent.

Thoſe who intruſt him with their Buſineſs, may expect to be ſerved with the utmoſt punctuality, integrity and diſpatch.

Several Bales of NANKEENS for Sale. eptf.

Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Are now LANDING

From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork.

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags

New heavy carged beef in barrels

Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8

Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed

Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods,

Suitable to the ſeaſon. May 30. w&ſ f.

JUST ARRIVED

In the Ship Empreſs of China, Capt. Green, from CANTON,

BOHEA Tea, freſh and of excellent quality, and India Nankeens to be ſold by

Iſaac Hazlehurſt & Co.

Who have alſo for ſale a quantity of Cow Hides of St. Domingo——Tire drawn at Delaware works, for phæton and chair wheels.——Ruſſia matts——Together with a large aſſortment of European goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold by the package or ſmaller quantity. May 16. mwſtf

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Rundle & Murgatroyd,

(Water ſtreet, juſt above Market ſtreet)

Have received for Sale, by the Commerce from Ireland, and Ruby from London,

IRISH linens and ſheetings in boxes, from 7¼ to 22d Sterling per yard

Ruſſia ſheetings, dowlas, ticklenburgs

Allum, black pepper, elegant pier glaſſes

Whiting, chalk, Liverpool ſalt, and

Excellent London bottled porter,

Alſo, an INVOICE—*Conſiſting of,*

Luſtereens, moreens, durants, poplins, camblets, &c.

To be ſold at a very low advance.

WANTED

A Parcel of very good, well ſeaſoned, Inch and quarter and inch Pine Boards, and inch Cedar Boards. May 14. mwſtf

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Three Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY laſt night about 9 o'clock, an *Iriſh Servant Man*, who calls himſelf ſometimes *Darby*, and ſometimes *Jeremiah Kean*, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrong made, looks rather clumſy, large ſmooth face, brown buſhy hair, which he wears looſe, about 23 years of age, little or no beard: had on a white hat, long brown cloth coat, a ſpotted cotton velvet jacket, corduroy breeches, good linen ſhirt, narrow ribbed old thread ſtockings without feet, and old ſhoes, but he commonly travels barefoot. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who ſhall ſecure him for ROBERT LEMMON.

Baltimore-Town, June 13. 4t.e3d

City-Tavern and Coffee-Houſe.

Edward Moyſton

TAKES this method of returning his *ſincere thanks* to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have been pleaſed to honor his houſe with their cuſtom, and hopes for a continuance of their favours, and the public in general. Having provided himſelf with *cooks* of experience, both in the French and Engliſh taſte, he flatters himſelf that he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to uſe his houſe, and careful attendance ſhall never be wanting to render their accommodation agreeable. Ladies and gentlemen travellers can be commodiouſly lodged at the tavern, as he hath fitted up chambers in a more convenient manner than they have heretofore been, for the reception of his gueſts. Horſes and carriages ſhall be taken the greateſt care of, and every exertion of his uſed to render their accommodation complete. He has laid in a freſh ſupply of liquors of the very firſt quality.

As many of the ſubſcriber's cuſtomers have often mentioned their deſire of taking proper ſtabling to accommodate their horſes, and coach-houſes to keep their carriages: this is therefore to inform them, that he hath taken the Livery-Stables at the back of the City Tavern, where his cuſtomers may aſſure themſelves of the greateſt care being taken of both their horſes and carriages, at as moderate a rate as at any other livery ſtables in the city.

w&ſ3m. E. MOYSTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Houſe and Lot in Dock, near Second ſtreet, now in the tenure of William M'Clure: the lot is 28 feet front on Dock ſtreet, and extends back to the middle of a brick wall about 28 or 29 feet: there is on ſaid lot a brick houſe in front, two ſtories high, and a frame in the rear alſo two ſtories high, part of the roof newly covered; the whole would, it is expected, with a little repair, let for 40 or 45l. pounds per annum.

A pleaſant Country Seat, ſituate on the banks of Schuylkill, next to George Gray's ferry, containing about 36 acres of good land, with the improvements: conſiſting of a well finiſhed brick houſe, a tenant's houſe, alſo of brick, a good ſtore, barn and ſtables, a good orchard, a garden with fruit trees, ſpring houſe, pump of good water, &c. &c.

A Piece of good Meadow on Greenwich iſland, adjoining meadows of William Shipley, and William Craig, eſq; containing about 7 or 7 and a half acres.

Two Lots of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Third, between Spruce and Union ſtreets, 41 feet front on Third ſtreet and 160 feet in depth. For terms apply to *THOMAS FRANKLIN*, in Third ſtreet. w&ſtf

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IN conſequence of a robbery committed on Joſhua Yarnall, of the townſhip of Middletown, county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the night of the 2d of the 5th month laſt, a certain *Joſeph Griffith* was apprehended upon ſuſpicion of being a confederate; and in his cuſtody was found two Horſes, ſuſpected to be ſtolen, as he did not prove how he came by them, but made his eſcape from the conſtable.

The one a large bay horſe, near 15 and a half hands high, a ſtar, ſmall blaze and ſnip, two white feet, a dark mane and tail, lofty carriage, trots and canters well; the other a black horſe, 14 hands and a half high, a likely, good carriaged horſe, trots and canters well; both ſuppoſed to be about ſix or ſeven years old. Any perſons having loſt ſuch horſes, by applying to *Thomas Cheyney*, eſq; proving their property and paying charges, may have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold for coſts, in four weeks from this date, by

ROBERT THOMPSON, Dep. Con.

Middletown, Cheſter county, 6 mo. 8th. 2ſw

Lands for Sale,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

At NEW LONDON, in Campbell County, Virginia, viz.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, 1050 acres, in the fork of Otter river and Flat Creek, with two plantations, ſufficient to work 10 or 12 hands, an apple orchard and peach orchard, that never fail of fruit. This land contains about 200 acres of low grounds, of the beſt quality, which lies extremely well, and affords plenty of fine meadow lands. The high lands lie generally well, and the ſoil as rich and clear of ſtone as any in this part of the country. It has a mill ſeat, where there might be made a fine fiſhery, as well for white ſhad as for ſalmon and other fiſh, which may be caught at moſt times of the year, and is within eight miles of New London, the ſame diſtance from the county court-houſe, and eighteen from Lynchburg Inſpection, on James River.

Alſo 3000 acres adjoining New London, on the eaſt, (twelve miles from ſaid town of Lynchburg, on James River) with ſeveral ſmall plantations, a ſaw mill, and merchant mill within half a mile of New London, (which is as well ſituated for buying wheat as any place in this part of the country,) This land affords plenty of oak and pine timber, which is the more valuable, as there is little pine convenient to thoſe towns, and a large neighbourhood, where much will be wanted. It alſo affords good grain land, and plenty of ſuch as would make fine meadow at the mills.

Alſo, 750 acres in Bedford county, and adjoining the ſaid town of New London on the weſt, with two plantations, apple orchards of excellent fruit, and other fruit trees; a good griſt mill, well built. This farm and mill are on the main road leading from the moſt extended part of this ſtate to Richmond, and the land affords a great quantity of good meadow ground; the remainder of it is well timbered high land, of the firſt claſs: a good dwelling houſe and other neceſſary out-houſes are now building, and will be finiſhed in the courſe of this year. They are ſituated on a height, one mile from the town, in front of the main ſtreet, in full view of that village, and ſeveral other beautiful habitations, which make a delightful proſpect, acroſs the mill pond, toward the eaſt.

Alſo, 1800 acres, ſituate about twenty miles above the laſt-mentioned tract, a great part of it rich, well timbered mountain land, fit for the culture of tobacco, with orchards, &c. Alſo, 1170 acres on Smith's River and Joincrack Creek, in Henry county; both high and low grounds well timbered and watered, and a good mill ſeat.

Alſo, a number of other tracts unimproved, lying in Bedford, Franklin and Henry counties, which may be bought very cheap.

I will take in payment for the above lands, or any part that may be agreed for, caſh, tobacco, or likely young negroes, and will deal on reaſonable terms.

New London, May 1. *JOHN CALLAWAY.*

Juſt Imported and now ſelling by

Joſeph Stanſbury,

At his ſtore in Front ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, near the City Auction-Room,

A General Aſſortment of

China, Glaſs, and Earthen Wares,

Plain and Ornamental—Among which are,

Teatable ſets of enamelled china, rich Egyptian and cane ware, fine cut glaſs, and a few watch ſeals and chains.—Orders from the country carefully attended to and executed, as uſual, with fidelity and diſpatch.

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty, and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures,

Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes

Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto

Lilack, purple and olive calicoes

India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs

Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto

Black and coloured barcelona ditto

Check, romall and printed ditto

Pillow fuſtians and beavers

Calimancoes, tammies and moreens

Crapes, camblets and table cloths

Summer ſuperfine figured cloths

Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto

White cotton counterpanes

7 8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns

4 4 ſuperfine French dit.

11 8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto

Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons

Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs

Spotted millinet & thread gauzes

Sattinets, ribs and denims

Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings

Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs

Black and dove-coloured ſattins

Black & changeable mantuas

Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines

Sewing ſilk and coloured threads

Scots ounce & ſticking dit.

Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands

Buff and ſalmon ground velverets

Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1

Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets

Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs

Plain, tamboured & chequered muſlins

Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins

Corded dimoties and muſlinets

Hair, ſilk and worſted ſhags

11-8 linen and cotton checks

Furniture checks & ticks

Striped cotton hollands

Jeans, jeanets and larateens

London qualities and ſhoe binding

Taſſels, bed lace & lines

Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts

Cap trimming and china ribband

Silk and cotton cap-wire,

White and black point trimming

Black and white lace and edging

Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt

GAUSES,

French net and picquet

Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape

Purl, crape and chambery lawns

Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net

Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto

Tiffiny & white alacream

Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee

Valenciene & princeſs dit.

Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.

Striped and chained ditto

Black net, cypreſs and valenciene

Riddle, chained & ſpotted black

Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons

Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls

Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf

Imported in the ſhip Birmingham, from Briſtol, and to be Sold, Wholeſale and Retail, by

Jacob Parke,

On the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets—A good Aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Sadlery, &c.

Among which are,

SMITHS' anvils, vices and beak irons

Files and raſps of all kinds

Screw plates

Sledge and hand hammers

Sawmill, croſſcut, hand, pannel, tenant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs and wood-cutters ſteel plate ſaws

Carpenters' plains, braces and bitts

Adzes, augurs, compaſſes, rules, ſquares, gimblets, hammers, pincers, plane irons, chiſſels & gouges of all kinds

Centre, chair, ſpool and ſpinning bitts

Saſh cord

Pullies and weights

Glue

Turkey oil ſtones

Shoemakers knives, pincers rubſtones, awl blades, awl hafts and tacks

Sheep and taylors' ſhears

Cupboard, trunk, cheſt, drawer and padlocks of various kinds

5, 6, 7, 8 and 12 inch braſs knob locks

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 12 inch iron rim'd ditto

Beſt and common ſtock-locks

H and HL hinges

Table and cheſt ditto

Braſs and iron edge butt ditto

Braſs and iron deſk locks and hinges of various kinds

Round bolts

Flat ſpring ditto

Braſs nob and ring handled latches

Thumb latches

Wood ſcrews

Bedſcrews

20, 24 and 30d nails

3, 4, 6 8, 10 and 12d fine drawing nails

2, 3 and 4d fine and common clout nails

5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 20 oz. tacks

2, 3, 4, 5 and 6d trunk nails

Long and ſhort hob nails

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6d ſprigs,

Steel rat and wire mouſe traps

Philadelphia, 6th Mo. 8.

Curry combs

Braſs furniture for deſks & drawers

Tea table catches

Screw nobs

Cloak pins

Curtain rings

Chimney hooks

Scale beams

Poliſhed waggon boxes

Sheet iron

Iron traces

Bricklayers' trowels

Poliſhed ſteel & common iron candleſticks

Poliſhed ſteel and japanned ſnuffers

Braſs and iron head ſhovels and tongs

Andirons

Braſs and iron piped bellows

Smoothing irons

Warming pans

Coffee mills

Frying pans

Gridirons

Skewers

Chopping knives

Iron potts

Bake ovens

Skellets and ſauce-pans

Morters and peſtles

Braſs cocks

Steelyards

Curriers' knives

Crowley's and American made ſteel

Coopers' adzes

Broad-axes

Drawing knives

Dowel bits and croes irons

Diaper, girth and ſtraining web

Worſted ſirſingling ditto

Mens' and womens ſtirrups of various kinds

Snaffle, curb, chair and other bridle bitts

Staples and plates

Sadlers' buckles

Straining irons

Awls, needles, &c.

Spaniſh brown

Yellow oacre

Pruſſian blue

Dutch pink

King's yellow

Red chalk and white vitriol

16 by 12, 14 by 12, 14 by 10 and 12 by 10 window glaſs, &c. &c.

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For SALE at the STORE of

Stephen and John Girard,

In Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

COFFEE in tierces, barrels and bags

Sugar, cocoa and molaſſes

French brandy, four years old, in half and quarter butts

Port wine, in pipes and half pipes

Zant currants, in half barrels

Brimſtone, in boxes, Verdigreaſe

Holland Gin in caſes eoptf

Genuine, ſterling, Madeira Wines, in pipes and half pipes;

Georgia Rice, Spermaceti Candles, SOAL LEATHER; GIN in caſes;

A few Barrels

Spirits Turpentine and Varniſh;

A Quantity of Excellent New-England

SCYTHES;

And, as Uſual,

Starch and Hair-Powder,

TO BE SOLD BY

Pickering & Hodgdon,

At their Stores on Mifflin's Wharf, between Race and Vine ſtreets. Philadelphia, May 11. mwſtf

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FOR SALE BY

Benjamin Morgan,

At his STORE on Stamper's Wharf, below the Drawbridge,

PEnnſylvania refined bar iron, of the firſt quality, neatly drawn

Dutch ovens, pots, kettles, ſkillets, cart boxes and window weights of different ſizes

American, German and Engliſh ſteel

Frying pans, Engliſh ſcythes

Loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars, by the hogſhead or barrel

Weſt India and country rum

Molaſſes

Coffee

A quantity of excellent bohea tea, in quarter-cheſts

Flour,——Corn,——Mackarel

56 lb. weights, &c. &c.——All of which he will ſell low, for caſh, or ſhort credit. eoptf

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Thomas Micklethwaite,

In Front, near Walnut ſtreet,

Has received by the Harmony and other late European Veſſels,

An Aſſortment of Merchandize;

In which are,

RUSSIA ſheetings,

Fine and low priced Iriſh linens

Printed cottons

Calicoes and chintzes

Fuſtians, jeans, jeanets & royal ribs

Coloured threads

Black and blond laces

Silk handkerchiefs

Thread and cotton hoſe

Nankeens

Mens and boys hats in boxes, No 1 and 2

10d and 12d nails

Engliſh & American wool and cotton cards, &c. &c.

Alſo, ironmongery and cutlery; beaver ſkins, tar, Spirits of turpentine, and Saltpetre in barrels of 100 weight each.

LIKEWISE,

Juſt arrived from China per the Canton, capt. *Truxtun*,

Bohea
Congo
Souchong
Imperial
and Tonkay } In whole, half & quarter cheſts

TEAS

Nankeens

China cups & ſaucers
Ditto plates & baſons } in ſmall packages

Samples of which may be ſeen. mwſ1m

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ruby, capt. *Smith* from London, and Sophia, *Burrows* from Briſtol, and for *SALE* by

James C. & Sam. W. Fiſher,

At their *Store* the Corner of Arch ſtreet, and Front ſtreets,

A Variety of elegant faſhionable buttons of the neweſt patterns

Window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9

Sheet glaſs and aſſorted glaſs ware

Nails 3d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d.

Tin in boxes N° 1, 2, 3 x

Read lead in ſmall caſks

Shot N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—B.

Double Glouceſter cheeſe in prime order

Beſt London porter.

They have alſo for Sale—Almonds in ſhells, excellent keg raiſins, Turkey oil ſtones, aſſorted ironmongery in caſks, and a variety of DRY GOODS, as uſual. *May 24.* mwſ

The Cargo of the ſnow Eſpirito Santo, captain Viveiros, from Terceira, juſt arrived:

CONSISTING OF

Choice Fayal Wine,

four years old;

Sweet Oranges & Lemons,

For *SALE* on the moſt reaſonable *Terms*, by

Joyce Brothers & J. Palyart.

May 9 4ſp eotf

William Compton,

In Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, has for SALE, on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

LONDON pewter, in caſks, well aſſorted

Engliſh ſail cloth

An invoice of cutlery, hard ware and watches

A caſe of boys hats, of various colours

A ſmall invoice of beſt London plated buckles

Camblets, durants, ſhalloons, tammies and wildbores

Log lines, roping twine, &c. ALSO,

Garden ſeeds of different kinds, rape and canary ſeeds, &c. May 11. mwſtf

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Juſt Imported in the ſhip St. James, from Cadiz, and now Landing at Meſſrs. *Turnbull* and Co's. Wharf,

SHERRY wine in quartercaſks, from 2 to 8 years old

Malaga wine in ditto June 18. 6ſp

Cadiz SALE. BARCLAY, BROWN, & CO.

In addition to Mr. Peale's Exhibition of Pictures, is a collection of

Italian Paintings,

Which are ſent into this country for ſale; a catalogue of the ſeveral paintings, and the prices put on them, may be ſeen at the rooms.

One ſhilling for attendance as uſual to ſee the paintings *and Muſeum*, or one dollar for a ticket, which admits the perſon as often as he chuſes to viſit the rooms for one year.

Juſt PUBLISHED, *and for* SALE,

A Metzzotinto Print

of the Rev'd Mr JOSEPH PILMORE,

Corner of Lombard and Third ſtreets,

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1787. [No. 2619.]

Sales at Auction.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the *Coffee Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 28th inſtant, at ſeven o clock in the Evening, a certain new two ſtory frame houſe, and lot of ground, ſituate between Second and Third ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, and on the north ſide of South (or Cedar) ſtreet; bounded to the eaſt by Francis Ridgley's lot, to the north by an alley, whereof it has the uſe, to the weſt by ground of Peter Gaſkell and wife, and to the ſouth by South-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in front on South-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 87 feet and 4 inches: ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 53 Spaniſh milled dollars, to be paid in two equal half yearly payments. Taken in execution as the property of John Campbell, and to be ſold by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to *Public Sale*, at the Old *Coffee-Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Thurſday* the 28th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening—Two Frame Meſſuages (each two ſtories high) and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets from the Delaware river, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, eaſt and weſt, on Spruce ſtreet aforeſaid, about 32 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth north & ſouth 49 feet 6 inches, bounded on the eaſt by ground of Jonathan Shoemaker, on the ſouth by Spruce ſtreet aforeſaid, on the weſt by ground of Andrew Stewart, and on the north by ground of George Aſhbridge, taken in execution as the property of Bartholomew Tims, and to be ſold by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Thurſday* the 28th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening—A certain Brick Houſe, a Frame Houſe, and a Frame Stable, with the Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Second ſtreet continued in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 18 feet, and in depth on right angle with ſaid Second ſtreet 105 feet (or thereabouts), bounded northward by ground late of William Allen, deceaſed, eaſtward by Taper alley (having the uſe of ſaid alley) ſouthward by ground granted to Peter Soulider, and weſtward by Second ſtreet aforeſaid, ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 24 dollars. Taken in execution as the property of Michael Shoeneck, and to be ſold by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

THIS DAY,

Preciſely at 9 o'Clock,

At the City Vendue-Store,

Will Commence the *SALE* of a Large and General

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

The ſtated Days of Sale at the above Store are, *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*

Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture

On every *Wedneſday Morning* from 9 to 12 o'Clock.

June 28.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW,

The 29th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,

At the Northern Liberty Auction Store,

Will Commence the Sale of a large and general

Aſſortment of Merchandize:

Alſo a few Cheſts of

HYSON TEA.

THE Auctioneers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that *Mondays* and *Fridays* are their ſtated days for ſelling Merchandize, and finding it inconvenient to hold Sales on Saturdays, they will for the future ſell Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture and other Out-door Goods, on *Monday Mornings*, begining preciſely at 8 o'clock.

June 28

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

TO-MORROW,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the

Southwark Auction-Store,

Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On *TUESDAY* the 8th July next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, at the Old *Coffee Houſe*—The

Houſe, Stores, Wharf, and

Bank Lot, late the property of *Lacaze & Mallet.*

June 22 eptf

SPRUCE BEER,

TO BE SOLD BY

George Geddes.

Orders ſent to his houſe in Vine, by Front ſtreet, will be attended to

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Tredeffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, about the latter end of April, three 3 year old Brown or Black *STEERS*; the one had white about his belly and legs; one other has a white face, and the other a brown without any white about him, that is remembered, except round his eyes it appears as if the hair had been rubbed off, and forms a ring. Whoever ſecures ſaid Steers, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home. WILLIAM DEWEES. *June* 6

WHEREAS *Joſeph Cowperthwaite*, eſq. ſheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, hath advertiſed, that " by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to him directed, there would be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Thurſday* the 28th inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate and being in Oxford townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 4 acres and 80 perches; bounded by lands of Richard Whitehead and Samuel Hodgeſon; taken in execution as the property of Joſiah Paul:" This is therefore to give Public Notice, that the ſaid Joſiah Paul never had any right or title to ſo much land in or near the place above deſcribed, as 4 acres and 80 perches, and that the ſaid Joſiah Paul ſold to the ſubſcriber, in the year 1783, for a valuable conſideration, all the right and title he had therein, be the ſame more or leſs, for which he hath received full payment. All perſons are therefore hereby cautioned, to forbear purchaſing the Premiſes deſcribed in the ſaid advertiſement, as the ſubſcriber is at preſent in poſſeſſion of the ſame, and means to defend his poſſeſſion as the law ſhall require. SAMUEL HODGESON.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1787. 3ſp.

From North-Carolina,

A Male Child,

OF the moſt extraordinary ſize ever known of the ſame age; his body and limbs are much larger than any man's of the middle ſize; nothing in the human ſhape can exceed him in point of beauty in every reſpect; he is healthy, amazingly ſtrong and active; has frequently lifted men who have weighed from 150 to 160 weight.

He is now 6 years old, and weighs 145 pounds, and may be ſeen at Mr. *William Pinchin*'s, oppoſite the City-Tavern, at any time from 8 in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening. He has given general ſatisfaction to all who have ſeen him, and is thought to be the greateſt Phænomenon of the preſent age

Height - - -	4 feet	5 inches
Breaſt - -	3	2
Round the belly - -	3	4
Thickneſs of the thigh -	2	0
Calf of the leg - -	1	4
Arm - - - -	1	1

°°° As he is on his return home, thoſe who are deſirous to ſee him, may be gratified in their curioſity on the following rates, viz. Ladies and Gentlemen 1*ſ.* and Children 6*d.* And to give the greateſt ſatisfaction to all who pleaſe to come and ſee him, every certificate which could be wiſhed to prove the age of the Child, will be produced, with the great ſeal of the ſtate annexed. June 19 eoptf

For the laſt Time.

THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Levey Marks*, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, as it is not his wiſh to put them to any diſagreeable expence; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to produce their accounts to BENJAMIN NONES, Attorney for ſaid eſtate.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1787.

THE Partnerſhip of *Condell Innes&Co* of Madeira, in which Mr *William Steinſon* was a Partner, having expired the 31ſt December laſt, the Buſineſs is continued there under the ſame Firm by the other Partners.

CONDELL INNES & CO.

Madeira, April 19, 1787.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *Charles Mayburry*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to *PETER ASTON*, acting executor. June 18

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtaſte of *Richard Tarbet*, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment of their balances as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe who have demands upon ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them to *Iſabella Tarbet*, Executrix.

Francis Gurney,
Hugh Ferguſon, junr. } Executors.

N. B Mrs. *TARBET* has for ſale, a variety of Scotch GOODS of Mr. *Tarbet*'s importation; in part conſiſting of, ſtriped and plain kentings of ſundry widths, plain and needle lawns, needle aprons and handkerchiefs, gauzes and catguts, a variety of buckles and other merchandize, which will be ſold wholeſale at prime coſt for caſh.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1787. ff. m&thIm

Board of Treaſury of the United States,

MAY 17th, 1787.

The United States in Congreſs having directed the Commiſſioners of this Board to take the moſt effectual meaſures for ſettling the accounts of the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the ſaid Committees, having been arranged, as far as the materials furniſhed by the reſpective parties, will enable them to proceed in that buſineſs; it has become neceſſary to adopt immediate meaſures for cloſing theſe tranſactions. All perſons therefore, who have received public money from the general Treaſury, in purſuance of engagements entered into with the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs, and who have not accounted for the ſame, are hereby required to render and adjuſt their reſpective accounts within three months, computed from the preſent date; at the expiration of which time, proceſs will be commenced againſt ſuch as neglect this notice.

Samuel Oſgood
Walter Livingſton
Arthur Lee } Commiſſioners.

17A

The Briſtol Baths

Are in compleat Order for the Reception of thoſe Perſons who may incline to make uſe of them.

6th Mo. 11th, 1787. 3nw2wf.

TO BE LET

A large and compleat Store

for the Dry Good Buſineſs, in one of the beſt ſtands in this city either for wholeſale or retail on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets—Alſo, a three ſtory Brick HOUSE in Fourth, between Market and Arch ſtreets, by

June 22. eop7t. REUBEN HAINES

TO BE LET, A

A large, elegant, and commodious

HOUSE,

At the Corner of Vine and Third ſtreets. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL. 3tawtf

Who has alſo ſome *PASTURE GROUND* to Let, nearly adjoining to the South ſtreet of this city.

LAW.

Juſt Imported from London and Dublin, and to be SOLD by

William Prichard,

At his Book-ſtore and Circulating Library in Market-Street.

MODERN reports, of the lateſt edition in octavo

Peere Williams's, 3 vol
Burrow's, 5 vols
Brown's, 2 vols
Douglas
Cowper
Durnford and Eaſts
Salkeld
Wood's inſtitutes
Hind's practice
Buller's niſi prius
Impey's practice
Hargrave's tracts
Hawkins's pleas of the Crown
Delolme on the Engliſh conſtitution
Blackſtone's law tracts
Atkyns, 3 vols
Stranges 2 vols.
Moore's reports, folio
Moſeley ditto, folio
Vaughan, folio
Cooke's, folio
Leonard, folio
Blackſtone's commentaries
Sheridan's practice
Lilly's entries
Digeſt adjudged caſes
Crompton's practice
Sayer's law of coſts
Office and duty of coroners
Burn's juſtice of the peace
Beccaria on crimes and puniſhments
The modern pleader's aſſiſtant

Amongſt other very valuable modern authors, juſt imported by ſaid PRICHARD, are the following, viz.

Smith on the wealth of nations, 3 vols
Ruſſell's modern Europe, 5 vols
Watſon's reign of Philip II 2 vols
Nicholſon's philoſophy, 2 vols
Adams's defence of the American conſtitutions
Poſtlethwayte's dictionary of trade & commerce, 2 vols
Delpino's Spaniſh dictionary
Baretti's Italian dictionary
Martin's philoſophy, 3 vols
Rowning's philoſophy, 2 vols
Gibbon on the decline and fall of the Roman empire, 6 vols
Pennant's works, complete, 13 vols quarto, elegant
Millot's general and modern hiſtory, 3 vols
Guthrie's hiſtory of the world, 13 vols
Hooke's Roman hiſtory, 11 vols
Hiſtories of England, by Goldſmith, Hume, Smollett, Kimber, Macaulay, Rapin, Granger, &c. &c.

N. B. Novels at the ladies own prices—Divinity ſubmitted to the conſciences of the piouſly diſpoſed—Law left to the mercy of barriſters and young ſtudents—Plays, poems, and a capital collection of the great Newberry's works, expoſed to the inſpection of all ranks, ages and capacities. Claſſics and all other ſchool books at the loweſt prices. Muſic and muſical inſtruments, jewellery, ſtationary, &c. &c.

†.† Books bought, ſold or exchanged. eptw

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

For Caſh or Weſt-India Produce,

A CHAIR

With a ſtanding top, iron axletree, braſs caps, harneſs, &c. &c. all new, in compleat order, of the beſt materials, and warranted by the maker. For further particulars enquire of the Printers June 25. 3top

To be Sold or Let,

(And may be entered upon immediately)

THAT elegant Country Seat, ſituate on the Banks of Schuylkill, in the Northern-Liberties, below the Falls; together with a Coach Houſe, Stables, and a large Garden with excellent fruit trees. For terms apply to

April 16. 3tawtf *PETER MILLER.*

N. B. This Place was formerly occupied by his Excellency the Chevalier *Luzerne.*

Likewiſe, to be Let—A large, commodious HOUSE, the corner of Arch and Fourth ſtreets, with Garden, Stable, and Coach-houſe, in excellent repair, and one of the beſt houſes in this city. Enquire as above

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

WHO has for ſometime paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley; is now removed to that old and commodious tavern the *Harp* and *Crown*, in Third ſtreet. He begs leave to ſolicit the favours of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp and Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Philad. May 16 3tawtf

For Alexandria, Virginia,

The Sloop CHARMING POLLY, John Ellwood, Jun. Maſter, Now lying the lower ſide of Arch-ſtreet Wharf, and will ſail in a few days.——For freight or paſſage apply on board.

June 23. co3t

To Let on Freight,

The Brigantine DOVE, *David Chriſtian, Maſter;* A Britiſh bottom, and carries about 1200 barrels. *Now Landing from ſaid Veſſel, juſt arrived from Marſeilles and Malaga,*

Raiſins in kegs and jarrs
Soft ſhelled almonds
Malaga wine in pipes and quartercaſks, dry and ſweet, ſome of which is old
Claret in hogſheads
Figs in trails Apply to

THOMAS, SAMUEL, & MIERS FISHER,

Who have for ſale, Sherry Wine in quarter-caſks

June 18 6teop

For CHARTER,

To any Port in *Spain* or *Portugal*, The Venetian Brig EL BUON GENIO, *Captain Joſeph Biſſon;*

SHE is an excellent new veſſel, and a faſt ſailer; will carry two thouſand barrels, and has a *perfectly ſecure Mediterranean paſſport* For terms enquire of

ANDREW CLOW & CO.

Who have for Sale, imported in the abovementioned veſſel, fine freſh *Muſcadine Raiſins*, unſhelled Almonds, Olives in jars, Capers and Lemon Juice.

June 14. eptf.

For CHARTER,

THE Britiſh BRIG

EAGLE,

ANDREW CHISOLEM, Maſter, Burthen 130 tons. The Iſland of Jamaica would be preferred. Apply to

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for Sale,

Cotton, and Pico and Fayal Wines.

June 20. eptf

For SALE at

Thomas Vowell's *Store,*

In *Second ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch ſtreets*, next Door but one to the *Baptiſt* Meeting-houſe, A General ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS.

At the very loweſt Prices.

At ſaid Place he continues to Buy, Sell or Exchange all Kinds of

Public Securities.

He tranſacts Buſineſs at the Land-Office, furniſhes Certificates and procures Patents, without any extra Charge. *Country People* applying by Letter will have their Intereſts attended to as well as if they were perſonally preſent.

Thoſe who intruſt him with their Buſineſs, may expect to be ſerved with the utmoſt punctuality, integrity and diſpatch.

Several Bales of NANKEENS for Sale. eptf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints the Public, that he has commenced the Buſineſs of a

Notary Public, Conveyancer & Broker,

And has alſo opened an *Office* for the purchaſe and ſale of *Real Eſtates.* He flatters himſelf, that the utility of uniting thoſe ſeveral branches is obvious, and will render his endeavours uſeful.

As the buſineſs of a *Broker* has in a great meaſure been hitherto confined to that particular part of its duties which more immediately relates to the purchaſing and ſelling of *Stock*, the ſubſcriber has ſeen the inconveniencies which both citizens and ſtrangers experience from the want of a *Broker* in the particular line of *Commerce*: to remedy this as much as in him lies, it is a conſiderable part of his preſent plan to pay particular attention to the duties of a *Mercantile Broker*, in which line he flatters himſelf he ſhall prove a uſeful inſtrument to the merchants of this city, as well as to ſuch foreigners and ſtrangers as may have occaſion for his ſervices. He has therefore prepared himſelf for the receiving, buying and ſelling every kind of *Merchandize* on commiſſion, for procuring freight for veſſels and hiring veſſels on charter. He will alſo purchaſe and ſell on commiſſion, bills of exchange, bank ſtock, and all kinds of public ſecurities; in which ſeveral tranſactions his employers may implicitly rely on his beſt endeavours for their intereſts, on the moſt inviolable ſecrecy, and every poſſible diſpatch.

Third-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet, June 2 } EDWARD FOX.

tuſſImtitf

Edward Fox,

NOTARY-PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER & BROKER,

Weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the firſt Houſe below Market-ſtreet.

BUYS and SELLS on Commiſſion, every Kind of

Merchandize, Bills of Exchange,

Public Securities, Bank Stock,

And all the different Species of PAPER MONEY of this or of any of the United States.

He procures Freight for Veſſels,

And hires Veſſels on Charter:

Lets out and procures MONEY on Loan:

Diſcounts Bills and Notes:

Purchaſes and Sells REAL ESTATES:

Draws all Kinds of Deeds, Proteſts, Charter Parties, and other Inſtruments of Writing.

By a punctual attendance on the ſeveral duties which he undertakes, and a ſcrupulous regard to the intereſts of his employers, he expects to merit the confidence of thoſe gentlemen who may from time to time have occaſion for his ſervices, in any or all of the above branches.

☞ Excellent Stores are provided for the reception of either Wet or Dry Goods.

APPARATUS.

JULY the 4th, being the anniverſary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, will be erected, oppoſite the City Tavern in Second-ſtreet, the moſt elegant

FIRE WORKS,

That ever has been exhibited: no labour or expence will be ſpared to gratify the curioſity of the ſpectators; and to prevent accidents, there will be no rockets.

Tickets to be had at the City Tavern, at 7ſ. 6d. each, without which, no perſon will be admitted into the aforeſaid City Tavern.

JOHN LAUGEAY.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1787. eptf

FOR SALE AT

Jeremiah Warder, Parker, & Co's STORE,

In Third ſtreet, oppoſite Church alley——A freſh Aſſortment of

Muſlins, Teas, Pepper and

TURKY COFFEE.

A Great Variety of DRY GOODS & HARDWARE;

Copper in Sheets and Bottoms;

China, Glaſs, and Queen Ware; Madeira, Liſbon, Port, Calcavella and Weſtern Iſland Wines; Pickles, Matts, Corks, Salt, Coal, Gunpowder, Burr and Cologn Mill-Stones, Chalk, Whiting, Painters' Colours, &c. &c. May 28. 3tawtf.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore-Town, an *Engliſh Servant Man* named *John Turner*, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, light complexion, fair hair and eyes, teeth ſharp, a little round ſhouldered, clumſy made, has a very hobling walk, and has formerly had a hurt in his left leg, that cauſes him to limp a little; had on when he went away, a ſhort, dark blue coat, made after the regimental form edged with white, an old fine yellow jacket, new buckſkin breeches, an old white fine ſhirt, old thread ſtockings with narrow ribs, his ſhoes lately ſoaled, a half worn round hat with a black ribbon round the crown; he took with him a large black and white dog with a cut bob-tail, called Watch. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive, if 30 miles, *Thirty Shillings*; if 40 miles, *Forty Shillings*; if 60 miles, *Three Pounds*; and if 100 miles, the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by PETER FIGHT, Inn keeper.

N. B. Said Servant may probably be lurking in or about the city of Philadelphia, or has hired himſelf to ſome Inn-keeper as waiter or hoſtler.

Baltimore, May 28, 1787

From the [*London*] PUBLIC LEDGER, *March* 16, 1787.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

MR. Adams has entitled his book, "A vindication of the Conſtitutions of Government of the United States of America." This title excited my curioſity, as I could not well conceive how he could, in the unqualified ſenſe which he holds out to our view, vindicate all theſe conſtitutions, being ſo diſſimular in themſelves. But, after I read his performance, I found that he had not vindicated any of them: but, on the contrary, has repeatedly condemned them, by embracing every oppertunity of launching out into the wildeſt enthuſiaſtical eulogiums upon the Engliſh conſtitution, as the model of perfection to all the nations of the earth. To this purpoſe, he has enveighed againſt Mr. Turgot, as a fool and a madman, for preſuming that he knew any thing of America, or that a government could center in one aſſembly. He even ſeems diſpoſed to treat Dr. Price with as little ceremony, had he not recollected, that there were two balancing powers againſt him; the popularity of Dr. Price, in America, and the friendſhip and aſſiſtance, which he wiſhes to receive from him, during his reſidence in this country. The title of his book was manifeſtly intended to prejudice the Americans in favour of it, and after drawing them in to read it, to lead them to adopt the ſentiments which it contains, and, in oppoſition to that ſuperabounding wiſdom which he aſcribes to them, to eſtabliſh a kingly government among them. But, he will probably find himſelf totally miſtaken in his expectations. The Americans appear to be too much attached to their popular conſtitutions, to be eaſily perſuaded to change them for thoſe that are leſs ſo, notwithſtanding the flattering compliments he pays them as the moſt enlightened ſons of men. They will not believe him, that there ſhould be any check upon the voice of the people, nor that they cannot govern themſelves, without two additional checks to keep them in a ſteady courſe. They will be angry with him, not only for abuſing, but for miſrepreſenting Mr. Turgot; who, it is evident, from his high admiration of the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, did not mean to ſay, that all government ſhould center in a ſingle aſſembly, but in an aſſembly, with a governor and council, and a body of cenſors, who all together cannot paſs any law, without having previouſly notified their deſign in the public papers, and without, after ſuch notification, having clearly the general approbation of the people in its favour. They will, moreover, remark, that Pennſylvania is the moſt ſtable of all the American governments, and almoſt the only one which uniformly diſcharges all its obligations with a punctual exactitude; whilſt Maſſachuſetts, the idol of Mr. Adams, excepting that a governor, annually choſen by the people there, ſupplies the place of a king with an abſolute negative, is now torn with alarming convulſions, againſt which his three balancing powers are but a weak remedy.

Many other conſiderations will occur to every one who gives himſelf the trouble of reading Mr. Adam's book. But it is peculiarly diverting to hear him declaim upon the neceſſity of one of his three balancing powers, conſiſting of the *well born*, or of thoſe who are diſtinguiſhed by their deſcent from a race of illuſtrious anceſtors. In what part of America are thoſe *well born* to be found? or, if there are any, did they come into the world with coronets upon their heads, or with any other marks of pre eminence above the pooreſt of our ſpecies? I, for my own part, would reverence Mr. Adams as much, had he been the ſon of a ſlave, as if he had been the ſon of a king, well knowing that worth makes the man; that neither virtue or vice are hereditary; and that a deſpiſed cottager may poſſeſs more excellencies than are to be found in a whole houſe of nobles, or in a long catalogue of princes. But I remember that Mr. Adams himſelf is an ambaſſador, and that, therefore, according to his ludicrous ſtory of the Pariſian girl, he may mean to argue thus, when he introduces his well born; "I am an ambaſſador, and therefore all my deſcendants ſhould neceſſarily become ambaſſadors, or obtain the ſame rank with them;" or, "at leaſt, none but attornies ſhould be elevated to this diſtinction; and, as thirty guineas a day to an American ambaſſador are no more than the proportion of a ſhilling a day to a Biſcayan ambaſſador, my maſters, therefore, ſhould always aſſign to me & my deſcendants, this ſalary, and continually increaſe it with their increaſing abilities." In ſhort, were it excuſeable in any man to declaim upon the diſtinction of ranks, to ſpeak of the awful diſtance which ſhould be maintained between ſome and others, to value himſelf upon his wealth or pedigrees, and, on theſe accounts, to demand a controlling and inherent power over the reſt of his ſpecies, the Americans are the laſt people upon earth who ſhould introduce ſuch language; for when they do this, they act the ſame abſurd and ridiculous part with Engliſh diſſenters, if there were any ſuch, who ſhould voluntarily renounce their own common and unalienable rights, vindicate a divine Prieſtley's claim to titles and other church revenues, and attempt to prove, that the corporation and teſt acts, inſtead of being monſtrous impoſitions, are juſtifiable upon the principles of reaſon and nature.

I cheerfully acknowledge, however, that, notwithſtanding the inconſiſtencies which I have pointed out, Mr. Adams's book is, upon the whole, ingenious and entertaining, and diſcovers him to be poſſeſſed of a large ſhare of ancient and modern learning. But he has not always diſtinguiſhed as he ought, his own obſervations from thoſe of others, nor enabled us to aſcertain whether he be ſpeaking himſelf, or only quoting one of his favorite authors.

BISCAYANUS.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 30.

M. ROUBOUD, an eminent phyſician and botaniſt, having about three years ſince ſent from the iſland of Ceylon, ſeveral plants of the arrack-tree to Port l'Orient, as a preſent to the Duke de Chaulneſs, they were tranſplanted into his Grace's garden, and flouriſhed rapidly, and bore fruit in great abundance. As this plant is almoſt unknown in Europe, the following deſcription may not be unacceptable:—It is one of the moſt beautiful productions in the vegetable world; and forms in the Aſiatic iſlands, the moſt delightful alleys, for the ſtem grows quite ſtraight, while it ſhoots up to a good height, and not thicker than a ſtout man's arm, throwing out branches only at the very top. The fruit which is yellow, and about the ſize of a hen's egg, hangs from the ſtalk like grapes. The rind is ſomewhat thick, and when it is taken off, the fruit has the appearance of a nutmeg. One of its uſes is for dying ſcarlet; but the principal conſumption of it is occaſioned by the practice of chewing it, which is univerſal among the Indians, and not unfrequent with the Europeans. For this purpoſe they take a ſort of leaf, called betel, in ſhape reſembling our kidney-bean; to this they add the arrock with a little lime; and then chew it altogether for the purpoſe of cleaning their teeth and gums, and of giving a fine red colour to their lips.

The delicacy (which, however, is not to be ſwallowed, being a luxury reſerved for the mouth only) is held in the higheſt eſtimation. There is not a female, rich or poor, of whatever rank or condition in life, that has not her little cheſt apart to herſelf, which is ſtored with this bewitching fruit, and which ſhe carries about with her as conſtantly as the Catholic ladies do their beads. Many there are that laviſh away upon it every thing they can ſcrape together, to the great ſorrow of their huſbands; and are as much attached to it as the ladies of England are to their tea and coffee; ſo that they would at any time rather give up a meal than part with this indulgence.

The American biſhops do not take the ſtile and title of Lord or Lordſhip. According to their own requeſt, they are directed to as Right Rev. Doctor Biſhop of, &c. and addreſſed in the ſame ſtile; neither have they yet ſubmitted to the old hackneyed term Father in God. Epiſcopacy is admitted in America, but it is ſimplified according to the original intention as much as poſſible.

Extract of a letter from Harbourg, Lower Saxony, February 4.

"A grave being opened near this place, a quantity of hair was diſcovered to iſſue forth through the clefts of the coffin; the top of it being taken off, the corpſe of a man appeared in its entire form, and from the head to the feet was covered with thick long hair. The ſexton touching the head with his hand, the whole body fell into duſt, but the hair remains very good, and many people have got ſome of it as a curioſity. The corpſe according to the pariſh books had been buried 28 years."

The day before the execution of the Jews at Algiers convicted of carrying on a treaſonable correſpondence, a ſtiletto was privately conveyed to one of them, but was perceived by an officer of the priſon, and the purpoſe for which it was conveyed fruſtrated. Theſe men were both ſtrangled on a ſtage near the ſlave-market amidſt the ſavage ſhoutings of a numerous populace! Theſe men dealt principally in what is called "dry exchange," which conſiſts in giving money at one place to be repaid, after a limited time, in the ſame place, with more than ordinary intereſt. They were very rich.—Their property was confiſcated.

April 6. An edict has been iſſued by the King of France, permitting the importation into Paris of 8000 pieces of muſlin, of every quality whatever, manufactured by the French Eaſt India Company, free from any duties, until the firſt of January, 1788.

The propoſitions for the new regulation of the cuſtoms which have been approved by the Notables, and the abolition of interior duties, have given univerſal ſatisfaction to every deſcription of people.

Every perſon who has property in the funds, ought never to forget the plan now carrying into execution for the reduction of the national debt; it is not yet ſeven months ſince the commiſſioners began, and they have already bought up about 800,000l. three per cents. and are weekly taking 30,000l. ſtock out of the market, by which a flow of money is conſtantly coming into circulation, and the floating ſtock daily diminiſhing, which, in a ſhort time, muſt be very ſenſibly felt, and cannot fail of raiſing the public ſpirit conſiderably, for every quarter the weekly ſum bought will greatly increaſe.

Next to Mr. Haſtings buſineſs, the abſtraction of the papers relative to the St. Euſtatius affairs, is likely to occaſion no ſmall ſtir in both houſes of parliament. It was ſuppoſed Lord Rodney had dropped all intention of making further enquiry into it. But the report now is, that his Lordſhip is determined to proſecute the matter with the moſt unabating ardour, and that in juſtice to himſelf, as well as to his country, he is reſolved to bring thoſe before the public, by whoſe neglect or connivance, papers of ſuch national concern were ſuffered to be conveyed away from the ſacred archives of a public office.

A BEAUTY.

A female, with frizzled and powdered hair, four or five flowing ringlets dangling down her boſom, back, and ſhoulders, a fair face, plentifully rouged, a large parachute hat, an enormous out-boſom and rump, both falſe; a ſlender waiſt, falſe eye-brows, plumes of feathers in her hat, which muſt be cocked on one ſide, a tall elegant ſhape, a muff with ſome dear little picture on it: an opera glaſs, and a pretty jirk with the hips, are neceſſary conſtituents.

BUCK,

An animal with a frizzled head, long dogs ears dangling down his painted cheeks, his tail turned under his hat (which may be either round or cocked:) ſtrings in his ſhoes inſtead of buckles, long whiſkers, and an Herculean club in his hand; he muſt be very near ſighted, with his glaſs conſtantly to his right eye, he alſo muſt limp and affect a lameneſs; he muſt laugh at marriage and domeſtic œconomy and felicity; he muſt be the prey of ſharpers, or be himſelf a ſharper, and he muſt waſte the prime, vigour, and bloom of his life upon diſtempered harlots.

AMERICA.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) March 24.

In what a ridiculous light muſt our boaſted profeſſions of gratitude and eſteem for lord Rodney appear to the world, when the ſmalleſt token of our reſpect that could be given, his ſtatue is ſuffered to remain in the hands of the admired ſculptor for want of payment; yet our worthy L———, after ſuch an act of meanneſs, while they were laviſhing money not their own upon undeſerving objects, have the preſumption to expect the further notice of their conſtituents.

April 18.

Principally through the foul conduct of a certain great houſe, and our own unaccountable indifference in matters of the deareſt moment, both to the exiſting generation and poſterity, never was the credit of the iſland at ſo low an ebb as it is at the preſent period, and at no antecedent time was there ever known ſuch univerſal miſery and diſtreſs as now preſſes upon all ranks of people, excepting only a few deſpots in Spaniſh Town; therefore, the re eſtabliſhment of the ſolvency of the country ſhould be the firſt bleſſed work of a future aſſembly, ſhould we happily obtain one compoſed of able, upright and independent men: for ſuch a deſirable conſummation can never be expected from the preſent.—Next in importance and magnitude to this capital point are two others, viz. a direct excluſion bill, that our ſenate may be purged of corruption, and a ſerious enquiry into the prerogative of the ch——l——a, eſpecially with reſpect to the iſſuing writs of *Ne Exeat Inſula*, when individuals are only concerned.

That the diſſolution of the preſent aſſembly 'involves matter of general concern' is a trueiſm that required no evil ſpirit from the confines of the damned in and about Spaniſh-Town, to pour into the porches of our auditory nerves, and it is alſo equally true to ſpeak the better language of a majority of the people, whoſe all is at ſtake in the pending conteſt, that every lover of conſtitutional liberty in this iſland ſhould exert his utmoſt power and influence to effect a meaſure of ſuch infinite importance to the future well being of his property and civil freedom ——or the immediate conſequences will be general bunkruptcy and general ruin throughout the iſland.

There never was a period, and it is to be hoped there never will be again, that calls more ſtrenuouſly and loudly for the united efforts of the people in general than the preſent: Perſeverance, unanimity and determined firmneſs, ſhould go hand in hand in the attainment of the general object, a change of men and meaſures, otherwiſe we muſt bend under our burthens like aſſes, and tamely ſubmit to the lordly wills of our rigid and unfeeling taſk maſters.

BERMUDA, May 19.

By the ſloop Induſtry, captain Lewis, which arrived on Thurſday from Turk's-Iſlands, we learn, that Andrew Seymour, eſquire, governor of that iſland, died ſuddenly, about fifteen days ſince. By the above veſſel we alſo hear, that the copper bottomed brig which run away with a cargo of negroes from St. Euſtatia, belonging to Mr. Jennings, (after paying for them with counterfeit joes) had viſited that place, and kept cruiſing as a pirate between the Caicoſes and Hiſpaniola, no doubt for a good prize, as ſhe took no notice of ſmall veſſels. What country ſhe belongs to we cannot hear, but is ſuppoſed to be Engliſh or American.

NASSAU, May 12.

Advices lately received in the Weſt Indies, from England, have, we are informed, excited the moſt uneaſy apprehenſions in the minds of the mercantile people of St. Euſtatia and St. Bartholomew. They ſay, that a bill will be brought into parliament during the preſent ſeſſion, for impoſing duties on flour, lumber, and other articles of American produce, imported into our iſlands from the foreign iſlands, equivalent to the freight of ſuch articles imported in Britiſh veſſels from the continent. For ſome time paſt, diſpoſing of American produce to veſſels from the Britiſh iſlands, has formed the principal buſineſs done at the foreign free ports in the Weſt Indies; and to this an effectual ſtop will be put by the new regulation alluded to.

May 26.

In the courſe of the debates of the houſe of commons on the commercial treaty, very honorable mention of the Bahama cotton was made by Mr. Grenville, vice preſident of the board of trade, as well as by ſome other members, who ſtated that the Bahama Iſlands promiſed in a little time, to be able to ſupply Great Britain with nearly all the cotton her manufactures might require.

It was expected that lord Dunmore would ſail in the Brittannia, Burton, for this place, the latter end of this month.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 12.

At the court of general ſeſſions, which commenced on Tueſday laſt and ended yeſterday, ——— Denham was tried for killing a negro fellow on a plantation of Mr. Prioleau, but was acquitted.—Joſiah Underwood for horſe ſtealing, William Irons, Thomas Rogers, and James Harvey, for burglary, were found guilty, and ſentenced to be hanged on Friday the 22d inſt.—Underwood and Rogers were recommended by the jury to mercy. Joſeph M. Burton, John Surtill, and Dennis Dougherty, were tried for robbing Mr. Jacob Jacob's ſtore on the 27th of March laſt—Surtill and Minors found guilty of larceny, and ſentenced to be branded T in the open court. Dougherty acquitted, who was a ſecond time indicted for receiving ſtolen goods, and alſo acquitted. Patrick M'Donough, Edward Roach, and John Twining were indicted for breaking open the ſtore of Mr. Cohen in Febrnuary laſt. M'Donagh found guilty of larceny and ſentenced to be branded.

We learn from Georgia, that by the vigilance and activity of Iſrael Bird, Eſq; of Canouchie, and ſome of his ſlaves, Lewis (ſecond in command of the gang of runaway negroes lately routed by Col. Gunn) was taken about the 18th ult. and carried to Savannah. That on the 21ſt he was tried, found guilty of robbery, &c. and ſentenced to be hanged on the 9th inſtant.

FREDERICKSBURG, June 21.

On the 14th and 15th inſt. an examination of the ſtudents at the Frederickſburg Academy was held before the truſtees and ſeveral reſpectable gentlemen who attended on the occaſion. We are happy to inform the public, that the young gentlemen in general, acquitted themſelves in a manner that reflects honor on them, credit on their profeſſors, and affords pleaſure to every friend to literature. Thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves moſt, and in favour of whom the premiums were determined, are,

In the firſt claſs—Maſter Dangerfield, for his proficiency in the Greek and Latin languages. Maſter Fairfax, for his knowledge in Euclid, Trigonometry, Surveying, &c. &c.

In the ſecond claſs——Maſter Kerr, as the beſt Greek ſcholar. Maſter Lewis, as the beſt Latin ſcholar, and for his progreſs in Mathematics. Maſter Mercer, ſen. as the beſt ſpeaker.

In the third claſs—Maſter Carter, jun. as the beſt Latin ſcholar. Maſter Mercer, jun. as the beſt ſpeaker.

In the fourth claſs—Maſter Carter, for his progreſs in the Latin language.

The eſtabliſhment of ſeminaries of learning has ever been conſidered as an object of the firſt importance in all wiſe governments. The advantages ariſing from a liberal education, are not confined to the poſſeſſors of them. Society has an intereſt in the acquiſition of learning to each individual, and the ſafety and happineſs of a republican government depend, in a particular manner, on a general diffuſion of virtue and knowledge among its citizens.

It was from a conviction of theſe truths, that the general aſſembly granted certain lands and buildings near this town, for the purpoſe of eſtabling an Academy on the moſt liberal plan. They appointed thirteen gentlemen truſtees thereof, ſome of whom moſt chearfully undertook the important charge committed to their care, have ſtrictly and vigilantly attended to the academy, and exerted themſelves, on all occaſions, to carry the laudable intention of the legiſlature into effect. How far they have ſucceeded, let all who were preſent at the late examination determine.

If at the firſt ſome unfavourable circumſtances oppoſed the wiſhes of the truſtees, they are now removed; if the deranged ſituation of the houſes was an objection, it no longer exiſts. But if we conſider the abilities and diligence of the two profeſſors—if we conſider the care and attention paid to the academy by the truſtees—and if we form an opinion from the late exhibition, we have every reaſon to think that the Frederickſburg Academy will ſoon be truly reſpectable: ——that the young gentlemen will be inſtructed in every uſeful branch of ſcience——will be improved in virtue and knowledge, and enabled hereafter to be themſelves the ſupporters of liberty and learning.

BALTIMORE, June 22.

Extract from the Memoirs of John Fothergill, M. D. *&c. by John Coakley Lettſom.*

'PERSECUTION drove the Quakers to America, where they founded a government unknown in modern times; where the world beheld a people in power, the only people in hiſtory who never exerciſed that power to proſecute the weak!

'What is familiar and near to us excites little ſcrutiny or inveſtigation; but the time may come, when a wiſe legiſlature may condeſcend to enquire by what medium a whole ſociety, in both the old and new world, is made to think and act with uniformity for upwards of a century! By what polity, without emolument from government, they are become the only people on earth free from poverty! By what economy they have thus prevented beggary and want among any of their members, whilſt the nation groans under taxes for the poor! Then, perhaps, their fanaticiſm may not appear to the public in a worſe point of view than has been exhibited by a modern writer on the continent, whoſe ſentiments are as follow: After giving a view of their religious principles he ſays, "Let thoſe who pleaſe conſider the quakers as fanatics; they are ſuch fanatics as always merit eſteem. I think myſelf obliged to declare, that I eſteem them to be a great, induſtrious, modeſt, intelligent and virtuous people, and to be animated with the moſt beneficent principles of any ſect which ever yet appeared in the world. They have a comprehenſive charity to the whole race of mankind, and deny the mercies of God to none. They publicly aver, that an univerſal liberty is due to all; are againſt impoſitions of every kind, yet patiently ſubmit to many themſelves; and perhaps are the only party amongſt men, whoſe practices, as a body, correſpond with their principles. I am not aſhamed to own, that I have with great pleaſure, read over Mr. Barclay's Apology for Quakeriſm, and do really think it to be the moſt maſterly, charitable and reaſonable ſyſtem that I have ever ſeen."

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) June 12.

On Friday evening the 8th inſt. departed this life, Daniel Fowles, Eſq; in the 72d year of his age, and on the Monday following, the funeral obſequies were paid to his remains by a very reſpectable attendance of his late friends and fellow citizens.—This gentleman was the firſt printer in this ſtate, and ſupported the New Hampſhire Gazette from its firſt inſtitution to his death. He was ever attentive and aſſiduous in his vocation, and was a warm advocate for the liberties of the *Preſs* and the rights of mankind: and in their ſupport againſt the iron hands of tyranny in a neighbouring government (where, by a recent ſtatute, the liberty of the preſs is again unhappily infringed) he once ſuffered even impriſonment, until his virtues became ſo conſpicuous, that his political enemies were afraid to continue their proſecutions, and the legiſlature liberated him with honor, and remunerated his ſufferings. He ever ſupported the character of a worthy member of ſociety, was of a benevolent and humane diſpoſition, courteous, affable, and agreeable in converſation. He confined himſelf to his own private walk in life, wiſely avoided the dangerous quickſands of politics, and never unneceſſarily intereſted himſelf in polemick ſubjects. He died with a compoſure of mind truly characteriſtic of his whole life, in the full and perfect enjoyment of his ſenſes. In him ſociety feel the loſs of a uſeful member, and his acquaintance a ſteady friend. As in his life he was greatly reſpected, ſo in his death he is greatly lamented.

"An honeſt man is the nobleſt work of God."
POPE.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

We are informed that the curious machine, conſtructed by Meſſrs. Stevens and Connolly, for the purpoſe of cleaning out docks, and removing obſtructions in the way of river navigation, is to be launched this day, at the ſhip yards; and that horſes will be immediately put on board, that the ſpectators may be gratified with a view of this novel piece of mechaniſm, at work. If the ſcheme of this machine ſhould bear the teſt of experiment, it is thought that it will be of great public utility, being a conſiderable improvement in the kind.

Copper coin is now held in ſuch contempt, remarks a correſpondent, by ſome of our genteel people, that the prig ſhop-keeper wraps up in paper the coppers he gives in change to a lady, leſt it ſhould make her fingers ſmell, or make her pocket dirty!

An extract from the inſtructions of the town of Newton, Maſſachuſetts, to their Repreſentative, dated May 18, 1787.

"Much of late has been ſaid with regard to an emiſſion of paper money in order to relieve the burthens, or in the language of the factious and diſorderly, to redreſs the grievances of the people. We muſt ſay to you, ſir, that in our opinions the meaſure would not only be productive of certain ruin to individuals, but to the community. Paper bills, if emitted, would not be a repreſentation of ſpecie, is certain, ſince the want of it is the only reaſon of their emiſſion. The value of ſuch a medium therefore, in the nature of things, muſt the moment it is iſſued, be leſs than it promiſes. How then ſhall it be brought into circulation? Shall we tread the footſteps of Rhode Iſland, and after diſcharging our public debt, make it a tender in all private contracts? To follow their example, and bury all public and private credit in one common grave, would be a piece of palpable fraud, and would render our country infamous to a proverb. And here, ſir, we think it our duty to obſerve, that no government which ever ſuffered the rights of property to be thus ſported with, ever long retained its freedom or its tranquility.

" The hard earnings of induſtry, are as dear as life itſelf, and no one who has the feelings of a man about him, will ever ſuffer them to be torn from him without ſome ſtruggle in oppoſition. The firſt articles in our bills of rights declare, that all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, eſſential, unalienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, and that of acquiring, poſſeſſing and protecting property. As the diſcharging debts by a paper medium would be an high invaſion of property, the preſervation of which ought to be the principal object of ſociety, nothing is more plain than that an act of legiſlation, authoriſing an enjoining a meaſure of this kind, would be ſubverſive of their truſt, and amount to a diſſolution of government. It can never be ſuppoſed that the legiſlature ſhould have a power to deſtroy what every one deſigns to ſecure. It is therefore our moſt ſerious opinion, whenever legiſlators attempt to take away and deſtroy the property of the people, that they are abſolved from any further obedience, and left to the common refuge which God hath provided for all men againſt force and violence. We are very ſorry to be obliged to remark that our preſent convulſions take their riſe from a principle of oppoſition, between debtor and creditor—the rich and the poor; a ſource from which has ariſen the moſt of thoſe civil wars, which after having drenched in blood the greater part of the ancient republics, and many of the modern, have occaſioned the ruin of them all. We muſt therefore conjure you to oppoſe a paper medium, as you regard the principles of juſtice, and good policy, and would wiſh to avoid public tumults, civil commotions, and the probable conſequent ruin of our government."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax (Nova-Scotia) to his friend in this city, dated May 9, 1787.

" Matters in general remain much in the ſame ſituation in this province as they were laſt ſummer, and whatever may be the opinion of our friends on your ſide of the water, relative to our commercial concerns, I can aſſure you we are far from being in that flouriſhing ſtate we could wiſh. Our country is in a great meaſure as yet uncultivated, ſo that we have few reſources that way. Our coaſt indeed produces a large quantity of excellent fiſh, but our merchants, in general, being inexperienced in that buſineſs, ſhip this article at a very dear rate, and are conſequently underſold in the Weſt India markets by thoſe of Newfoundland, who, by their long practice, are enabled to cure them on much better terms than we poſſibly can; I hope, however, we ſhall improve and yet be the envy and admiration of our miſguided neighbours on the continent. If we are labouring under ſome diſadvantages, we have this conſolation, that we can eat our loaves and fiſhes in peace, free from the noiſe and buſtle of mobs and riots.

" The greateſt ſource of wealth we can at preſent promiſe ourſelves will ariſe from the eſtabliſhment of a whale fiſhery on this coaſt; fifteen ſail of veſſels are already at ſea, belonging to this port, and if we may judge from the encouragement the owners have already met with in the ſale of their oil in the London market, we may expect as many more fitted out for Brazil in the courſe of the ſummer.

" Lord Dorcheſter is expected here in the courſe of the enſuing month, when it is expected ſeveral new arrangements will take place—the aſſembly is prorogued till his arrival:—We greatly fear his lordſhip will order the majority of our garriſon to Quebec and New Brunſwick, which will deprive us of a good deal of circulating caſh: however, if there is occaſion for them, in order to ſtrengthen the frontiers, we muſt bear the loſs with fortitude: We ſhould ſacrifice our private intereſt to the general good.

" Several of our loyal friends are drawing for their claims: this will enable them to ſettle and cultivate their farms in an ample manner."

* * *

Philadelphia, *June* 28.

The preſent Federal Convention, ſays a correſpondent, is happily compoſed of men who are qualified from education, experience and profeſſion for the great buſineſs aſſigned to them.

The principles, the adminiſtration or executive duties of government will be pointed out by thoſe gentlemen who have filled or who now fill the offices of firſt Magiſtrate in ſeveral of the ſtates—while the commercial intereſts of America will be faithfully repreſented and ably explained by the mercantile part of the Convention. Theſe gentlemen are aſſembled at a moſt fortunate period—in the midſt of peace—with leiſure to explore the perfections or defects of all the governments that ever exiſted—with paſſions uncontrouled by the reſentments and prejudices kindled by the late war—and with a variety of experiments before them of the feebleneſs, tyranny, and licentiouſneſs, of our American forms of government.

Under ſuch circumſtances, it will not be difficult for them to frame a Federal Conſtitution that will ſuit our country. The preſent Confederation may be compared to a *hut* or *tent*, accommodated to the emergencies of war—but it is now time to erect a caſtle of durable materials, with a tight roof and ſubſtantial bolts and bars to ſecure our perſons and property from violence, and external injuries of all kinds. May this building riſe like a pyramid upon the broad baſis of the people! and may they have wiſdom to ſee, that if they delegate a little more power to their rulers, the more liberty they will poſſeſs themſelves, provided they take care to ſecure their ſovereignty and importance by frequent elections, and rotation of offices.

To be of conſequence to the public, obſerves a correſpondent, a man ſhould be amiable in private life; and whoever would puniſh the faults of another, ſhould firſt qualify himſelf to proſecute by amending his own. Cromwell in his family, as well as in the field, reſembled a Spartan; having no vices of his own, he was authoriſed to give no quarter to thoſe of others. Whoever, therefore, whether friend or foe to thoſe in power, would be thought to conſult the welfare of Pennſylvania, let them endeavour in earneſt to put a ſtop to the licentious manners of the times; let them correct, if poſſible, the extravagance of youth, and the venality of age: It is from theſe two fatal ſprings the venom flows that will deſtroy our political proſperity; and, unleſs theſe are purified, we can never hope for a thorough cure.

A pamphlet lately publiſhed in England, reſpecting the Eaſt India company, contains the following obſervation:

" The benefit of a monopoly conſiſts in this that it makes the directors the dupes of a court and miniſtry; but at the ſame time the directors have it in their power to make their own, and this or that man's fortune, at the expence of the community. Here, whatever other arguments are uſed, is the baſis whereon monopolies are eſtabliſhed, and fortified factories erected, free trade prevented, and all manner of arbitrary meaſures grounded.——After this it will not be difficult to ſhew the evils reſulting from the India trade being monopolized, as they more particularly concern our ſituation at home: It is the very foundation and ſupport of ſmuggling; and, inſtead of bringing us a balance of trade, has, in the article of tea only, been the means of carrying millions out of the kingdom; and, by trading as a company, given the main benefit of that commodity to the Dutch, French, Danes and Swedes; nay, even the United States, our *quandum* colonies, have put in for a ſhare of what is drawn out of the blood and vitals of the Britiſh people."

What infinite pleaſure the benevolent mind muſt receive, ſays a correſpondent, in obſerving the many reſources which this period of the year preſents to the poor, but induſtrious citizen, for the maintenance of his family. In the city may be purſued the various occupations attendant upon commerce; all the mechanic arts are open to the ingenious, and mere manual labour may be profitably diſpoſed of, in the improvement of roads, and the ſtructure of houſes. In the country, the chearful buſineſs of the harveſt invites the diligent of either ſex; while our native Bacchus entertains his gueſts at the preſs and the diſtillery. It is to be lamented however, that with all theſe opportunities of obtaining an honeſt livelihood, the number of vagrants and robbers is not diminiſhed. When indeed the people have acquired habits of indolence and diſſipation there can be little hope of their reformation, without the compulſory interpoſition of government.

It was the ſaying of an eminent old ſurgeon to his apprentice,—" Young man, probe the ſore to the bottom; it is better the patient feel pain at the preſent, than to have his wound healed in haſte, which breaking out again may prove incurable." The political operator reaſons in the ſame manner, in regard to the wounds of the ſtate; they ſhould not be ſkinned over, but cured.

In the General Aſſembly of the State of Connecticut on Tueſday the 22d ult. Mr Olmſtead moved for leave to bring in a bill for leſſening the number of repreſentatives. Thoſe in favour of the motion argued generally for the expediency of providing ſome check upon the prevailing diſpoſition of the ſtate to multiply its towns, already 94 in number, by means of which the legiſlature might in time become intolerably burthenſome and inconvenient. The advocates againſt the reduction grounded themſelves upon the terms of the conſtitution, which declare that the number of repreſentatives ſhall be ' not exceeding two perſons from each place, town or city ' and therefore, if all the towns in the ſtate but one ſhould give inſtructions to diminiſh the repreſentation, the aſſembly could not be empowered to make the alteration. It is a right derived from, and cannot be affected but by an alteration of the conſtitution itſelf. On a diviſion, there were 62 in favour of Mr. Olmſtead's motion, and 75 againſt it.

Amongſt other ſubjects propoſed by the royal ſociety of phyſicians in Paris, at their annual meeting, is the following: " To determine whether there really exiſt ſuch diſorders as may be termed hereditary in particular families? and whether it is in the power of phyſic to prevent the ſame, or to effect a cure when they have made ſome progreſs?" The beſt memorial or anſwer in French, Latin, or Engliſh to this intereſting query, will be entitled to the premium of 600 livres, originally founded by his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

A friend to rational amuſement expreſſes his ſurprize, that notwithſtanding the acknowledged merit of the pieces, and the favourable temperature of the evening, a very thin audience attended the entertainment at the Opera houſe on Monday laſt. The benevolent intention of the managers in favor of our brethren at Algiers, has perhaps been fruſtrated by the inattention of the citizens, to the object of the performance; and therefore it is hoped that during their ſhort ſtay in this city, they will receive ſuch encouragement as may induce them to offer another opportunity for giving effect to ſo noble a charity. The taſte and ſkill diſplayed in the ornaments and accommodations of the Opera-houſe deſerve the acknowledgments of the public.

SHIP NEWS.

The Polly, Purnell, from Bath, N. C. Suſannah, Brown, from Providence, Rhode-Iſland, and Friendſhip, Smith, from Boſton, are arrived at Baltimore.

☞ The Brig Thetis's Letter-Bag will be taken from the Poſt-Office preciſely at 7 o'Clock, Saturday Evening, June 30.

* * *

To be Sold for Caſh,
Or Exchanged for Weſt India Produce,
The Brig Polly & Betſey;

WILL carry about 800 barrels of flour: 18 months old; in compleat and thorough repair; ſails faſt, and ready to load on the ſhorteſt notice. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, in Wilmington, ſtate of Delaware, where ſhe now lays, and may be ſeen. If not ſold, ſhe will be chartered, if ſpeedy application is made. ROBINSON & HEMPHILL. June 26

LANDED from on board the cutter Sally, captain Charles Stuart, from Jamaica a ſmall BOX, marked R. V. ſuppoſed to contain DOLLARS. Whoever has bills of lading for the ſame, on application to us, may have it on paying freight and charges.

June 26. *Robinſon & Hemphill.*

Philadelphia, June , 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to *Sale* by *Public Vendue*, at the Old *Coffee Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Wedneſday* the 11th day of July, at 7 o'clock in the evening—Two Frame Meſſuages (each two ſtories high) and Lot of Ground on which the ſame ſtands, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front ſtreet, between Almond and ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia (and nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Blue Bell) containing in front about 31 feet, and in length or depth 77 feet; bounded ſouthward and weſtward by ground of Joſeph Wharton, northward by ground of Abraham Jones, and eaſtward by Front ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 20l per annum: taken in execution as the property of John Connor, and to be ſold by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

Philadelphia, June , 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to *Sale* by *Public Vendue*, at the Old *Coffee-Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on *Wedneſday* the 11th day of July next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following Meſſuages and Lots of Ground, viz.

No. 1—A new, well finiſhed, two ſtory, Frame Houſe (14 feet by 28) and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Spruce and Lombard ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing 15 feet and 6 inches front on Fourth ſtreet, and 92 feet in depth, with the privilege of a 3 feet alley; bounded by Fourth ſtreet aforeſaid, and by ground of colonel Joſeph Dean, and others; ſubject to a yearly ground rent of 25 Spaniſh milled dollars and 75.90ths of a dollar, or value in current money.

No. 2—A neat, new, two ſtory, Frame Houſe, and Lot of Ground (adjoining the above lot) containing 15 feet and 6 inches in front on the weſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet aforeſaid, and 92 feet in length or depth; ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 25 Spaniſh milled dollars and 75 90ths of a dollar: taken in execution as the property of Godfrey Hoffman, and to be ſold by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to *Public Sale*, at the Premiſes, on *Monday* the 9th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Plantation or Piece of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Blockley, and county of Philadelphia, containing by computation 100 acres, on which are two wooden tenements, a ſtable, and other improvements; bounded by lands of Samuel Rhoads, John Hughes and others: ſaid Place lies on Marſhall's road, about ſeven miles from the city, and has for ſeveral years been occupied as a public houſe of entertainment, known by the name of the Millſtone Tavern; taken in execution as the property of William Roberts, and to be ſold by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the 11th day of July next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening—A certain two ſtory Brick Houſe, a brick kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from the river Delaware, continued a little to the northward of Callowhill-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on ſaid Third ſtreet about 20 feet, and in length or depth 55 feet: bounded eaſtward and ſouthward by ground of Stephen Maxfield, northward by ground of Penn, Eſq. and weſtward by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid: ſubject to a yearly rent charge of £.11-5-0. Taken in execution as the property of Mark Young, and to be ſold by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the *Coffee Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 11th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate near Vine-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and ſouth on ſaid Third-ſtreet about twenty feet, and extending in depth to a certain feet alley about ninety feet, having a three ſtory brick building thereon erected, fronting on the ſaid alley: bounded eaſtward by the aforeſaid alley, weſtward by Third-ſtreet, northward by Philip Weiſs' meſſuage & lot, and ſouthward by meſſuage and lot: ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 18 ſhillings and 10 pence. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of George Benner, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

Joſeph Cowperthwait, ſheriff.

FOR SALE,

A Bank Lot, the fifth above Arch-ſtreet, 14 feet 10 inches front on both Water & Front-ſtreets, and 45 feet deep; on the Water-ſtreet ſide is a new brick building, three ſtories high, and on Front ſtreet a frame. Said premiſes now rents at £70 per annum.

For terms enquire of Matthew M'Connell, at the Exchange Office, in Second-ſtreet.

June 27 tf

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of DAVID SCHAFFER, ſenior, late of the city of Philadelphia, Sugar-Refiner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment without delay, to

Catharine Schaffer, Executrix.
David Schaffer, }
Chriſtopher Kuchu, } Executors.
F. A. Muhlenberg, }

Philadelphia, June 27, 1787. ep2w

FOR SALE BY

James Lockwood & Co.

Between Arch and Race, in Water ſtreet,

PORK Beef
Hogſlard
Candles
Tallow
Hams
Albany peas
White beans
10d and 20d nails
Good iron ſhovels made in this country
Boſton iron teakettles
Lynn ſhoes
Cyder in barrels
Braſs kettles

And a number of Articles of DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, June 27 3ſp eoptf

TALLOW.

Snowden & North,

At their Ship-Chandlery Store, Spruce ſtreet Wharf, have for Sale, a few tierces of TALLOW;
And, as Uſual,
Country made Cordage of their own manufactory, of all ſizes;
Alſo, Plough Traces, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, and Bed Laceings, and all kinds of White Rope, Seine Twine, &c.
Paints and Paint Oil, Tar, Pitch and Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. CABLES made on the ſhorteſt Notice.

June 27 eop2w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the night of the 25th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living at Spring-Mill, an indented Dutch Servant MAN of about 25 years of age, middle ſtature, cheſnut coloured hair, flat face, rather fair complexioned, ſpeaks a little broken Engliſh and bad Dutch, being from the north of Germany; his name is *John George Pindlaub*, a Baker; came in the brig Diſpatch, capt. John Wedes: had on when he went away, a blue check ſhirt, coarſe linen trowſers and brown coat; wears on Sundays, black velvet breeches, dark coloured cotton jacket and white ſtockings; took away with him two fine ſhirts marked P. L. G. He was decoyed away by another hired ſervant, named Joſeph l'Eveille, a French deſerter, who was diſcharged a few days ago, and was ſeen lurking about the houſe: he had on olive coloured jean trowſers and grey ſhort coat, ſpeaks French, Engliſh and Dutch. Whoever ſecures the ſaid runaway ſervant and French deſerter, and brings them either to me at Spring-Mill, or the Printers hereof, ſhall have the above reward.

June 26 PETER LE-GAUX.

Bourdeaux Claret

Of a ſuperior quality, in bottles and in the wood:
Alſo, a few Hampers of
Fine light Iriſh Claret,
TO BE SOLD BY
ISAAC JONES,
In Cheſnut ſtreet, one door from the corner of Third ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Croſs-Keys;
Of whom may be had, as uſual,
A general Aſſortment of Liquors,
Both in bottles and on draught. Philad. June 6. 2w7

The OLD MAN's ADVICE.

A FABLE.

Inſcribed to the Grand Federal Convention.

THE careful ſire of old, who found
Death coming, call'd his ſons around.
They heard with reverence what he ſpake,
" Here!—try this bunch of ſticks to break."
They took the bundle, every ſwain,
Endeavour'd, but the taſk was vain.
" Obſerve," the dying father cry'd,
And took the ſticks himſelf, and try'd;
When ſeparated, lo! how quick
He breaks aſunder every ſtick!
" Learn, my dear boys, by this example,
So ſtrong, ſo pertinent, ſo ample,
That union ſaves you all from ruin,
But to *divide* is your undoing.
For if you take them *one by one*,
See with what eaſe the taſk is done!"
Singly—how quickly broke in twain,
How *firm* the aggregate THIRTEEN.

" Is not the tale, Columbians, clear?
What application needs there here?
This motto to your hearts apply,
Ye Senators, " UNITE or DIE."

NESTOR.

* * *

From an ENGLISH MAGAZINE.

The great Age of HENRY JENKINS.—*By Mrs.* ANNE SAVILLE.

WHEN I came firſt to live at Bolton, I was told ſeveral particulars of the great age of Henry Jenkins: but I believed little of the ſtory for many years, until one day he coming to beg alms, I deſired him to tell me truly how old he was. He pauſed a little, and then ſaid, that to the beſt of his memory he was about 162 or 3; and I aſked, what kings he remembered? He ſaid Henry VIII. I aſked, what public thing he could longeſt remember? He ſaid, Flowden-field. I aſked, whether the King was there? He ſaid no, he was in France, and the Earl of Surry was general. I aſked him, how old he might be then? He ſaid, I believe I might be between ten and twelve; for, ſays he, I was ſent to Northallerton with a horſe load of arrows, but they ſent a bigger boy from thence to the army with them. All this agreed with the hiſtory of that time, for bows and arrows were then uſed; the earl he named was general, and King Henry VIII. was then at Tournay, and yet it is obſervable that this Jenkins could neither read nor write. There were alſo four or five in the ſame pariſh that were reputed all of them to be an hundred years old, or within two or three years of it, and they all ſaid that he was an elderly man ever ſince they knew him, for he was born in another pariſh, and before any regiſters were in churches, as it is ſaid. He told me then too, that he was butler to the Lord Conyers, and remembered the Abbot of Fountain's abbey very well, before the diſſolution of the monaſteries.—Henry Jenkins departed this life December 1670, at Ellerton upon Swale, in Yorkſhire. The battle of Flowden-field was fought September 9, 1513, and he was about twelve years old when Flowden field was fought; ſo that this Henry Jenkins lived one hundred and ſixty nine years, being ſixteen years longer than old Parr, and was the oldeſt man born upon the ruins of this poſtdiluvian world. In the laſt century of his life he was a fiſherman, and uſed to trade in the ſtreams; his diet was coarſe and ſour, but towards the latter end of his days he begged up and down. He hath ſworn in Chancery, and other courts, to above one hundred and forty years memory; and was often at the aſſizes at York, where he generally went on foot. And I have heard ſome of the country gentlemen affirm, that he frequently ſwam in the rivers after he was paſt the age of one hundred years. In the King's Remembrancer's office, in the Exchequer, is a record of a depoſition in a cauſe by Engliſh bill, between Anthony Clark and Smirkſon, taken 1665, at Kettering in Yorkſhire, where Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton upon Swale, labourer, aged one hundred and fifty-ſeven years, was produced, and depoſed as a witneſs.

EPITAPH on a Monument erected at Bolton in Yorkſhire, by the ſubſcription of ſeveral gentlemen, to the memory of Henry Jenkins.

Bluſh not, marble,
To reſcue from oblivion
The memory of
HENRY JENKINS,
A perſon obſcure in birth,
But of a life truly memorable;
For,
He was enriched
With the goods of nature,
If not of fortune,
And happy in the duration,
If not variety,
Of his enjoyments;
And
Though the partial world
Deſpiſed and diſregarded
His low and humble ſtate,
The equal eye of Providence
Beheld and bleſſed it
With a Patriarch's health and length of days,
To teach miſtaken man
Theſe bleſſings were entailed on temperance,
A life of labour, and a mind at eaſe.
He lived to the amazing age of
169.
Was interred here, December 6,
1670,
And had this juſtice done to his memory,
1743.

* * *

WHEREAS *Claudius Lawrence Huron*, otherwiſe, *Claudius Lawrence Huron du Rocher*, late Partner with *Philip Belzons*, under the Firm of HURON & BELZONS, has made an aſſignment of all his property to the ſubſcribers, in truſt, for the benefit of all ſuch creditors as may chuſe to accept of the ſame before the 1ſt day of December next.

It is hereby requeſted, that all perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Claudius Lawrence Huron*, or *Huron* and *Belzons*, will immediately diſcharge the ſame, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

Thomas Micklethwaite,
Charles Gilchriſt.

John Myers,
GOLDSMITH,

RETURNS thanks to his Friends, and the Public in general, for paſt favours, and begs leave to inform them, that he has removed from his late dwelling houſe in Second ſtreet, to the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, where he continues his Buſineſs in all its various branches, and upon the moſt reaſonable terms. Any favours conferred upon him will be attended to with punctuality and diſpatch.

And alſo a neat aſſortment of Dry Goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon.

N. B. Stopped from a ſuſpicious perſon, a Silver Table Spoon, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen. Any perſon proving property may have it again, by applying as above. June 23 3ſf

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen out of my waggon, ſtanding at the White Horſe Inn, Market-ſtreet—A HAIR TRUNK, containing, viz. 1 ſuperfine light coloured cloth coat with pearl buttons, 1 ditto white cloth jacket and breeches, 1 ſtriped muſlinet jacket (white) 1 ſtriped jean ditto, 2 plain jean ditto, 1 black ſattinet ditto, 1 pair black ſattin breeches, one ditto black ſattinet ditto, one ditto plain jean ditto, one ditto honeycomb ditto, one brown cloth jacket, two ſhirts, 1 pair ſilk ſtockings, 2 ditto thread ditto, 1 grey cloth ſurtout coat, 1 pair ſhoes, 1 ditto boots, 1 large looking glaſs in a plain walnut frame and has a ſmall piece of the quick ſilver rubbed off near the middle of the glaſs, 2 gold rings, the one has a remarkable large yellow ſtone with a ſmall white one on each ſide of it, the other is a tortoiſe ſhell ring ſet in gold, 1 ſilver ſciſſar chain and hart marked M W, 1 ſilver pincuſhion hoop and chain, 1 pair of locket buttons ſet in ſilver, 2 cambrick neck cloths, 1 white hat, 1 bed cord, 1 pair ſet knee buckles, 1 ſhaving box and bruſh, with ſeveral other articles not yet aſcertained. Any perſon diſcovering the ſame, ſo that the goods may be procured, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

June 13. JOHN M'CALL, or
ep2w PETER JANUARY.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

LAST Night was BROKE OPEN, the Houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Saſſafras ſtreet, and the following PLATE was taken from thence—

1 Tankard, marked SS
1 Porrenger, SS
1 Old faſhioned ditto with a coat of arms
S
4 Table Spoons, marked D E
2 Ditto EP or
12 Tea Spoons EP
1 Tea Tongs SS.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Plate, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have the above Reward, or in proportion for any part of it.

EDWARD PENINGTON.

P. S. The thieves broke open and took out of a Deſk three ſmall Pieces of Gold, one of which is Half a Caroline, that has two holes in it. June 19 7ſp

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſagathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long awn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.
24 1-2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained. As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges paid by

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F & Co.

Nothern Liberty Auction Store, June 9, 1787.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK*, containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—

Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe*,
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young*,
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh*; Alſo,
One loan office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUEL YOUNG.* etf

TO BE SOLD FOR

Negroes, Merchandize, or Caſh,

THAT valuable tract of land at North Eaſt, Cæcil county, Maryland, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, containing 200 acres; on which are erected, a good dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables and every other offices neceſſary for a farmer, tavern, or ſtorekeeper; there is alſo on ſaid tract 10 or 11 acres of excellent upland meadow of timothy and clover, and a very valuable fiſhery, that can be attended with very little expence, being cloſe to the dwelling houſe, a good bearing orchard, and 100 grafted trees planted laſt year; the place now in excellent repair and under good fence: the ſituation of this place is ſo well known that it needs no comment, being only 3 miles from Charles-Nown and 7 from the Head of Elk, where there is always a ſure market for every kind of produce, and immediately ſeated on the head of tide water of the Cheſapeak bay, and on the great road between Baltimore and Philadelphia: there is alſo a griſt and ſaw mill within a few hundred yards of the dwelling houſe (though diſtant from the waters of their dams) and within a quarter of a mile of an epiſcopal church. The beauty and pleaſantneſs of the ſituation is not exceeded (I may ſay) by any country place on the continent. Alſo, a healthy young life in a tract of land containing 232½ acres, one mile diſtant from the above, laying on North Eaſt river, whereon is a ſmall dwelling houſe and two barracks for hay: there alſo belongs to this place an excellent fiſhery for ſhad and herring, and 22 acres of mowable meadow, timothy and marſh graſs, and has a very conſiderable quantity of excellent timber. Alſo, a piece of woodland laying between the two tracts, the quantity not yet aſcertained: all which will be ſold for the property abovementioned, and poſſeſſion given when demanded. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may apply to the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew the premiſes. May 23 r

J. HARFORD MONTGOMERY.

A CARGO OF

Sugar and Rum

Landing this Day at Race-ſtreet Wharf, out of the Sloop Sally, from St. Thomas, and for ſale by

Haynes & Crawford.

June 26, 1787. 3ſp

FOR SALE BY

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

At their *STORES* in Penn-ſtreet,

A CARGO of choice Jamaica ſpirits
Madeira, Malaga, Teneriffe and Fayal wines
Hyſon tea
China and queen ware in crates and boxes
Freſh Bloom and Muſcadel raiſins in ſmall boxes & jars
An aſſortment of olives, anchovies, capers and pickles, in good order
Marble chimney pieces, paving tiles and flabs
And a Variety of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon. June 26 eptf

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to May 21

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,

AND

Fayal and Pico Wines,

juſt arrived, and for Sale by

ROSS & VAUGHAN.

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box compleat for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks, Senneca, ſnake root in hhds. &c. &c.

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Allſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag
Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

A Freſh Importation,

In the ſhips Harmony, Capt. Willet, from London, and the Philadelphia, Capt. Towers, from Amſterdam, by

Mordecai Lewis & Co.

Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge;

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

RUSSIA ſheetings
Ditto ſail cloth
Ravens duck
Ruſſia diaper & huckaback
German dowlas
Ditto ſtripes
Ticklenburgs & oznabrigs
Platillas
Glazed linens
Striped hollands
Table cloths
Cambrics and lawns
Kentings & handkerchiefs
Gauzes black and white
Plain and white dimities
Iriſh and Ruſſia printed linens
Fine jeans, plain and figured
Stationary
Cutlery aſſorted, in packages
Gold and ſilver watches
Sagathies and duroys
Caſſimers
Calimancoes and durants
Princes ſtuff
Mens thread & cotton hoſe
Womens cotton ditto
A quantity of ſilk ſtockings, very cheap
Ditto Barcelona handkerchiefs
Linen handkerchiefs
Cotton and ſecterſoy romalls
A variety of ſilks
Ribbons in boxes
Ladies fans
Gloves and mitts
A great aſſortment of haberdaſhery
Some ſadlery
Hair-cloth for maltſters
With a great many articles in the dry good way, not enumerated

ALSO

French and Spaniſh brandy
London porter in hampers
Choice Bordeaux claret
Hyſon tea
Dry and ground white lead
Dry red lead, vermillion
Spaniſh brown and other paints
Ground redwood
Salt petre, borax
Whiting, chalk, copperas
Nails, ſteel, ſheet lead
Engliſh and German ſcythes
German cutting knives
Newcaſtle grindſtones
Tin ware in hogſheads
Feathers in bags and beds
Ruſſia matts and oacum
Filberts in bags
And a quantity of GIN in CASES 2awtf

Ten Pounds Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis, on *Thurſday* night the 14th inſtant, a large, heavy, dark cheſnut, Carriage HORSE, branded on one of his buttocks R. W. His ſtable was broke open and two Saddles ſtolen therefrom; one a halfworn hunting ſaddle with plated ſtirrups; the other a black poſtilion ſaddle, together with a ſnaffle bridle with plated bitts. Whoever ſecures the Horſe and Thief, ſo that he is convicted thereof, ſhall receive the above Reward, or *Three Pounds* for the Horſe, and reſonable charges if delivered in Annapolis. A certain *Joſhua Hunter*, a carpenter, who ran off the ſame night, is ſuſpected of having committed the robbery.

Annapolis, June 17 BENJAMIN OGLE.

A QUANTITY OF

SILK STOCKINGS

FOR SALE BY

Mordecai Lewis & Co.

June 5. 3aw1m

Pragers, Liebaert & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING

From on board the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, captain Sollet, from Amſterdam, and Opening for Sale at their Store in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry,

A General ASSORTMENT *of Genuine*

DRUGS:

ALSO,

Oznabrigs, ticklenburgs, Ruſſia ſheetings, German dowlaſs, heſſens and Rolls, gunpowder, ſaltpetre &c.—*They have alſo for* SALE,

BLACK pepper, low priced printed linens, chintzes cottons and calicoes, Bandano, Barcelona and other ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton furniture checks, fine book muſlins, threads of all ſorts, tapes and bindings and twiſt buttons, coarſe and fine cloths, coatings, bearſkins, frizes, Lubeck duck, Marſeilles quilting, dimities plain and figured, Holland and Flanders linen and ſheetings, millinary, writing and poſt paper, ſnuff, tobacco, china, delph and earthen ware, jewellery, carpenters, joiners and coopers tools, Hermitage wine, breakfaſt and other teas, beſt Holland gin in caſes, ſnakeroot, Carolina indigo, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Dutch Scythes and German Straw Knives, with ſuitable WHETTSONES, and alſo a general and beſt Aſſortment of BOULTING CLOTHS. May 17. ff3tawtf

Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe.

Vincent M. Peloſi,

At his *WINE CELLAR* under the *Coffee-Houſe*, Sells *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, viz.

		£.	s.	d.
PARTICULAR London Madeira wine, 7 years old, at	(per gallon)	1	0	0
Ditto ditto in bottles	(per dozen)	2	10	0
New York ditto, dit. 5 years old	(per gal.)	0	18	0
Ditto Sherry in bottles, thirteen years old	(per dozen)	2	10	0
Old London Port ditto	(per doz.)	1	10	0
Bourdeaux claret of the firſt quality,	dit.	2	5	0
Ditto ſecond ditto,	dit.	1	17	6
Still white Champaigne	dit.	3	0	0
Muſcat of Fontinuac,	dit.	1	10	0
Genuiac Liſbon, 5 years old	(per gal.)	0	10	0
Teneriffe ditto,	ditto	0	6	0
Genuiac Coniac brandy, 9 yrs old,	dit.	0	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto,	dit.	0	6	0
Old Jamaica ſpirits	dit.	0	7	6
Antigua rum	dit.	0	6	0
Holland geneva in caſes of 12 bottles each,		1	12	0
Beſt London porter	(per dozen)	1	0	0

Syrups and Liquers of every ſort.
42 caſks Bourdeaux Claret of 50 gallons each,
N. B. Bottles always to be returned tuthſtf

TO BE SOLD BY

James Lockwood & Co.

Between Arch and Race, in Water ſtreet,

TEN penny and 20d nails
Candles
Pork, Beef
Hog's lard
Cotton wool, Flax
Cotton and wool cards
Lynn ſhoes
Boſton iron tea kettles
Cyder in barrels
Braſs kettles
And a number of articles of Dry Goods.

June 1. 3ſp2awtf

IMPORTED

In the Polly and Hetty and Grange, from Liverpool, and Harmony, from London, a choice aſſortment of

Faſhionable Spring Goods,

Directly from the beſt Manufactures, Which will be ſold by the package or piece on very Reaſonable terms by

Andrew Clow & Co.

Corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets.

POMPADORE & chocolate chintzes
Olive ground and fancy ſtriped ditto
Lilack, purple and olive calicoes
India and Britiſh bandano handkerchiefs
Culgee, pulicat and Martinico ditto
Black and coloured barcelona ditto
Check, romall and printed ditto
Pillow fuſtians and beavers
Calimancoes, tammies and moreens
Crapes, camblets and table cloths
ummer ſuperfine figured cloths
Blue and light drab 7-4 ditto
White cotton counterpanes
7-8 plain, ſpotted, and Scots lawns
4-4 ſuperfine French dit.
11-8 ſpotted, ſtriped, and needle-worked ditto
Needle-worked and loom flowered aprons
Plain lawn and needle-worked handkerchiefs
Spotted millinet & thread gauzes
Sattinets, ribs and denims
Silk, thread and cotton ſtockings
Hats, womens ſhoes and Ivory combs
Black and dove-coloured ſattins
Black & changeable mantuas
Modes, perſians, taffities and florentines
Sewing ſilk and coloured threads
Scots ounce & ſticking dit.
Sarſnet, Chineſe and figured rich ribbands
Buff and ſalmon-ground velverets
Beſt black twilled velveteens May 1
Olive, crimſon and mulberry velverets
Printed velverets & jeanets corduroys, thickſets and honey-combs
Plain, tambonred & checquered muſlins
Jaconet, book and demi ſtriped muſlins
Corded dimoties and muſlinets
Hair, ſilk and worſted ſhags
11-8 linen and cotton checks
Furniture checks & ticks
Striped cotton hollands
Jeans, jeanets and lorateems
London qualities and ſhoe binding
Taſſels, bed-lace & lines
Fringe, gartering and ſilk mitts
Cap trimming and china ribband
Silk and cotton cap-wire,
White and black point trimming
Black and white lace and edging
Shirt buttons & ſilk twiſt

GAUSES,

French net and picquet
Gloſſy, cypreſs and crape
Purl, crape and chamberry lawns
Muſlin, valenciene & Artois net
Princeſs & dreſſed patent ditto
Tiffiny & white alacream
Picquet and cypreſs ſouflee
Valenciene & princeſs dit.
Inkle and ſilk ſpotted dit.
Striped and chained ditto
Black net, cypreſs and valenciene
Riddle, chained & ſpotted black
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Tiffany 4-4 and 5-4 handkerchiefs and ſhawls
Chamberry and crape handkerchiefs eptf

MUSLINS.

A large Aſſortment of Fine and Coarſe Muſlins, by the Piece or Bale——alſo,

LISBON WINE,

By the quarter-caſk, or larger quantity, of the beſt quality, &c. &c.——To be SOLD by

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his Store near the Drawbridge. 2aw5w

THE Subſcriber has lately executed, and now offers for ſale, Metzzotinto PRINTS of His Excellency Benjamin Franklin and the Marquis de la Fayette, being the beginning of a ſeries of Prints to be taken from his collection of portraits of illuſtrious perſonages.—Theſe prints are neatly framed in double oval frames; the inner frame (which is under the glaſs) is gilt. Price 15s. each.

Mr. PEALE wiſhes to have a few gentlemen of each ſtate ſubſcribers for this work, the abovementioned prints being ſpecimens of the ſize and form intended. A ſmall number of ſubſcribers will be ſufficient to ſecure to themſelves the moſt valuable impreſſions. Every exertion will be uſed to make the likeneſs faithful, and the work excellent, and every attention paid to thoſe who are willing to encourage this undertaking, by C. W. PEALE.

Philadelphia, May 28.

In addition to Mr. Peale's Exhibition of Pictures, is a collection of

Italian Paintings,

Which are ſent into this country for ſale; a catalogue of the ſeveral paintings, and the prices put on them, may be ſeen at the rooms.

One ſhilling for attendance as uſual to ſee the paintings *and Muſeum*, or one dollar for a ticket, which admits the perſon as often as he chuſes to viſit the rooms for one year

Juſt PUBLISHED, and for SALE,

A Metzzotinto Print

of the Rev'd Mr JOSEPH PILMORE,
Corner of Lombard and Third ſtreets.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from JOHN STINE's ſtable in Market-ſtreet, on the 23d inſtant, a large GREY HORSE, about fifteen hands high, between five and ſix years old; is a little galled on the breaſt, has a red mark on his ſhoulder, and ſhod before; is well pleaſed when ſuffered to walk, yet can trot, and be perſuaded by proper arguments to a gallop; had on a collar and hames. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and returns him to the livery ſtable of Mr Hoops, on the Dock, or Mr. Biling, at the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable expences allowed.

June 26. eptw&eoptf

Treaſury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

THE Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21ſt day of September next will be expoſed to Sale, at the place where the United States in Congreſs may hold their ſeſſions—The following Townſhips and Lots of Lands in the Weſtern Territory, which were ſurveyed laſt year, under the direction of the Geographer General of the United States, viz

FIRST RANGE.
Nº 3, containing 4350 acres.
SECOND RANGE.
No. 1, containing 1386
2 5434
3 8598
5 21139
6 23040
7 23040
8 22886
9 18644 1-2
THIRD RANGE.
No. 1, containing 6596
2 11797
3 14482
5 23040
6 23040
7 23040
8 23040
9 23040
10 23040
11 23040
12 23040
FOURTH RANGE.
No. 1, containing 4574
2 21350
3 23040
7 23040
8 23040
10 23040
11 23040
12 23040
13 23040

The admirable quality of theſe lands, and the favourable climate in which they are ſituated, are too well known to need deſcription. The conditions of ſale are as follows, to wit.

1ſt. The townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips throughout the different ranges, will be ſold either entire or in lots, in alternate order; that is to ſay, where a townſhip, or fractional part of a townſhip, is ſold entire, the next will be ſold in lots, agreeably to ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785.

2d. The lands are not to be ſold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or ſilver, or any of the ſecurities of the United States.

3d. The purchaſers are to pay the charges of ſurvey, which are to be eſtimated at thirty-ſix dollars in ſpecie, or certificates as aforeſaid for every townſhip; and in the ſame proportion for fractional parts of townſhips or lots; this payment to be made at the ſales, and in caſe of failure, the lands to be again expoſed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of purchaſe; and the remaining two thirds in three months after the date of the ſale; on which payment a certificate ſhall be given by the Treaſurer of the United States, which ſhall entitle the perſon to whom the ſame is given to receive from the Commiſſioners of this Board a proper title; provided, that if the ſecond payment is not made at the time above ſpecified, the firſt payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeit accrued be again ſet up for ſale.

5th. The platts of the townſhips will be marked by ſubdiviſions into lots of one mile ſquare, or 640 acres, and numbered from one to 36, and out of each townſhip, Lot No. 8, 11, 26 and 29, are to be reſerved for future ſale; Lot No. 16, for the maintenance of Public Schools within the reſpective townſhips, and out of every fractional part of a townſhip, as many lots of the ſame number as ſhall be found therein. There will alſo be reſerved to the United States one third part of all gold and ſilver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and deſcriptions of the lands will be exhibited at the time and place of ſale, and the ſales will continue from day to day until the whole are ſold.

Samuel Oſgood,
Walter Livingſton, } Commiſſioners.
Arthur Lee,

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiſer.

[Price Four-Pence.] FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1787. [No. 2620.]

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY,

The 29th June, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,
At the Northern Liberty Auction Store,
Will Commence the Sale of a large and general
Aſſortment of Merchandize:
Alſo a few Cheſts of
HYSON TEA.

THE Auctioneers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that *Mondays* and *Fridays* are their ſtated days for ſelling Merchandize, and finding it inconvenient to hold Sales on Saturdays, they will for the future ſell Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture and other Out-door Goods, on *Monday Mornings*, begining preciſely at 8 o'clock.

June 29

C. Febiger & Co. Auctioneers.

THIS DAY,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the
Southwark Auction-Store,
Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh
Aſſortment of Merchandize.
Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.
JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

On Tueſday Next,

Preciſely at 9 o'Clock,
At the City Vendue-Store,
Will Commence the *SALE* of a Large and General
Aſſortment of Merchandize.
The ſtated Days of Sale at the above Store are,
Tueſdays and *Thurſdays*
Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture
On every *Wedneſday Morning* from 9 to 12 o'Clock.
June 28.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On *TUESDAY* the 8th July next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, at the Old *Coffee Houſe*—The

House, Stores, Wharf, and Bank Lot, late the property of *Lacaze & Mallet.*

June 22 eptf

James Glentworth,

At his *Office* the Corner of Third and Market ſtreets,
Procures Money on Loan,
To any amount, on depoſits or ſatisfactory ſecurity.
LIKEWISE.
Buys and Sells on Commiſſion,

Bank Stock, Nicholſon's Loan-Office funded and unfunded Depreciation, Stelle's, Story's, and Pierce's Certificates, and every other kind of Paper iſſued by Pennſylvania or the United States. March 26 2aw

FOR SALE.

A valuable Plantation 19 miles from the city, in high cultivation, ſuitable for a country ſeat, or a perſon wiſhing to attend the market—Likewiſe, a *LOT* in Market ſtreet, a good ſtand for buſineſs

---

For SALE at
Thomas Vowell's *Store,*

In *Second ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch ſtreets*, next Door but one to the *Baptiſt* Meeting houſe,
A General ASSORTMENT of
DRY GOODS.
At the very loweſt Prices.
At ſaid Place he continues to Buy, Sell or Exchange all Kinds of
Public Securities.

He tranſacts Buſineſs at the Land-Office, furniſhes Certificates and procures Patents without any extra Charge. *Country People* applying by Letter will have their Intereſts attended to as well as if they were perſonally preſent.

Thoſe who intruſt him with their Buſineſs, may expect to be ſerved with the utmoſt punctuality, integrity and diſpatch.

Several Bales of NANKEENS for Sale. eptf

FOR SALE,

A Bank Lot, the fifth above Arch-ſtreet, 14 feet 10 inches front on both Water & Front-ſtreets, and 45 feet deep; on the Water-ſtreet ſide is a new brick building, three ſtories high, and on Front ſtreet a frame. Said premiſes now rents at £70 per annum.

For terms enquire of Matthew M'Connell, at the Exchange Office, in Second ſtreet.

June 27 tf

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of DAVID SCHAFFER, ſenior, late of the city of Philadelphia, Sugar Refiner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment without delay, to

Catharine Schaffer, Executrix.
David Schaffer,
Chriſtopher Kucher, } Executors.
F. A. Muhlenberg,

Philadelphia, June 27, 1787. ep2w

WHEREAS *Claudius Lawrence Huron*, otherwiſe, *Claudius Lawrence Huron du Rocher*, late Partner with *Philip Belzons*, under the Firm of HURON & BELZONS, has made an aſſignment of all his property to the ſubſcribers, in truſt, for the benefit of all ſuch creditors as may chuſe to accept of the ſame before the 1ſt day of December next.

It is hereby requeſted, that all perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Claudius Lawrence Huron*, or *Huron* and *Belzons*, will immediately diſcharge the ſame, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

Thomas Micklethwaite,
Charles Gilchriſt.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1787 3taw4w

For Liverpool,

The Brig THETIS,
EDWARD PEACOCK, Maſter;

Will ſail the 29th June. For paſſage only apply to RICHARD MATHER & Co. or to the Captain on board. June 23

For Baltimore,

The SLOOP HANNAH,
SAMUEL OAKFORD, Maſter,

WILL ſail in a few days.——For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at Mr. Cox's Wharf, a little above the Drawbridge, or to Iſrael Iſrael, at the Croſs Keys Inn.

N. B. The above veſſel is for Sale or Barter, for goods or public ſecurities. June 23. mwf

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For CHARTER,

THE Britiſh BRIG
EAGLE,
ANDREW CHISOLEM, Maſter,

Burthen 130 tons. The Iſland of Jamaica would be preferred. Apply to

Roſs & Vaughan,
Who have for Sale,
Cotton, and Pico and Fayal Wines.

June 20. eptf

BEDFORD County Taxes for 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the Returns and Aſſeſſment of the Lands of Non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of Sept. laſt, is now publiſhed in the Supplements No. 7 and 8 to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June 6th: All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes, for the preſent year, on their lands in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 6th day of Auguſt next; when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State-Treaſurer.

June 6 2m1aw

Board of Treaſury of the United States,

MAY 17th, 1787.

The United States in Congreſs having directed the Commiſſioners of this Board to take the moſt effectual meaſures for ſettling the accounts of the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the ſaid Committees, having been arranged, as far as the materials furniſhed by the reſpective parties, will enable them to proceed in that buſineſs; it has become neceſſary to adopt immediate meaſures for cloſing theſe tranſactions. All perſons therefore, who have received public money from the general Treaſury, in purſuance of engagements entered into with the ſecret and commercial Committees of Congreſs, and who have not accounted for the ſame, are hereby required to render and adjuſt their reſpective accounts within three months, computed from the preſent date; at the expiration of which time, proceſs will be commenced againſt ſuch as neglect this notice.

Samuel Oſgood
Walter Livingſton } Commiſſioners.
Arthur Lee

17A

APPARATUS.

JULY the 4th, being the anniverſary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, will be erected, oppoſite the City Tavern in Second-ſtreet, the moſt elegant

FIRE WORKS,

That ever has been exhibited: no labour or expence will be ſpared to gratify the curioſity of the ſpectators; and to prevent accidents, there will be no rockets.

Tickets to be had at the City Tavern, at 7s. 6d. each, without which, no perſon will be admitted into the aforeſaid City Tavern

JOHN LAUGEAY.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1787. epti

LAW.

Juſt Imported from London and Dublin, and to be SOLD by
William Prichard,
At his Book-ſtore and Circulating Library in Market-Street,

MODERN reports, of the lateſt edition in octavo

- Peere Williams's, 3 vol
- Burrow's, 5 vols
- Brown's, 2 vols
- Douglas
- Cowper
- Durnford and Eaſts
- Salkeld
- Wood's inſtitutes
- Hind's practice
- Buller's niſi prius
- Impey's practice
- Hargrave's tracts
- Hawkins's pleas of the Crown
- Delolme on the Engliſh conſtitution
- Blackſtone's law tracts
- Atkyns, 3 vols
- Stranges 2 vols.
- Moore's reports, folio
- Moſeley ditto, folio
- Vaughan, folio
- Cooke's, folio
- Leonard, folio
- Blackſtone's commentaries
- Sheridan's practice
- Lilly's entries
- Digeſt adjudged caſes
- Crompton's practice
- Sayer's law of coſts
- Office and duty of coroners
- Burn's juſtice of the peace
- Beccaria on crimes and puniſhments
- The modern pleader's aſſiſtant

Amongſt other very valuable modern authors, juſt imported by ſaid PRICHARD, are the following, viz.

- Smith on the wealth of nations, 3 vols
- Ruſſell's modern Europe, 5 vols
- Watſon's reign of Philip II 2 vols
- Nicholſon's philoſophy, 2 vols
- Adams's defence of the American conſtitutions
- Poſtlethwayte's dictionary of trade & commerce, 2 vols
- Delpino's Spaniſh dictionary
- Baretti's Italian dictionary
- Martin's philoſophy, 3 vols
- Rowning's philoſophy, 2 vols
- Gibbon on the decline and fall of the Roman empire, 6 vols
- Pennant's works, complete, 13 vols quarto, elegant
- Millot's general and modern hiſtory, 3 vols
- Guthrie's hiſtory of the world, 13 vols
- Hooke's Roman hiſtory, 11 vols
- Hiſtories of England, by Goldſmith, Hume, Smollett, Kimber, Macaulay Rapin, Granger, &c. &c.

N. B. Novels at the ladies own prices—Divinity ſubmitted to the conſciences of the piouſly diſpoſed—Law left to the mercy of barriſters and young ſtudents—Plays, poems, and a capital collection of the great Newberry's works, expoſed to the inſpection of all ranks, ages and capacities. Claſſics and all other ſchool-books at the loweſt prices. Muſic and muſical inſtruments, jewellery, ſtationary, &c. &c.

†‚† Books bought, ſold or exchanged. eptw

New Paper Hanging
MANUFACTORY,

BY
H. Ryves, J. Aſhmead & W. Poyntell,

WHO reſpectfully inform the Public, that no attention or expence will be ſpared to render the Variety reſpectable, the Workmanſhip good, and the Prices low: and to enable them to proſecute it with that ſpirit they wiſh, they hope to ſhare the favours of all who are pleaſed to Patroniſe the American Arts.

May be had, in any Quantity, at ſaid *Poyntell's* Store, in Second ſtreet, the corner of Black-Horſe alley—Who has on hand, the largeſt Aſſortment ever offered for ſale in theſe States.

May alſo be had at *Ryves & Aſhmead's*, the corner of Third and Spruce ſtreets.

Orders from Merchants in any of the neighbouring States, will be executed on ſuch terms as to enſure a continuance of their favours.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1787. 6w2aw

TO BE SOLD, A

HOUSE and Lot in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, in a good ſtand for buſineſs.

Alſo, a ſmall FARM near Frankfort, containing about 40 acres of land, ten of which are meadow: there are on ſaid farm, a neat ſtone houſe, a frame barn, a ſtone milk-houſe, a garden encloſed by a cedar fence, and a young orchard containing a variety of the beſt grafted fruit trees. This farm yielded laſt year a rent of 70l.

The terms of payment for the above Houſe and Lot, and Farm, will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. Enquire of *MATTHEW M'CONNELL*, in Second ſtreet.

May 31

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *Jackſon Reynolds*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 1ſt day of September next.

JAMES REYNOLDS, Adminiſtrator,
At Meſſrs. *Reed & Forde's*, in Front ſtreet.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1787. 1awt4A

CAME to the Plantation of John Supplee, on the 8th inſtant, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Grey HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. June 9

In addition to Mr. Peale's Exhibition of Pictures is a collection of
Italian Paintings,

Which are ſent into this country for ſale: a catalogue of the ſeveral paintings, and the prices put on them, may be ſeen at the rooms.

One ſhilling for attendance as uſual to ſee the paintings *and Muſeum*, or one dollar for a ticket, which admits the perſon as often as he chuſes to viſit the rooms for one year.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and for SALE,
A Metzzotinto Print
of the Rev'd Mr JOSEPH PILMORE,
Corner of Lombard and Third ſtreets.

THE Subſcriber has lately executed, and now offers for ſale, Metzzotinto PRINTS of His Excellency Benjamin Franklin and the Marquis de la Fayette, being the beginning of a ſeries of Prints to be taken from his collection of portraits of illuſtrious perſonages.—Theſe prints are neatly framed in double oval frames: the inner frame (which is under the glaſs) is gilt. Price 15s. each.

Mr. PEALE wiſhes to have a few gentlemen of each ſtate ſubſcribers for this work, the abovementioned prints being ſpecimens of the ſize and form intended. A ſmall number of ſubſcribers will be ſufficient to ſecure to themſelves the moſt valuable impreſſions. Every exertion will be uſed to make the likeneſs faithful, and the work excellent, and every attention paid to thoſe who are willing to encourage this undertaking, by

C. W. PEALE.

Philadelphia, May 28.

FOR SALE

By the Subſcriber, in Union-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

THE 2 ſtory Houſe, in which he now reſides, front on ſaid ſtreet, 14 feet 6 inches, depth 40 feet, or thereabouts, with the privilege of 2 1-2 feet alley——there is a paved yard annexed to the ſame, with a pump of good water, and other conveniencies.

Alſo, a certain SCHOONER, with Sails and Rigging, now at South ſtreet wharf, live oak and cedar built, and not more than 2 years old, is well found, and now ready for ſea. Dimenſions are 33 feet keel, 13 feet beam, 4 feet 10 inches hold. Term may be known by applying as above.

JOHN M'CORMICK.

Philadelphia, June 26. 3tcop

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE at the ſouthweſt corner of Market and Seventh ſtreets, now occupied by Mr. John Dunlap, who will leave ſaid houſe about the 10th of Auguſt next. For further particulars enquire of JACOB HILTZHEIMER, near ſaid houſe. June 20 6t2aw

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FOR SALE,
A Genteel, Three Story
Brick Houſe,
In excellent repair, and in a central part of the city.
For particulars apply to 2awtf
Feb 22 BACHE & SHEE.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE with or without the ſtores up the alley, now in the tenure of Robertſon and Smith ſix doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet, in Front ſtreet. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Spruce-ſtreet, WM MOORE. eoptf

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Doctor *Gardette*, Dentiſt,

HAS the honor of informing his Friends, and the Public, that he has returned from his tour, and that he practices, as uſual, the different branches of his profeſſion. His place of abode is, as formerly, the firſt door from the corner of Third, in Pear ſtreet, next door to the Young Ladies Academy, where he may be ſpoke with from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

N. B. His Dentrifice, &c. may be had at all times at the above place. May 28. eoptf

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Fifteen Pounds Reward.

LAST Night was BROKE OPEN, the Houſe of the Subſcriber, in Saſſafras ſtreet, and the following PLATE was taken from thence—

1 Tankard, marked SS
1 Porrenger, SS
1 Old faſhioned ditto with a coat of arms S
4 Table Spoons, marked DE
2 Ditto EP or SS
12 Tea Spoons EP
1 Tea Tongs SS.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Plate, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have the above Reward, or in proportion for any part of it.

EDWARD PENINGTON.

P. S. The thieves broke open and took out of a Deſk three ſmall Pieces of Gold, one of which is Half a Caroline, that has two holes in it. June 19 7ſp

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Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſagathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long awn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.
24 1-2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable.

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained. As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges, paid by

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F. & Co.

Nothern Liberty Auction Store, June 9 1787

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen out of my waggon, ſtanding at the White Horſe Inn, Market ſtreet—A HAIR TRUNK, containing, viz. 1 ſuperfine light coloured cloth coat with pearl buttons, 1 ditto white cloth jacket and breeches, 1 ſtriped muſlinet jacket (white) 1 ſtriped jean ditto, 2 plain jean ditto, 1 black ſattinet ditto, 1 pair black ſattin breeches, one ditto black ſattinet ditto, one ditto plain jean ditto, one ditto honeycomb ditto, one brown cloth jacket, two ſhirts, 1 pair ſilk ſtockings, 2 ditto thread ditto, 1 grey cloth ſurtout coat, 1 pair ſhoes, 1 ditto boots, 1 large looking glaſs in a plain walnut frame and has a ſmall piece of the quick ſilver rubbed off near the middle of the glaſs, 2 gold rings, the one has a remarkable large yellow ſtone with a ſmall white one on each ſide of it, the other is a tortoiſe ſhell ring ſet in gold, 1 ſilver ſciſſar chain and hart marked M W, 1 ſilver pincuſhion hoop and chain, 1 pair of locket buttons ſet in ſilver, 2 cambrick neck cloths, 1 white hat, 1 bed cord, 1 pair ſet knee buckles, 1 ſhaving box and bruſh, with ſeveral other articles not yet aſcertained. Any perſon diſcovering the ſame, ſo that the goods may be procured, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

June 13. JOHN M'CALL, or
ep2w PETER JANUARY.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.
Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—A *Parchment POCKET-BOOK*, containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—

Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe*,
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young*,
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh*; Alſo,
One loan-office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale. *SAMUEL YOUNG.* tf

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Wants a Place,

A Middle-aged Woman, who perfectly underſtands mantua making and millenary, having practiſed it ſome years in England, and has no objection to take care of children. Enquire of the Printers.

To be Let for a Term of Years,

ABOUT 50 feet of GROUND on the weſt ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Spruce and Walnut ſtreets, on which a large ſtore now ſtands. Apply to Mrs. MORRIS, in Second ſtreet, a few doors below the bridge June 14 2awtf

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To be Sold Cheap,

A HEALTHY, ſtout, Negro WENCH, about 20 years of age: ſhe is an excellent cook; underſtands all kinds of houſe work, and is perfectly honeſt: ſhe is regiſtered according to law. Enquire of the Printers. *May 28* tf

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Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from JOHN STINE's ſtable in Market-ſtreet, on the 23d inſtant, a large GREY HORSE, about fifteen hands high, between five and ſix years old; is a little galled on the breaſt, has a red mark on his ſhoulder, and ſhod before; is well pleaſed when ſuffered to walk, yet can trot, and be perſuaded by proper arguments to a gallop; had on a collar and hames. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and returns him to the livery ſtable of Mr Hoops, on the Dock, or Mr. Biling, at the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable expences allowed.

June 26. eptw&eopt

AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, to the MARRIED MEN of ROME.

In Commendation of their Condition.

THE ſmallneſs of your number in proportion to the vaſt extent of our city, and the abundance of criminals of the contrary perſuaſion, gives you a juſt title to my love, and my applauſe; for ſingularity of virtue amidſt a multitude of offenders, raiſes the value of the merit, and makes the perſon much more illuſtrious. You only have had regard to my decrees, you only have taken care to repleniſh your country with people, therefore to you only alone will poſterity be indebted for the Roman empire's not being left a prey to the next invader. On your principle our firſt founders made Rome to excel all other nations; for they not only regarded the virtue of its inhabitants, but likewiſe their number. A Roman life falls ſhort of the divine only in its duration, but you by following this example of your forefathers, make us to loſe the fated mortality of our kind, by giving us a ſort of eternity in our children. Thus, without doubt, you comply with the aim and intention of the firſt and greateſt Being, who formed us all, and who have divided mankind into two ſpecies, male and female, gave to each a mutual and ardent deſire of re union, and moreover bleſſed that union with a fertility to which we owe that immortality in our race, which fate has denied to our perſons. Nay, if I may build an argument of the excellency of marriage, on our traditional theology, this ſtate has had its charms even for the gods themſelves, who ſtanding in no need of our helps for the perpetuity of their beings, have nevertheleſs made uſe of them, to give a ſtrong proof of the natural excellence and pleaſure of a conjugal propogation. Imitating therefore, thus the gods and forefathers, you will receive from your poſterity, that honor and deference you now pay to your progenitors, ſince they will have from you an empire, with the ſame ornaments your forefathers delivered it to you. I would fain hear from theſe marriage haters, but a ſhadow of reaſon, why I ſhould not pronounce a modeſt wife the greateſt of human bleſſings, and moſt noble of our deſires. She is the ſafety of that houſe whoſe affairs ſhe adminiſters. She is the tender and careful nurſe of your children. She is the joy of your health, and your cure and relief in ſickneſs; the partner of your good fortune, and comfort in your bad. She ſoothes and breaks the headlong violence of youth; and tempers the moroſe auſterity of old age. Will any offer to perſuade us that the production and education of children, which are the very images of our bodies, and pictures of our minds, and whom we ſee, as it were, our very ſelves born again a new, affords not a delight ſincere to the laſt degree? Or that it is no ſatisfaction, when we come to obey the laws of fate, to ſee a ſon of our own, to whom we can bequeath thoſe honors and poſſeſſions of our families, which we received from our parents? I have here only touched at the private benefits of a married life, which however are nothing in compariſon of thoſe, the public derives from it; to which all good men are accuſtomed to ſacrifice both their intereſts and inclinations. For what can be of greater uſe, or more neceſſary, than to have the public ſo abound with people, as amply to ſuffice either for manuring the ground, managing of trade, exerciſing, as well as improving of arts and ſciences in peace; and furniſhing ſupplies to the wars, in the room of thoſe that fall either for the defence or glory of their country! To this, therefore, O men! (for none but the married deſerve that name) and fathers, (which I ſtile you, that I may with juſtice and pleaſure ſhare my public title with you) you owe the applauſe, the honors, dignities and rewards I have decreed you, and whence you may derive no ſmall profit and advantage, both for yourſelves and your children. But on the contrary, the batchelors as they fondly deviate from the footſteps of their anceſtors and yours, ſo ſhall they find a much different fate at my hands, both in words and deeds, and this to convice you of the real preference I ſhall always give you. Farewell.

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A LOVING WIFE deſcribed.

HARD is the lot of that man who is plagued with a wanton wife, a jealous wife, a drunken wife or a ſcolding wife; but it is better to have a wanton, jealous, drunken or ſcolding wife, nay, I may ſay, all together, than to be yoked to a loving wife. The wanton wife will let the poor man wear his horns on his head with peace and quiet, if he'll give her no interruption in planting them there. The jealous wife will ceaſe upbraiding, while her deary is fixt to her apron ſtring. The drunken wife is ſober, when ſhe wakes in the morning; and the ſcolding wife, we may ſuppoſe, is ſilent when ſhe is aſleep. But the loving wife torments her unfortunate help mate, morning, noon and night, nay and all night too.

When my dear partner, who, I may ſay, is the moſt loving of her ſex, firſt awakes in the morning, if ſhe finds me aſleep, ſhe ſeldom fails of letting me know, that ſhe thinks I have had reſt enough, and that to ſleep too much is not good for me. If I happen to be awake, when ſhe firſt opens her eyes, ſhe will not ſuffer me to get up, inſiſting I muſt take another nap, for ſhe is ſure I have had but an indifferent night. When we get to breakfaſt, if I chooſe toaſt, it is ten to one but ſhe finds it gave me the heartburn the day before, and then I muſt eat bread and butter. Sometimes ſhe turns down my cup herſelf after the firſt diſh, becauſe ſhe fancies my hand ſhakes, and tea is nervous. At other times I am ſwilled with half pints, as ſhe conceives I eat too much ſupper over night, and ſays tea is good for me. One time I am poiſoned with brandy in my diſh, at another with ſaffron, though ſhe knows I deteſt them both; but it is good for me, ſhe ſays.

If I happen to come home any ſhort time before dinner, I am obliged to ſwallow down a large diſh of chocolate, and eat a ſaucer of dry toaſt, though perhaps I was juſt come from the coffee houſe; and I am in great luck that a pint baſon of pea-ſoup, in which a ſpoon will ſtand upright, is not ſet before me, by way of whet to my appetite. Though my loving tormenter may have thus crammed me like a turkey, and I am obliged to eat whatever ſhe puts on my plate, or ſhe is otherwiſe the moſt miſerable creature in the world, and is ſure I am not well, which never fails of introducing the apothecary into the houſe. And I have more than once, on ſuch an occaſion, ſuffered myſelf to be drenched with gallons of cammomile tea, becauſe no remonſtrance could ſatisfy her but my ſtomach was out of order. If I preſume to help myſelf at table, my female Sancho Panſa phyſician is ready with her interdict to reſtrain me. If I call for ſmall beer, perhaps my ſweet loving wife thinks water better for me; and ſhould this have been my choice, it is great odds but ſhe orders wine to be mixed with it, as it is too cold alone. When the plumb appears, though I am in general fond of fruit and ſweet-meats, I almoſt tremble at the ſight of it, for as the dear loving ſoul is fond of theſe things herſelf, ſhe thinks ſhe cannot give a ſtronger proof of her regard for me, than in making me eat what ſhe likes beſt: and if ſhe takes a peach that appears to her remarkably good, I am forced to finiſh what ſhe has half eat, though I prefer an apple. And however wiſhfully I may caſt my eye upon any glaſs of ſweet-meats, I am forced to reſiſt the temptation, and knowing my loving taſter will ſupply me abundantly with her relics of thoſe things, which ſhe is ſure I am fond of.

Her anxiety about my health, and her earneſtneſs to pleaſe me, acts ſo vehemently upon her mind, that ſhe is never cool enough to judge what is beſt for my conſtitution, or moſt agreeable to my taſte. My great coat, which I number among my beſt friends, by her means deſerves a place among my falſe ones. In diſtreſs, either from rain or froſt, my good friend does me no ſervice, for my wife often hates a great coat I am ſo apt to take cold when I leave it off: and then I muſt weather every inclemency, and ſtand every ſhower of rain without it. When I am in no want of it, my good friend is ready with its kind office; and if my love ſhould take it in her head that I have at any time ſuffered for want of my great coat, I am forced to groan under the weight of it, even in the month of July.

What adds to my misfortune is that there is no hopes of an alteration for the better. You may be ſure I have taken much pains to convince her, that though ſhe is the beſt woman, ſhe is the worſt of wives. After having ſuffered her to waſte herſelf to a ſkeleton, I have been reduced to the cruel neceſſity of giving way to her diſpoſition, and ſubmitting a ſecond time to the go cart and leading-ſtring. And though I am the jeſt of all my friends, and the ſport of both ſexes, though I can neither eat nor drink, ſleep or wake as I pleaſe, though I muſt appear merry when I am hipt, and well when I am ill, keep company I don't like, and ſcarce ever ſee my old acquaintance and friends; though I am to be ſweated and bliſtered in perfect health, I cannot fly from my perſecutor, as my love is at leaſt equal to hers, and I am content to bear the weakneſs of her mind, as I am ſo ſenſible of the ſtrength of her affection.

Yours, &c. TRUELOVE.

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From the Delaware Gazettee.

Mr. CRAIG,

You are requeſted to give the following grievances a place in your uſeful paper, and oblige ſeveral of your CUSTOMERS.

1. THAT this little and poor ſtate ſhould be at the expence of maintaining 5 delegates to the fœderal convention, when three are ſufficient, and probably would do the buſineſs as well.

2. That 4 of theſe delegates are members of the aſſembly, whoſe abſence has occaſioned an enormous expence to the ſtate by the neceſſity of adjourning the legiſlature, and holding another ſeſſion.

3. That the officer, whoſe duty it was, returned an improper perſon on the jury, at the late court of Oyer for this county, by which the proceedings of the court were overſet, and an expence of 150l. or 200l. uſeleſsly incurred by an adjournment.

4. That the judges ſhould not have avoided the expence mentioned in the preceding article, by adjourning the court from day to day till they had ſufficiently conſidered the point of law, which moſt people think not a very abſtruſe one.

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From the CONNECTICUT COURANT, *of June* 18, 1787.

Meſſrs PRINTERS,

Pleaſe to inſert in your paper the incloſed Original Letter, which appears to have been written from the perſon who formerly ſigned himſelf *A Plain Man.* On the diſſolution of a certain great body, it was found, not a thouſand miles from the State Houſe.

N. B. You are deſired not to publiſh the names at large, nor even the initials.

Hareſurd, June 7, A D. 1787.

Dere and lovin Wiff.

THESE is to informe you that i ame at preſent wel as i hop theſe few few loins wil find you.

Yu may rekolekt at partin i ſade i wud rite down all that waz dun and ſend it tu yu in a letter—I ſhud fuſt giv yu for to underſtan that mi addreſs tu the publick was not in vane: for I larnt on cumming to lexion the freed men had tuk my advis and kep inn moſte of our beaſt men—how ſumdever: for ort I can ſe tha mite aſs wel awl bin dead (as i ſupoſd tha wud) for mater of enny gud tha did us—for no bodde mindid nothin abought um—i own i waz diſapinted ſ i thot thayd bin aſs krank aſs cud bee, when tha ſeed how thare frinds ſtuk tu um—butt fraull that tha wear so darn'd fraid of their *ſhins* that tha darsnt ſai there soals wear there one.

This is a deſput plaice for givin nicknames, thayd maid a laffin ſtork off awl our frinds befour, yu no, and ſoe no ſunner had i cum amung um than they cauld me *Jack* and ſed Aſs how I came to covur Peter Blacklegs for papper munny.

So as i was jeſt now ſayng, aſs ſun as we comed to the Cort Hous. I lukt upp and ſeed thayd gott a gallerey—and the wiked witts and ſcrablers ware awl their makin funn and peekin at us—for mi part I was madd aſs a dogg and ſo was a gud menny more. So we got captain ———, him tha caul in deriſhon Capt. Peter Blacklegs to tak up the mater, and he drawd up a bil (with the help of his frinds) not for to hev enny thing we taukd off or did put intu the nuſe papper. But twas unpoplar, ſo tha wudnt ſtan by him and it was kikt owt dors—thys maid owr ſid cowed and for mi own part i didnt ſay ſcaice nothin.

Its tru i was in hops, after lexion, that we ſhud had papper munny, and tendre ax and mobbs and awl them ſort of things for to pai owr detts withe in a jiffin!!!—but alias! awl owr hops are blaiſted. Howſumdever we got rid of the plagey requirſiſhans of Congres awl at wun daſh, and voated weed du nothin atall abought it; becaiſe tha ſai aſs how the convenſhon now ſettin at Felladelfa is to pai awl the dett. ſoe Gurnel ——— told uſs, and that maid us ſend dilligates.

Butt I hant bin ſoe ducid madd in awl mi dais, accep when I hered Chaiſe woz defeated and that tother time there when I woz caul'd befoar the Kourt at Grate Barrintown and find for fiteing with an Ingian, aſs I wos when tha brot inn a bil to retailat poor Road Iland and taukd ſoe againſt there Aſs embli and cheetin and papper munny—then mi blud bild, and yet I darsnt ſai wun wurd in feaver off um, tho i wil ſa i thinck um the moſt vartouſet ſtat in the unin—tha underſtan pollyſticks and and public confarns and how to eeſe the poore pepels burdins mutch better then us; and ſoe that maks um haited and raild att—and ſum of our ſin orriters propoſd that them there parſens who didnt lik thare meſurs ſhud fli aſs Lotte did from ſodum and cum and liv in owr vartous ſtat—but for mi part Ive a gud minte to ſwop and goe and liv among um, for Ime ſhure I ſhud be a grate man, prehapts a Cenniter or Guvner in a yere or tu.

After awl, I was gladd to find the U— H— wos better than the loar—thares wun gentileman inn particlar who deſarves mutch preys—his name is ——— Ime tould he fed a gud dele in feaver of mobbs and aginſt ſendin to brake upp that thare wun whitch wos beginnin in our parts—he alſoe tride to du ſundery uther gud things to ſav expenſe, wun of whitch wos to ſtarve thre quarters of the invaileads of the armi belongin to owr ſtat—ſum ſoakes think it ant pollytick to lett our invaleades ſtarve, when were obliged to help to maintane thos of uther ſtates, aſs its a contiental charge, butt for mi part ime glad when I kan git a nock at the old armi.

And now, dere and lovin Wiff, ive rit the moſt remarcabel perticlers that has accurred—I hop we ſhall riſe ſoone—yu no I never was ſoe longe from hum befoar, and ſoe yu ma wel think ime a leetel bumſic—this Sitty is a naſhon grate plais, butt dont bee fraid off what we joked about—I dont think the Sitty ladys, tho thare ducid fine, luck haſe ſoe hanſum as yu yuſt to be.—And ſo I ſubſcrib miſelf you lovin huſban and yours to ſarve til deth,

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AMERICA.

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BOSTON, June 20.

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 5.

'A circumſtance I will mention, that the commiſſioners for the reduction of the national debt, from the 2d Auguſt, 1786, to 31ſt January, 1787, have bought up ſtock to the amount of 666,000l. and have 255,000l. now in hand for the next quarter. We ſeem determined to make an Eaſt India delinquent, a ſevere example of what cruelty and avarice ought to ſuffer, by the impeachment of Mr. Haſtings, late governor general of Bengal. They are going to ſimplify and conſolodate the cuſtoms and exciſe, alter or make anew the book of rates, and as I underſtand, give freſh ſupport to the different fiſheries. Lord Dorcheſter has written home for another regiment to be ſent to Canada; the ſituation of affairs, and the ſituation of the American ſtates, rendering it neceſſary to keep every Britiſh poſt complete.'

A correſpondent obſerves, that it is eſſential to the well being of all republican government, that all public and important places of truſt ſhould be filled by men whoſe ſtrict integrity and uprightneſs of conduct through life, would recommend them to the eſteem of their fellow citizens, and inſure them their confidence; and that when perſons of a contrary character are elected into office, it will have a tendency to weaken the ſinews or government, and perhaps to bring them into contempt: and when this has unfortunately been the caſe, we have a right to conclude, either that the electors have been deceived in the character of the man, or that ſome ſiniſter purpoſe is intended by the choice. What then, aſks our correſpondent, will be the ſenſe of the public, when they are informed that at a certain vacancy for a ſeat at a certain board, has been filled by the appointment of a certain gentleman in an eaſtern county, who has had the baſeneſs, as well as want of honeſty, publicly to deny his hand writing ſubjoined to a contract for an honeſt debt, not to ſay any thing of his avowed principles in favour of the late inſurrections?

Great Britain, in the American refugees, may be truly ſaid to have *gained a loſs.* For proof we refer to the report of the commiſſioners of claims, which has been made up to the 25th of December, 1787, and which exhibits the following ſtatement—Claims ſix hundred and eighty nine—Property claimed, 3,492,826——Income claimed, 70,346l—Property allowed, 1,075,914l.——Income allowed, 46,862.

June 21.

On Tueſday laſt his excellency the governor ſent the following meſſage to the two branches of the general court, viz.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

BY your reſolution of the 13th inſtant, you have extended the clemency of government to all the unhappy and deluded people who have been concerned in the late inſurrections, excepting nine of the principal leaders. This act of benignity and mercy, I conceive cannot fail to induce theſe men to return to the open arms of their country, and again to enjoy the bleſſings of a free government; but ſhould their deluſion and infatuation be ſtill continued; ſhall the honeſt and loyal part of the community be burthened with taxes for ſupporting a force to defend the ſtate againſt a few citizens who depart from the original compact, and refuſe to be governed by a majority of the repreſentatives annually elected by the people? Surely no man who loves the peace and tranquility of the government will ſuppoſe that the whole force of the commonwealth, if neceſſary, ſhould not be exerted to reduce ſuch of them as ſhall hereafter continue unreclaimed!

But you are ſenſible, gentlemen, that by the conſtitution it is out of my power as governor, to tranſport any of the inhabitants of the commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the ſame, without their free and voluntary conſent, or the conſent of the general court; and therefore ſhould a very ſmall force be continued to annoy the ſtate without the limits of the ſame, I cannot march the forces you have ordered to oppoſe them, unleſs you make proviſion for the ſame.

Beſides this, ſhould a number of men, who have relinquiſhed their connection with all government, be ſuffered to collect on the borders of this ſtate, their accumulation of force, from thieves, debtors and other fugitives, would very ſoon render them troubleſome, if not formidable to other ſtates, as well as this.

You will alſo pleaſe to conſider the difficulty of marching troops into another ſovereign ſtate, without the conſent of the government there, and that this may render it neceſſary to treat with ſome of the other ſtates on that ſubject.

As the effect of your act of indemnity cannot be ſoon fully known, and as the citizens of the ſtate may be endangered by new hoſtilities, before the next meeting of the general court. I think it my duty to ſuggeſt theſe ideas, that you may pay them ſuch attention as you think they deſerve.

The object of my meaſures ſhall be to reſtore peace and good order to the commonwealth, and I cannot doubt of your countenance and ſupport in every meaſure which you may think is pointed to that great and deſirable end.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council-Chamber, June 19, 1787.

Colonel William Lyman, of Northampton, is appointed commandant of the troops lately granted by the honorable the legiſlature, to do duty in the weſtern counties.

The reſpite granted by the ſupreme executive to the rebels under ſentence of death in Hampſhire and Berkſhire counties, expires this day.

Is it not indiſpenſibly neceſſary, obſerves a correſpondent, that our laws againſt vagrants be more ſtrictly enforced. Why are not a ſet of idle diſorderly vagabonds who infeſt our ſtreets, committed to the work-houſe, or to the nail manufactory in our harbour? This might ſerve to thin our ſtreets of many diſſolute perſons, whoſe employments in the day are cock-fighting, pitch penny, boxing, &c. and in the night plundering the inhabitants of their property. Though we fear, that if the above plan was adopted, it would curtail the buſineſs of a certain trading juſtice, who is ſure of an addition to his ill-gotten pelf, on the ſlighteſt affront offered to thoſe poltroons by the peaceable inhabitants.

Effectually to break thoſe dangerous aſſociations, which ſerve to exalt villainy into a ſcience thoſe houſes, where people of bad character are known to aſſemble, ought without exception to be ſuppreſſed. It is theſe ſcenes of diſſipation and profligacy, which ſeduce the young and unwary. It is theſe which train up the docile youth to perfection in every act which human nature ſhould revolt at.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Publiſher hereof begs leave to inform the kind patrons of the *Continental Journal,* that this day's paper, which compleats the tenth volume ſince its firſt appearance, muſt conclude (at leaſt for the preſent) the publication of the ſame. The baneful effects of the duty on advertiſements, has obliged him to adopt this meaſure. He conceives it needleſs to ſtate the diſadvantages which the editors of the ſeveral news-papers in this ſtate labour under, by the continuance of ſaid, as they have been repeatedly obſerved by ſix different printers, whoſe news-papers have fallen victims to the above deſtructive moth—And the bad effects of it are evident to any perſon, who will candidly compare the declenſion of advertiſements (which is the ſupport of a paper) at the preſent day, with their increaſe previous to the above political ſtab on the *Preſs.*

☞ All perſons indebted to the printer hereof for news papers or advertiſements, are requeſted to ſettle:——He returns his warmeſt thanks to thoſe who have been punctual in their payments; but thoſe who have not paid one farthing for their papers, are deſired to take notice of this laſt requeſt, if they wiſh to avoid an addition to their accounts.

The different branches of printing will be carried on as uſual, and the ſmalleſt favors gratefully acknowledged, by

The public's humble ſervant,
JAMES D. GRIFFITH.

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BENNINGTON, May 14.

We hear from Addiſon, that a ſhocking accident lately happened at the houſe of Mr. Caſe, in that town: A barrel of powder being depoſited in the garret, is ſuppoſed to have taken fire from a candle which was carried up by a ſon of Mr. Caſe's, in company with a negro man, belonging to the family. The roof of the houſe was blown off by the exploſion, and the young man and negro blown into the air, and carried ſeveral rods from the houſe—the upper floor breaking down in conſequence of the ſhock, fell upon a young woman, and bruiſed her in ſo ſhocking a manner, that her life was deſpaired of for ſome time, but by the laſt Northern poſt, we are informed that ſhe is in a fair way of recovery.

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ALBANY, June 21.

We learn from Waſhington, that the magiſtrates of Salem, on the evening of the 12ſt inſt. receiving intelligence that Shays was lurking near the eaſternmoſt part of that ſettlement, at one Wilſon's, in Sandgate, recommended to lieutenant colonel Martin immediately to collect a ſufficient force and apprehend him and his abettors, at all events. Colonel Martin, with a ſecrecy and diſpatch which did him honor, immediately diſtributed the neceſſary orders, and at ſun riſe the next morning about 16 of the Hebron militia, under the command of captain Shepherd, and an equal number of light infantry under captain Clap, of Salem, marched to the place where Shays was ſaid to be concealed. After ſearching every ſuſpected place, and making the ſtricteſt enquiries of perſons who were taken up, they returned diſappointed in the object of their expedition It appeared that Shays had for ſome days paſt been concealed in a log houſe, which he choſe, it is preſumed, partly on account of its equivocal ſituation, it being on the borders of Vermont, and poſſibly within the limits where it exerciſes juriſdiction: he decamped the preceding night, and left word that he meant to return to Canada, convinced he could no longer remain in theſe parts with ſafety. They were not able to learn whether Shays had received any notice of this excurſion, though it is highly probable. Upon the whole, we are happy to inform the public, that the authority of Waſhington are determined to proceed in the moſt rigorous manner againſt any perſon or perſons that may have given Shays intelligence, if he or they can be diſcovered.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Waſhington county to his friend in this city.

"Where is Shays? Is he in Canada, Vermont or White Creek? I have been aſked theſe queſtions a thouſand times, and a thouſand times have I declared myſelf unable to gratify the curioſity of the enquirers.

"But what in the name of common ſenſe is this Shays? A mere tool of faction; a puppet which ſome political mountebank has play'd off upon the populace; an idol, void of intrinſic merit, to which a thoughtleſs multitude have bent the knee. Suppoſing that he was taken and gibbetted to day; how ſoon would the prevailing rage of exceſſive democracy, this faſhionable contempt of government, of public and private faith, raiſe up another Shays, as mad and as audacious as the preſent! It was to little purpoſe that Moſes deſtroyed the molten calf of Aaron, the gods of the Aſhtorites and other ſurrounding nations ſoon afforded a rich ſupply of ſucceſſors.

Manet cauſa, manet quoque effectus.

When people are once thoroughly prepared for political idolatry, it is curious, and degrading to human nature, to think what ſlight qualifications are neceſſary to compoſe the object. Not only the meaneſt of the human race, a Jack Straw, a Wat Tyler, and a Maſſinelo, have acquired this honor, but even brutes and inanimate objects have had their turn.

The horſe of Caligula was promoted to the conſulſhip at Rome, and probably received the ſame honors from the crowd, which, in a happier period of the republic, were paid to Cicero. The hat of Grieſler, hoiſted on a pole in Switzerland, was ſaluted with reſpectable congees by every paſſenger, excepting Teller, a wimſical old patriot, who thought proper to withhold his homage—Nor did the Peruvians ever bend with more reverence to Capac, than to the artillery of Cortez.

" It is Shaviſm (if I may uſe the term) and not Shays, that is the object of my apprehenſions.

" Some enterpriſing partizan will, doubtleſs, have the good fortune to apprehend this Maſſachuſetts outlaw, and impartial juſtice will inflict that puniſhment his crimes deſerve: But who can demoliſh the continental obliquity of Shays? You ſmile at this expreſſion—In indictments for felony it is always aſſerted, that the crime was perpetrated inſtigatione diaboli; but the devil will appear in one inſtance to have been rum—in another wiſkie—in a third jealouſy—in a fourth hunger. Let Shays then, like this legal inſtigator, be nomen generaliſſimum—ſubſtitute the eſſence for the mode, and we have a moſt extraordinary character.

" It is not alone, my dear ſir, at the head of an armed banditti in Berkſhire, in the foreſts of Canada or Vermont, or the cliffs of Sandgate, we are to look for Shays—Shays is eſſentially the ſame, whether acting in the character of a ſoldier, or ſitting in magiſterial importance in the form of the gubernatorial Jack Tar—mutato nomine is all the difference.——Where there is the mock ſemblance of government without its energy—there is Shays—Where the ſhrewd eye of villainy peeps through the ſeemly maſk of juſtice——there is Shays——Where a baſe regard to private intereſt acts in obſtinate oppoſition to the general welfare—there is Shays—He lives in the depreciated currency of one ſtate——he triumphs in the tender act of another.

" Immortal honors would be due from mankind to that political genius who could propoſe a law, compatible with civil liberty, by which every grave intreaguer, who, under the ſpecious terms of virtue, liberty, and public ſpirit, inculcates opinions infinitely more dangerous to government than the arms of an avowed rebel; who, under cover of diſtorted law, ſaps the foundations of public juſtice: might be dragged from behind the thick curtain diſſimulation wove, and conſigned to that vengeance which awaits the traitor.

" But this perfection of policy can never happen, till mankind ceaſe to be amuſed with ſounds and dazzled with appearances; till then, the moſt potent enemies of ſtates will lie concealed; unwhip'd of juſtice, perhaps loaded with popular honors: while the tools of their ambition, the puppets of policy, are placed as the oſtenſible objects of vengeance, and ſentenced to the gibbet.

" Many ſtartle at the name of rebellion, but are ſurpriſingly calm at ſedition. Theſe chooſe for their motto, 'Be temperate in all things,' prate very learnedly of grievances; of the rights of the people; and the neceſſity of ſome popular commotions to ſecure I know not what, to the public. Does a man whiſper treaſon? He is angry, he will think better when he gets calm." Does another defy the authority? He is a young fool, age will teach him wiſdom. Does a formidable mob collect, and demoliſh half a dozen buildings? Is it a mere bruſh, a frolic of apprentices and negroes.

" At length to the infinite ſurprize of theſe moderate people, ſedition which at firſt makes it appearance in a tavern club; grows in a town meeting; ſwells big in a county convention; in a formidable army requires the name of rebellion. Happy fruits of moderation! when the treaſures of a ſtate muſt be exhauſted, and the arms of a Lincoln exerted, to extirpate the monſters, which the well timed interference of a ſingle juſtice of the peace, might have cruſhed in its infancy! *Prepoſtera ſane frugalitas ſervare vitreum et perdere gemmas!*

" Is it not time, my dear Sir, for politicians to begin to conſider mankind as they are, and not what they ought to be? If I miſtake not, this is the rock upon which many of our beſt writers on government have ſplit. Locke and many others have written very excellent treatiſes on this ſubject: almoſt every one admires the theory, but experience ſhews it can only be reduced to practice in Eutopia. Had mankind continued in the golden age, they would have been happy in ſyſtems of this kind, and men like Locke, might have diffuſed their liberal, their noble ſentiments with ſucceſs. But we are what we are, in the groſs, blind, and inconſiſtent; naturally averſe to government: born 'like the wild aſſes' colt.' To beings of this deſcription, the arbitrary ſentiments of a James the I. are ſcarcely more prejudicial than thoſe of viſionary writers, who, with the ſteady temper of Portius,

" Can look on guilt, rebellion, fraud and Cæſar,
" In the calm light of mild philoſophy."

" Let no one ſuppoſe that I am an enemy to freedom—I am a friend to liberty, and to ſecure it inviolate to the people, would wiſh to baniſh licentiouſneſs. But let them know, without a ſacred regard to the laws—a reverential ſubmiſſion to authority——an impartial, and ſometimes a ſevere adminiſtration of juſtice——this invaluable jewel, this boaſted liberty, will be inevitably loſt. For when the laws are vague—when the adminiſtration of juſtice becomes feeble and irregular—when political empirics ever courting popularity, give to a diſtempered multitude whatever their depraved apetites may crave——when the people are wallowing in the ſuperfluity of liberty——then, unleſs their eyes were darkened, would they ſee tyranny in his moſt horrid form, brandiſhing the bloody ſcourge and entering the door——then, unleſs they were deafer than adders, would they hear the chain of ſlavery clanging in their ears.

" I ſhall conclude this tedious train of reflections in the words of an old ballad.

" If we can learn from others ills,
" Then we ſhall do full well."

Philadelphia, *June* 29.

Extract of a letter from Northampton County, June 18.

" I received your favour of the 13th inſtant, and obſerve by the papers, that the petition and reſolves of this and ſome other townſhips in this county have been publiſhed. We did expect that the advocates for the Luzerne law will be very induſtrious to torture ſome expreſſions in the reſolutions to the diſadvantage of the ſubſcribers; for it is an old and true remark, that he who is ſo wicked as to injure his neighbour or friend without cauſe, cannot after be at peace with him, even though the injured ſhould require no conceſſion: But our aſſurance reſts in the juſtice of our cauſe. We have not a doubt but that there does yet remain public virtue in the councils of this ſtate, and ſpirit and honeſty in our fellow citizens, to ſet all things to right. When the people at large are informed of our ſufferings for the laws of Pennſylvania, the eyes of all the brave, the juſt and good, will point to eſſential and ſpeedy redreſs. It cannot be, that a number of honeſt peaceable citizens, attached to the laws and cuſtoms of the ſtate, will be expelled from their fair fields, purchaſed and held under the faith of government, to make room for a banditti, compoſed of the dregs of all nations, and for many years diſowned by all. Such a band of unprincipled ingrates cannot be ſuffered to poſſeſs the well-earned property of thoſe who have loſt their all in ſupport of the government of Pennſylvania. Is the murder of Capt. Ogden already forgot? Was the Luzerne law deſigned as a repoſitory for the remains of Jeſſe Lukens? Was it neceſſary to ſtop the courts of juſtice, and by a ſummary law, or a ſmuggled act, at once put an end to all open enquiry, or trial by jury? We ſee the deſign of this act, and the fatal conſequences that may ariſe from its operation. Should it be carried into effect, whoſe property is ſafe, whoſe title ſecure? Can any reliance be had on the ſtanding laws of the land, or the conſtitution we live under? I learn that General Muhlenberg and Mr. Montgomery have reſigned the invidious taſk of granting away, without judge or jury, our property at Wyoming, to the motley groupe; theſe they have by this refuſal given farther proof of their integrity, hitherto ſo well known. In a few words, think as you will at Philadelphia, it appears to me, that the Luzerne act, and all the evils it contains, will fall together, as ſoon as the legiſlature meet. It is too baſe and partial to remain on the records of Pennſylvania."

Among the great men of the preſent age muſt be reckoned the late Monſieur D'Alembert, ſecretary to the French academy, and a moſt able mathematician—But what is rather extraordinary, he joined to his profound and truly aſtoniſhing ſkill in the abſtract ſciences, all the accompliſhments of an elegant, vivacious and entertaining writer. He was one of the principal editors of the Encyclopædia, and, beſides his numerous mathematical works, which will tranſmit his name to the remoteſt poſterity, though within the reach of very few readers, he produced ſeven volumes of Melanges Litteraires, containing various tracts on different topics. In theſe productions, learning, genius and wit ſeem to go hand in hand, like the graces forming an immortal wreath for the author—It is impoſſible to beſtow a ſufficient encomium on his tranſlation of Excerpta from Tacitus—he has equalled the arduous preciſion of the original, and attained what a prodigious number of literati before him attempted in different languages without ſucceſs. He was honoured with the patronage and friendſhip of ſeveral monarchs, a circumſtance that could never awake the leaſt ſymptom of vanity in his untainted heart. The Empreſs of Ruſſia, wiſhing to entruſt him with the education of the Grand Duke, her ſon, propoſed to ſettle on him 4000l. per annum for life, beſides the rank of Ambaſſador Extraordinary, while he ſhould reſide at her court. D'Alembert thanked her Imperial Majeſty, but declined her intended favour in modeſt and ſubmiſſive terms.—This fact is well known, and will ever be recorded, as a ſingular inſtance of philoſophical fortitude, againſt the powerful incentives of gold and ambition. He was not a moral impoſtor, like Rouſſeau, who, under the ſpecious gloſs of a fantaſtical wiſdom, concealed the moſt ridiculous pride and intolerable conceit.

D'Alembert had not the pedantic parade of virtue, but poſſeſſed the actual ſubſtance; and while in his intellectual faculties he appeared a ſuperior being in all his worldly concerns he diſcovered the meekneſs of a lamb, and the ſimplicity of a dove.

DOCTOR DODD.

A few days before Doctor Dodd ſuffered death, the following obſervations on the propriety of pardoning him were written and ſent to the public papers by Dr. Johnſon.

'Yeſterday was preſented to the ſecretary of ſtate by Earl Percy, a petition in favour of Dr. Dodd, ſigned by twenty-three thouſand hands. On this occaſion it is natural to conſider,

'That in all communities, penal laws have been relaxed as particular reaſons have emerged.

'That a life eminently beneficent, a ſingle action eminently good, or even the power of being uſeful to the public, have been ſufficient to protect the life of a delinquent.

'That no arbiter of life and death has ever been cenſured for granting the life of a criminal to honeſt and powerful ſolicitation.

'That the man for whom a nation petitions muſt be preſumed to have merit uncommon in kind or in degree; for however the mode of collecting ſubſcriptions, or the right of judgment exerciſed by the ſubſcribers, may be open to diſpute, it is at leaſt plain that ſomething is done for this man, that never was done for any other; and government, which muſt proceed upon general views, may rationally conclude that this man is ſomething better than other offenders have been, or has done ſomething more than others have done.

'That though the people cannot judge of the adminiſtration of juſtice ſo well as their governors, yet their voice has always been regarded.

'That this is a caſe in which the petitioners determine againſt their own intereſt; thoſe for whoſe protection the law was made, intreat its relaxation, and our governors cannot be charged with the conſequences which the people bring upon themſelves.

'That as this is a caſe without conſequences, and many ages will elapſe before ſuch a crime is again committed by ſuch a man.

'That though life be ſpared, juſtice may be ſatisfied with ruin, impriſonment, exile, infamy and penury.

'That if the people now commit an error, their error is on the part of mercy; and that perhaps hiſtory cannot ſhew a time in which the life of a criminal, guilty of nothing above fraud, was refuſed to the cry of nations, to the joint ſupplication of three and twenty thouſand petitioners.'

Lord Monthoddo's definition of Politeneſs.—In the firſt place, a general benevolence or love of mankind, which makes what the French call the *Politeſſe naturelle*, and without which politeneſs is mere form and etiquette. Now, there are men of this age, who have not in their nature the philanthrophy of a Newfoundland dog, who will not bark or growl at a ſtranger who comes to his maſter's houſe at a proper time, but on the contrary will fawn upon him, bidding him as it were welcome to the houſe. Nay, I know men, who are not only wanting in general benevolence, but have not that attachment to any one of their own ſpecies which every dog has to his maſter. 2d. A polite man muſt know the company in which he converſes, and what meaſure of reſpect is due to each of them. For an undiſtinguiſhing civility, without regard to rank, worth, ſenſe, or knowledge, is not politeneſs. 3d. He muſt be ſo much of a philoſopher as to know himſelf, and not aſſume more in regard to any of the particulars above mentioned than belongs to him. In one word, he muſt not be vain; for vanity, though it may be concealed for ſome time, will break out upon certain occaſions, and give great offence to thoſe you converſe with. And laſtly, a man, in order to be polite, muſt have the ſenſe of the *pulchrum* and *decorum*, and of what is graceful and becoming in ſentiment and behaviour, without which there is nothing amiable or praiſe-worthy among men. And as this ſenſe is the foundation of all virtue, it was not, I think, without reaſon that the Stoicks reckoned politeneſs, or urbanity, as they called it, among the virtues.

A GOOD
BRIGANTINE,
of 140 tons—Will be
Exchanged for Merchandize,
Or ſold on an eaſy Credit, or for Paper Money. Enquire of
June 28 f&t3w CLEMENT BIDDLE, Broker.

Spectaculum Vitæ.
At the Opera-Houſe in Southwark,
THIS EVENING, being the 29th of June,
Will be Performed,
A CONCERT,
Vocal and *Inſtrumental;*
In which will be introduced—A *COMIC OPERA*,
in two Acts—Called,
ROSINA,
OR THE
REAPERS,
With the Original
Overture, Accompanyments, Songs,
&c.——To which will added (never performed here)
A Muſical Entertainment,
CALLED THE
FAIRIES,
Or, Daphne and Amintor.
At the Deſire of ſeveral Ladies and Gentlemen.

The doors in future will be opened at Seven o'clock, and the Curtain drawn up preciſely at Eight.

Tickets to be purchaſed at Mr. Bradford's Book-ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, and places for the Boxes to be taken at the Opera Houſe, from Ten till One o'clock.

Ladies and gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants in time to keep their boxes.

Box 7s. 6d.——Pit 5s.——Gallery 3s. 9d.

TO BE SOLD,
At the Subſcriber's Livery-Stables,

A PAIR of well matched, elegant Bay HORSES, 5 and 6 years old, perfectly broke to the draft, 15 and a half hands high; an exceeding good Dun Horſe 15 and a half hands high, 5 years old, fit for a family, as he draws and rides well; an elegant Bay Mare, 15 hands high, trots and gallops faſt, 3-4 blooded, and a Grey Canadian Poney, fit for a young Gentleman. JOHN HOOPE,
wfmtf. Dock, near Third ſtreet, June 26.

This Day is Publiſhed, and Sold by
THOMAS DOBSON,
In Second ſtreet, ſecond Door above Cheſnut ſtreet,
THE
Returned Captive:
A
POEM,
Founded on a late inconteſtible Fact:

SHEWING how the hero of the poem, an inhabitant of a frontier part of one of theſe ſtates, went with a band of militia, to repel an invaſion in the late war, by the Britiſh, Britiſh adherents and Savages, leaving at home his ſpouſe and only child—how he was taken in an unparalleled, ſtubborn and cruel fight; the horrid maſſacre of priſoners in cold blood; his eſcape on the point of being tortured by Savages, and how, after ſeveral eſcapes and recaptures by different tribes, attended with many ſtriking adventures, he was held near nine years in ſervitude in a diſtant wilderneſs, without hearing from his family or country; his wonderful eſcape and adventures on his journey homeward, in which he found his only child among the Savages, who had been taken after him; how on his return he found his wife juſt married to another; this, and her diſtreſs and their paſſion for each other, and how he reobtained her—interſperſed with epiſodes and remarks, deſcriptive of the governments, religion, manners, and ancient traditions of many of the Savage tribes; alſo, ſome account from whence ſome conjectures may be drawn concerning their origin, and concerning the ruined ancient fortifications and huge bones found in their country, *with a variety of other intereſting matter.*

Likewiſe, juſt Publiſhed, and may be had at the above Store,

1ſt. The DESERTER, a *Comic Opera:* as performed by the Old American Company, at New-York, with great applauſe.

2d. The TRUE BORN IRISHMAN, or the IRISH FINE LADY, a *Comedy.* By Mr. C. Macklin.

Lands for Sale,
By the SUBSCRIBER,
At NEW LONDON, in Campbell County, Virginia, viz.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, 1050 acres, in the fork of Otter river and Flat Creek, with two plantations, ſufficient to work 10 or 12 hands, an apple orchard and peach orchard, that never fail of fruit. This land contains about 200 acres of low grounds, of the beſt quality, which lies extremely well, and affords plenty of fine meadow lands. The high lands lie generally well, and the ſoil as rich and clear of ſtone as any in this part of the country. It has a mill ſeat, where there might be made a fine fiſhery, as well for white ſhad as for ſalmon and other fiſh, which may be caught at moſt times of the year, and is within eight miles of New London, the ſame diſtance from the county court-houſe, and eighteen from Lynchburg Inſpection, on James River.

Alſo, 3000 acres adjoining New London, on the eaſt, (twelve miles from ſaid town of Lynchburg, on James River) with ſeveral ſmall plantations, a ſaw mill, and merchant mill within half a mile of New London, (which is as well ſituated for buying wheat as any place in this part of the country,) This land affords plenty of oak and pine timber, which is the more valuable, as there is little pine convenient to thoſe towns, and a large neighbourhood, where much will be wanted. It alſo affords good grain land, and plenty of ſuch as would make fine meadow at the mills.

Alſo, 750 acres in Bedford county, and adjoining the ſaid town of New London on the weſt, with two plantations, apple orchards of excellent fruit, and other fruit trees; a good griſt mill, well built. This farm and mill are on the main road leading from the moſt extended part of this ſtate to Richmond, and the land affords a great quantity of good meadow ground; the remainder of it is well timbered high land, of the firſt claſs: a good dwelling houſe and other neceſſary out-houſes are now building, and will be finiſhed in the courſe of this year. They are ſituated on a height, one mile from the town, in front of the main ſtreet, in full view of that village, and ſeveral other beautiful habitations, which make a delightful proſpect, acroſs the mill pond, toward the eaſt.

Alſo, 1800 acres, ſituate about twenty miles above the laſt-mentioned tract, a great part of it rich, well timbered mountain land, fit for the culture of tobacco, with orchards, &c. Alſo, 1170 acres on Smith's River and Joincrack Creek, in Henry county; both high and low grounds well timbered and watered, and a good mill ſeat.

Alſo, a number of other tracts unimproved, lying in Bedford, Franklin and Henry counties, which may be bought very cheap.

I will take in payment for the above lands, or any part that may be agreed for, caſh, tobacco, or likely young negroes, and will deal on reaſonable terms.
New London, May 1. *JOHN CALLAWAY.*

One Guinea Reward.

WAS LOST ſome weeks paſt, a Red CASE of Surgeons POCKET INSTRUMENT, Silver Mounted. Whoever will deliver the ſame to the Printers hereof, ſhall receive the above Reward, and no queſtions aſked. June 26 3ſf

J U N E.

NOW genial ſuns and gentle breezes reign,
And Summer's faireſt ſplendors deck the plain,
Exulting Flora views her new-born roſe,
And all the ground with ſhort liv'd beauty glows.

SONNET.

WRITTEN BY MOON-LIGHT.

OH haſte, thou harmleſs ſyren of the grove,
Sweet Philomel!—to tune thy melting ſong,
And cheer my penſive muſings as I rove,
Theſe ſhady woods and flow'ry vales among!

And thou, O Moon, in ſober ſplendor riſe,
And let thy pale beams on the waters play;
While Contemplation, daughter of the ſkies,
Corrects the glaring follies of the day.

Sweet bird, I thank thee for thy mournful ſtrain,
That ſteals ſo ſoftly on my raviſh'd ear;
While the fair queen of night doth kindly deign
In all her ſilver beauty to appear:
And Fancy, to compleat my ſoul's delight,
Diſplays the lov'd Maria to my ſight.

ANECDOTE OF DR. JOHNSON.

MR. Boſwell ſays, the Doctor made a retort upon *his* father too ſevere for him to publiſh. When the Doctor was in Scotland, Mr. Boſwell, the elder, mentioned a great number of books, and was much ſurpriſed to find that he had read them *all*. Deſirous of naming ſomewhat that might be novel to his gueſt, Pray, ſays he, Doctor, what is your opinion of Lightfoot on the Prophecies? Sir, replied the ſurly moraliſt, I have not read it. Then ſays Boſwell, I would have you buy it and read it directly; it would coſt you but half a crown. I will not give eighteen pence, Sir, replied Johnſon, unleſs I have better authority.

TO be ſold at private ſale, two well finiſhed three ſtory Brick Houſes, ſituate in Spring Garden. One half the purchaſe money will be taken in either Pennſylvania or New Jerſey paper of the laſt emiſſion, and the other half time will be given for payment. For further particulars enquire of *Nathan Field*, oppoſite the old ferry, or *Martin Thomas*, in Arch ſtreet, near Ninth ſtreet, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL ROGERS.
Burlington, June 25, 1787.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cranberry, Middleſex county, New-Jerſey, an Apprentice BOY, named *Job Hutch*, about 16 years of age, a likely, well ſet lad: had on and took with him a pair of homeſpun trowſers ſtriped with blue woolen, a ſhort blue coat, a brown lapelled veſt, a felt hat with a tinſel band; alſo, ſtole a new, ſuperfine, olive coloured, broadcloth, lapelled coat, a pair of new neats leather boots, and upwards of three pounds in caſh, chiefly ſilver. He made his eſcape on Sunday the 10th of this month, June. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid boy ſhall have the above reward, paid by
RICHARD HANDLEY.
Cranberry, ſtate of New Jerſey, June 12.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT has been ſuggeſted in the public prints that the *Lectures upon Language, Eloquence, and Poetry*, lately delivered in this city, might be advantageouſly rendered the foundation of a permanent ſchool for cultivating the Belles Lettres. Inſtitutions of this kind are indeed common throughout Europe; and perhaps, there is not any vehicle for the communication of knowledge, which is better adapted to accompliſh it's object, or which has been more ſucceſsfully employed. The youthful mind being attracted by the ſemblance of pleaſure, which a mixt aſſembly and an evening meeting generally produce, will inſenſibly imbibe the uſeful with the agreeable, and from the ſame ſource recruit the ſpirits, and ſtrengthen the underſtanding.

If therefore encouragement, adequate to the trouble of continuing the lectures alluded to, can be obtained, the lady will deem herſelf happy in being inſtrumental to the advancement of rational entertainment, and of enlarging, upon the following plan, the objects of academical ſtudies.

Let it, however, be remembered, that the exertions of a female ſhould, in this inſtance, be conſidered, independent of every other conſideration, as preſenting an example to be imitated and improved upon, by future candidates for literary fame; for the encouragement given to early attempts in ſcience, like the influence of the ſun upon the bloſſom, is neceſſary to their preſervation and maturity; and though we uſually conſult only our feelings in acknowledging the ſatisfaction we have received from the talents and labours of another, yet, to the emulation excited by that acknowledgement, poſterity will probably be indebted, for ſuperior wiſdom, and more exquiſite gratifications.

Plan for eſtabliſhing a School to promote the *Study* of the *Belles Lettres.*

1ſt. It is propoſed that a ſociety be formed under the denomination of *The Society of Belles Lettres*, aſſociated for the purpoſe of cultivating the education of young ladies in the city of Philadelphia.

2d. That this ſociety conſiſt of 13 gentlemen, and as many ladies, who are to meet quarterly, in an academy opened for the inſtruction of young ladies in the French and Engliſh languages.

3d. That all ſubjects connected with ſuch a liberal inſtitution, ſhall be diſcuſſed, determined, and concluded by a majority of this council aſſembled.

4th. That this young ſeminary ſhall forever be governed by a lady capable of reading French and Engliſh; and who will engage herſelf to read the latter once in every fortnight, in ſome Public Hall, capable of holding at leaſt 300 perſons.

5th. That the benefit of this inſtitution ſhall extend to 100 ſubſcribers, excluſive of the members of the ſociety.

6th. That every ſubſcriber ſhall pay 8 dollars per annum, in four quarterly payments; for which a ticket will be delivered that will introduce ſuch ſubſcriber and two ladies into the public hall every fortnight, and one lady into the academy three times a week, in order to improve in French or Engliſh, at their option.

7th. That theſe weekly pupils ſhall be divided into three claſſes, to attend regularly at ſuch hours as ſhall be appointed by the governeſs.

8th. That examinations ſhall be held quarterly, and premiums be annually diſtributed to thoſe who ſhall diſplay any pre-eminence of merit.

9th. That this ſeminary ſhall be known and diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the French Academy of the city of Philadelphia, in which no lady unacquainted with Engliſh grammar, can be admitted, except the children of members or ſuch as they ſhall particularly elect, at quarterly meetings.

10th. That theſe rules ſhall be enlarged or contracted at the pleaſure of the ſociety, whoſe particular care is to be exerted that this ſchool ſhall not interfere with any celebrated inſtitution already eſtabliſhed for the education of ladies. *Philadelphia, June 7.*

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen laſt Sunday evening from the ſubſcriber, living in Lombard ſtreet between Second and Third ſtreets, a GREY HORSE about 14 hands and a half high, ſwith tail, ſhod all round, no brand, a black ſpot on his off ſhoulder, trots and canters. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and returns him to the owner, ſhall have the above Reward, and the ſame for the *Thief*, if ſtolen. PETER PRIMHER. June 29

James Rivington

Has this day opened a freſh importation of *New Books, Magazines,* and *recent Publications,* from on board the Berſey, captain Meſnard, and others, juſt arrived from London, at New York, viz.

1. THE new annual regiſter; being a general repoſitory of hiſtory, politics and literature for 1785; with a review of the ſtate of knowlege and taſte in England: this is the 6th volume of a much admired and moſt uſeful work, deſerving of great commendation.

2. The hiſtory of modern Europe, with an account of the decline and fall of the Roman empire, and a view of the progreſs of ſociety, from the riſe of the modern kingdoms and ſtates to the peace of Paris, a new edition, greatly enlarged and improved, and now increaſed to 5 volumes in 8vo: it contains a clear and ſatisfactory account of the affairs of modern Europe, exhibiting the progreſs of government and the human mind; alſo the revolutions of kingdoms, the operations of war, the intrigues of courts, the fluctuation of manners, and the convulſions of religion.

3 A ſhort review of the political ſtate of Great Britain, with a reply; and the people of England's anſwer to it: this ſhort review had ſuch a reception from all ranks of perſons, that more than 20 000 copies of it were ſold in a ſhort time after its publication; it is ſuggeſted to be the production of the beſt pen in England. The commercial treaty with France is one object of this writer's deſcription, and it is of great moment to ſeveral other great empires; the language is uncommonly ſuperior—The following characters are occaſionally introduced and depicted, viz. The king of Great Britain, the prince of Wales, the late coalition, Mr. Fox, lord North, Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, Mr Pitt, lord Mansfield, lords Rodney, Howe, Keppel, Mr. Haſtings, the ſtates of Holland, and the king of Pruſſia.

4. Hiſtorical and political remarks on the commercial treaty, with preliminary obſervations on the conſtruction of treaties, and the qualifications of a commercial negociator. The author diſcovers a great intimacy with the productions of Puffendorf, Vatel, Jenkinſon, lord Hawkeſbury, John Dewitt, Smith, Monteſquieu, Molloy, Blackſtone, Anderſon, Dean Tuker, and moſt of the beſt authorities.

5 A collection of all the treaties of peace, alliance and commerce between Great Britain and other powers, from that of Munſter, 1648, to the laſt treaty ſigned at Paris in 1783: with a diſcourſe on the conduct and government of Great Britain, in reſpect to neutral nations, by the right hon. Charles Jenkinſon, now lord Hawkeſbury, in 3 volumes

6 Intereſting memoirs, by a lady; an entertaining work, much read, in 2 pocket volumes.

7 Tables requiſite to be uſed with the nautical almanack or ephemeris, for finding the latitude and longitude at ſea; publiſhed by order of the commiſſioners of longitude.

8. The magazines from September to the time of the ſhip's departure.

With many other articles, of which catalogues will be publiſhed

For Cricket Clubs.

EXCELLENT CRICKET BATTS and BALLS, made by the old noted hands at Seven Oaks, in Kent county, may be had of *JAMES RIVINGTON.*

New York, April 5

To Gentlemen of the Law.

This Day are publiſhed, and ſold by

JAMES RIVINGTON, at NEW YORK.

REPORTS of CASES, argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, in 1785 and 1786, by the following Judges—Lord Mansfield, Edward Willes, Eſq; Francis Buller, and Sir William Aſhurſt. Theſe Reports commence in Michaelmas Term, 1785, are continued in Hilary, Eaſter, Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 1786, and are publiſhed periodically: there are five parts in this volume, and the Editors, at the requeſt of the whole Cauſidicade, have declared their intentions to purſue this plan of producing, within a ſhort time after each term, the notes of caſes adjudged in the Court of King's Bench: by this means they remedy the inconvenience felt by every part of the profeſſion, of waiting two or three years till ſome gentleman of experience and ability has collected matter ſufficient to form a complete volume. They have been publiſhed but a very ſhort time, viz. November 1786, and already paſſed through two editions, owing to the approved attention and accuracy in the very reſpectable publiſhers, viz. Charles Durnford and Edward Hyde Eaſt, of the Temple, Eſquires, Barriſters at Law. The five parts are bound in one volume.

ALSO.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

The long wiſhed for OCTAVO Edition of

Peere Williams's Chancery Reports,

With additional references from Caſes and Reporters for the laſt thirty-nine years, publiſhed laſt February in London, by Samuel Compton Cox, Eſq; Barriſter of Lincoln's Inn. This work is printed *verbatim et literatim* with the folio edition, and is little more than one third of the price.——Sold by JAMES RIVINGTON.

Where may be had,

The celebrated Hiſtory of the ENGLISH LAW, by Mr. REEVE, very eminently approved of. Alſo,

Lilly's entries. Wood's inſtitutes. Boote's ſuit at Law. Lord Gilbert's hiſtory and practice of the Common Pleas. Ditto law of executions. Harriſon's Chancery practiſer. Sheridan's practice King's Bench. Crown circuit companion. Trials per Pais. The law of coſts and damages. Law of laſt wills and bills of exchange. Runnington on ejectments. Bacon's abridgment. Seſſions caſes. Burn's eccleſiaſtical law. Ditto juſtice. Blackſtone's commentaries. The complete arbitrator. Finch's law. Laws and inſtitutions of the Court of Admiralty. Hale's pleas of the crown, octavo. Strange's, Browne's and Atkyns's reports, 8vo. The law of diſtreſſes. Highmore on bail. Caſes in Chancery. The year books compleat, with Maynard, Dyer's reports, Vernon's Salkeld's, Ventris's, Levinz's, Fitzgibbons's. Modern inſtructor clericalis, in 6 vols. Raſtel, Robinſon, Clift, Vidian and Winch's entries. Brown's formulæ. Townſhend and Cornwall's tables. Rolle's abridgment. Crompton's practice, a new edition. Digeſt of adjudged caſes in King's Bench. Wilſon's edition of Lord Coke's reports, and alſo his own reports from Lord Mansfield. The complete ſyſtem of pleading, &c. &c.

James Rivington

Has Imported by the ſhip Montgomery, captain Bunyan, who arrived laſt Thurſday night, the following

ARTICLES,

SMITH's wealth of nations
Blair's lectures
Ferguſon on civil ſociety
Machiavel's works
Gibbon's Roman hiſtory
Leland's orations of Demoſthenes
Cicero's orations and oratory, by Guthrie
Cicero's life, by Dr Middleton
Cicero's and Pliny's letters, by Melmoth
Sir William Temple's works
Locke on government
Foundling Hoſpital for wit, a collection of poems, chiefly by living authors, a work high in eſtimation
Dodſley's and Pearch's poems, complete in ten beautiful volumes
Lord Cheſterfield's letters
Dr. Goldſmith's works, poems, plays, &c.
Andrews's new hiſtory of the war in America
Poſtlethwayte's dictionary of commerce
Cruden's concordance
Guthrie's geographical grammar
Swinburne's travels
Dr. White's very famous ſermons
Nicholſon's and Martin's philoſophy
Martin's philoſophical grammar and library
Sherwin's loggarithmatical tables
Haller's phyſiology
Simmons's anatomy
Hamilton's midwifery
The Spaniſh grammar
The Spaniſh dictionary of delpino
Italian books by Baretti and Botarelli, teaching with great facility that elegant language
Pornay's ditto, teaching the French language
Chambaud's and Boyer's French dictionary, grammar, exerciſe, fables, &c.
Perrin's ditto
Ferguſon's aſtronomy and mechanics
Neckar on finances, 3 volumes
Adventures of a guinea
Hutchinſon's hiſtory of the Maſſachuſetts
The nautical ephemeris: alſo,
The nautical almanack for 1787 and 1788
A great variety of ſchool books and claſſics; alſo,
Maps of the world, and four quarters, on rollers, for furniſhing halls and other apartments
Some new ſongs and ruling pens for muſic; ſome quadrants of Hadley: alſo, pocket compaſſes, parallel rulers, protractors, &c. &c.

New York, May 5.

WHEREAS *Daniel Bloom,* of Gwynedd townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, has obtained a Bond of 100l. from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th of April, 1786, payable in the year 1786—Theſe are to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law; unleſs ſaid Bloom complies with the contract between him and me. JACOB DILCART.

Gwynedd, June 21, 1787.

Taunton Iron-Works

FOR SALE:

CONSISTING of a Furnace, and Forge adjoining, in exceeding good order; Part of a Saw Mill; 3000 Cords of Wood already cut, and every Article neceſſary for carrying on ſaid Works, with the Tract of Woodland which the Works are upon, and a very large Body of good Ore; the Caſtings and Bar Iron are well known to be equal to any at market.

The above Works are ſituate in Burlington county, Weſt-Jerſey, diſtant 17 miles from Philadelphia and 8 miles from a navigable creek leading to the ſame.

Bar or Pig Iron will be received in payment for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe. For further particulars pleaſe apply at ſaid Works, to

Taunton, May 29. 1awtf. GEORGE HASTINGS.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

THAT valuable PLANTATION formerly the property of Wilſon Hunt, Eſquire, in the townſhip of Maidenhead and county of Hunterdon, New Jerſey, lying on the poſt road between New York and Philadelphia, eight miles from Trenton, and four from Princeton, containing upwards of four hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, one hundred and fifty of which is good Engliſh meadow, which will produce one hundred and ſeventy tons of hay annually; the upland is rich and fine for any kind of grain, and very natural to graſs; forty-five acres of fine thrifty timber, of the beſt kind, a large bearing orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, two good barns, and a new hovel, that will contain upon the upper ſtory ten tons of hay; a well of good water near the dwelling-houſe, and about the middle of the plantation is a delightful eminence, that commands at one view the whole farm. For terms apply to William Nielſon, Eſquire, New-York, Abraham Hunt, Trenton, Archibald Mercer, Millſtone, or the Subſcriber on the premiſes.

May 22. 1awtf JOHN P. SCHENK.

TO BE SOLD,

FIFTY-SIX acres of good marſh meadow on the iſland of Tinicum, in two different lots, one of which is about 44 acres, divided into four diviſions, chiefly by good drains, lying on the main road leading through the townſhip of Tinicum, and is chiefly in clover, blue graſs and timothy. The bank belonging to theſe meadows is in good order, and eaſy to be maintained. The other lot is upwards of 12 acres, bounded on the river Delaware, and near the other lot. It is encloſed all round with good ditches, and in excellent mowing order, and produces large crops.

Or if more agreeable to a purchaſer, the ſubſcriber would ſell the plantation whereon he now dwells, being about ſix miles from Philadelphia, on the main road from thence to the lower counties. This place contains about eighty five acres, upwards of ten acres of orchard of the beſt of grafted fruit, nearly in its prime; a large proportion of it is in clover, and the remainder ſuitable for gardening or any kind of grain. There is on this place about twenty acres of woodland, moſtly encloſed for a paſture. The houſe is large and well ſituate, having an extenſive view of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, &c. The barn is large, and there is ſtabling for upwards of forty creatures; with moſt other neceſſary out-buildings. The purchaſer may have any reaſonable time for payment of a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money, for either the meadow or plantation. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, PHILIP PRICE.

Kingſeſs, 5th mo. 19, 1787. 1awtf

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 5th day of May laſt, a *Negro Man,* named *Cæſar,* the property of the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's hundred, Newcaſtle county, Delaware ſtate; about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high: had on when he went away, a half worn fine hat, a light coloured homeſpun cloth coat, lined with linſey ſtriped black and white, a pea green broadcloth jacket, black velvet breeches, a white linen ſhirt, a pair carved ſilver buckles in his ſhoes marked C. V. on the under ſide: he is a down looking fellow, and pretty black, and has a full, round face, and flat noſe; he is a little grey on the chin when his beard is grown, and is about 39 years of age; he came from Guinea when young; ſpeaks midling good Engliſh, yet with ſome broken accents, is a little thick tongued, can read tolerably well, was raiſed at Shrewſbury, in Jerſey, by the Rev. Elihu Spencer, and may probably aim for that part of the country, as he has diſcovered an inclination to go that way for theſe two years paſt. It is ſuppoſed he went away with a certain Negro BOB, belonging to *B. Taft,* of Jerſey, nearly oppoſite to Newcaſtle; *Bob* is very much pock marked, thin faced, cloaths unknown; it is likely they went off in company, as they attempted to runaway together ſome time ago. It is probable Cæſar may change his name and cloaths, procure a paſs and feign himſelf a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by *CHRISTOPHER VANDEGRIST.*

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. 4w1aw June 10

Jackſon & Smith,

DRUGGISTS,

In Second, midway between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, have juſt imported from different parts of Europe

A freſh and general Aſſortment of all the various

Drugs and Medicines

Now in uſe; which are of the very firſt quality, and will be diſpoſed of at a moderate advance, either wholeſale or retail.——Among them are

Camphor	Quickſilver
Jeſuits Bark	Red Bark
Iſinglaſs	Rhubarb
Magneſia	Senna
Opium	Salt Petre

Alſo all kinds of the moſt eſteemed Patent Medicines, a variety of Shop Furniture, and Mudge's Inhalers, celebrated in the cure of diſeaſes ſeated in the lungs.

N. B. The articles Camphor, Bark and Salt Petre will be placed at very Reduced Prices to country ſtorekeepers, or others purchaſing in quantities. May tf

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Paul Beck, junr.

Has for Sale at his Store on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, next the Wharf—For *Paper Money* of the late Emiſſion,

LOAF SUGAR by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity
Madeira, Liſbon, Malaga and Teneriffe wines, by the pipe, hogſhead or quartercaſk
Cinnamon, cloves
A quantity of Boſton mackrel of the firſt quality
Shad in barrels
Two thouſand weight of excellent flax.

TO BE SOLD.

The Stock on Hand of a Retail Dry Good Store, for which payment will be received in funded certificates, paper money of the late emiſſion, New-Jerſey money, or country produce. Enquire at the Store of PAUL BECK, junr. May 16 2awtf

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Lately Imported, and for Sale by

Wooddrop & Joſeph Sims,

CORK CANVAS,

Of the beſt quality, No. 1 to 8,

Bourdeaux Claret in hhds & caſes,

BRANDY in hhds. and Caſes, RETTIFA in Caſes,

Muſcovado Sugars in hhds. & bbls.

High proofed RUM, &c. &c. June 20. eoptf

Wynkoop & Siemen

Have juſt received from New-York,

A PARCEL of excellent India luteſtrings and ſarſnets, conſiſting of a variety of colours, which they intend to ſell very reaſonable—They have likewiſe, a quantity of beſt black paduaſoy, mens ſattins, perſians, modes, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, womens ſilk mitts, muſlins, an aſſortment of fine Flanders laces, Holland linen, ticklenburgs, 8, 9 & 10-4 fine Flanders bedtick, ſagathies, duroys, &c. &c.

Alſo, excellent Malaga wine in pipes and quarter-caſks, a few caſes of Frontignac, Burgundy, Claret and Provence ditto, Dutch braſs kettles in neſts, &c. &c. June 19 eop1m

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The Cargo of the ſnow Eſpirito Santo, captain Viveiros, from Terceira, juſt arrived:

CONSISTING OF

Choice Fayal Wine,

four years old;

Sweet Oranges & Lemons,

For *SALE* on the moſt reaſonable *Terms,* by

Joyce Brothers & J. Palyart.

May 9 4ſp eotf

FOR SALE BY

Benjamin Morgan,

At his STORE on Stamper's Wharf, below the Drawbridge,

PEnnſylvania refined bar iron, of the firſt quality, neatly drawn
Dutch ovens, pots, kettles, ſkillets, cart boxes and window weights of different ſizes
American, German and Engliſh ſteel
Frying pans, Engliſh ſcythes
Loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars, by the hogſhead or barrel
Weſt India and country rum
Molaſſes
Coffee
A quantity of excellent bohea tea, in quarter-cheſts
Flour,——Corn,——Mackarel
56 lb. weights, &c. &c.——All of which he will ſell low, for caſh, or ſhort credit eoptf

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FOR SALE BY

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

At their *STORES* in Penn-ſtreet,

A CARGO of choice Jamaica ſpirits
Madeira, Malaga, Teneriffe and Fayal wines
Hyſon tea
China and queen ware in crates and boxes
Freſh Bloom and Muſcadel raiſins in ſmall boxes & jars
An aſſortment of olives, anchovies, capers and pickles, in good order
Marble chimney pieces, paving tiles and ſlabs
And a Variety of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon. June 26 eptf

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ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg, jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Salt petre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag
Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

MARY RHEA

Has REMOVED to Second ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, a few doors above Chriſt church,

Where ſhe has for SALE,

A General ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon—Which will be diſpoſed of on very low terms. June 18. 2aw4w

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FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe; Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box complete for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks, Senneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c &c.

A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,

AND

Fayal and Pico Wines,

Juſt arrived, and for Sale by

ROSS & VAUGHAN.

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to *May 21.*

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

FOR SALE BY

James Lockwood & Co:

Between Arch and Race, in Water ſtreet,

PORK Beef
Hogſlard
Candles
Tallow
Hams
Albany peas
White beans
10d and 20d nails
Good iron ſhovels made in this country
Boſton iron teakettles
Lynn ſhoes
Cyder in barrels
Braſs kettles
And a number of Articles of DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, June 27. 3ſp eoptf

For SALE very Cheap,

An Elegant New

PHÆTON,

With *HARNESS* compleat for two Horſes. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. 2awtf

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Meſſ. PRINTERS,

GIVING this a place in your Paper will greatly oblige the ſubſcriber—To wit,

On the 2d June, 1787, I ſailed from Newbury-Port, paſſenger for Philadelphia, with Captain Abraham Edwards. Sunday the 10th, at half paſt eleven, P. M. one John M'Donnols, and now Agniſs Megdugle, with the captain and me, being on deck, ſaid John and Agniſs ſtruck at me with the hatchet, he being on one ſide of the companion and I on the other, and knocked me down; but ſeeing he did not put a period to my exiſtence, flew over the companion, in order to do it: but Captain Edwards jumped from the helm, and clenched him round both arms, calling all hands, and diſarmed him with great difficulty.

This I hope will ſerve for a warning to all maſters of veſſels, eſpecially thoſe employed in coaſting buſineſs, where there are but few hands, not to take paſſengers, except they are well acquainted with them. It is my candid opinion, if he had put a period to my life, he inſtantly would have applied the ſame to the captain, and thoſe below muſt have fallen a prey to his wicked deſign. *THOMAS TRACY.*

In lat. 39. 0. North, long. 72 0. Weſt. 1aw3w

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY laſt night about 9 o'clock, an *Iriſh Servant Man,* who calls himſelf ſometimes *Darby,* and ſometimes *Jeremiah Kean,* about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrong made, looks rather clumſy, large ſmooth face, brown buſhy hair, which he wears looſe, about 23 years of age, little or no beard: had on a white hat, long brown cloth coat, a ſpotted cotton velvet jacket, corduroy breeches, good linen ſhirt, narrow ribbed old thread ſtockings without feet, and old ſhoes, but he commonly travels barefoot. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who ſhall ſecure him for ROBERT LEMMON.

Baltimore-Town, June 13. 4t e3d

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the head of Saſſafras, Kent county, Maryland, on the 17th inſtant, a Negro Fellow, named JEM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a well ſet fellow, is much addicted to lying, and can invent the moſt plauſible account of himſelf; had on when he went away, new homeſpun tow ſhirt and trowſers, ſtriped ſilk jacket, new ſhoes and buckles, and cocked hat. It is likely he may change his name and dreſs, and endeavour to paſs for a freeman, as he underſtands weaving coarſe linen and woollen. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and brings him home, or ſecures him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

June 20. ALEXANDER BAIRD.

Ten Pounds Reward.

MADE their eſcape over the gaol wall yeſterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, two attrocious VILLAINS: one who bears the name of *Thomas Wilkinſon,* committed on ſuſpicion of larceny, is a likely, portly, artful fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſhort black hair, the forepart of his head bald; had nothing on when he went away but a linen ſhirt and corduroy breeches, and had a remarkable long beard. Wilkinſon is an old horſe thief.

The other by the name of *Thomas Bailey,* committed for a rape; is a ſtout, lounging, ill-looking Iriſhman, about 5 feet 10 inches high, much pock marked: had on a ſhort blue coat, linen trowſers and round hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellows, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or *Five Pounds* for either.

AARON MUSGRAVE, Gaolor.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county gaol, June 12, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.

The Pennſylvania Packet, *and Daily Advertiſer.*

[Price Four-Pence.] SATURDAY, June 30, 1787. [No. 2621.]

Sales at Auction.

On Monday Next,

The 2d July, at *Nine* o'clock in the Morning,

At the Northern Liberty Auction Store,

Will Commence the Sale of a large and general

Aſſortment of Merchandize:

THE Auctioneers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that *Mondays* and *Fridays* are their ſtated days for ſelling Merchandize, and finding it inconvenient to hold Sales on Saturdays, they will for the future ſell Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture and other Out-door Goods, on *Monday Mornings*, begining preciſely at 8 o'clock.

June 29

C. Febiger, & Co. Auctioneers.

On Tueſday Next,

Preciſely at *Nine* o'Clock in the Morning, at the

Southwark Auction-Store,

Will Commence the ſale of a Large and Freſh

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

Tueſdays and *Fridays* are the ſtated Days of Sale.

JOHN MEASE, Auctioneer.

N. B. All kinds of Merchandize on Commiſſion, diſpoſed of at Private Sale.

On Tueſday Next,

Preciſely at 9 o'Clock,

At the City Vendue-Store,

Will Commence the *SALE* of a Large and General

Aſſortment of Merchandize.

The ſtated Days of Sale at the above Store are, *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*

Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture On every *Wedneſday Morning* from 9 to 12 o'Clock.

June 28.

Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On *TUESDAY* the 8th July next, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, at the Old *Coffee House*—The

Houſe, Stores, Wharf, and Bank Lot, late the property of *Lacaze & Mallet*.

June 22 eptf

A NUMBER OF HEALTHY

German Redemptioners,

Are arrived the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, from Hamburg, lying off Race ſtreet. Apply to the Captain on board, or to

May 21

Roſs & Vaughan,

Who have for ſale, a few hogſheads Sugar and ſtrong Jamaica Spirits, juſt arrived from Jamaica and landing at Morton's wharf.

A FEW BOXES

Cheap 7-8 Iriſh Linens,

AND

Fayal and Pico Wines,

Juſt arrived: and for Sale by

ROSS & VAUGHAN.

FOR SALE BY

Levi Hollingſworth,

At his ſtore below the Draw-Bridge,

ANCHORS of all ſizes, from 100 to 1000wt. bar iron by the ton, pots and kettles, grindſtones warranted ſuperior to any imported from Europe: Liſbon wine, Weſt-India and country rum, ſugar, coffee, cocoa, a ſpermaceti ſcrew 7 inches diameter, with box compleat for expreſſing ſpermaceti oil, &c. in good order, genſang in caſks, ſeneca, ſnake root in hhds, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

James Lockwood & Co.

Between Arch and Race, in Water ſtreet,

PORK Beef
Hogſlard
Candles
Tallow
Hams
Albany peas
White beans
10d and 20d nails
Good iron ſhovels made in this country
Bolton iron teakettles
Lynn ſhoes
Cyder in barrels
Braſs kettles

And a number of Articles of DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, June 27. 3ſp coptf

ALLUM, indigo, copperas
Madder, Aleppo gauls, ground brazil & red wood
Campeachy logwood, braziletto and fuſtic
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea
Coffee, chocolate
Barley and oatmeal
Nutmegs, mace, cloves and cinnamon
Alſpice, pepper and ginger, Vinegar
Loaf, Muſcovado and Havannah white ſugars
Keg jar and drum raiſins and almonds
Saltpetre and brimſtone
Caſtile and common ſoap
Bottling corks and ſhop paper
Glue and cotton, by the bag
Crum Creek SCYTHE STONES.

White and Red Clover, Timothy, Blue-Graſs and Lucerne Seeds,

And divers other articles for SALE, by

Benedict Dorſey,

Third-ſtreet, between the Harp and Crown Tavern and Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 15th. dtf

For Liverpool,

The Brig THETIS,
EDWARD PEACOCK, Maſter;

Will ſail the 29th June. For paſſage only apply to RICHARD MATHER & Co. or to the Captain on board. June 23

For Baltimore,

The SLOOP HANNAH,
SAMUEL OAKFORD, Maſter,

WILL ſail in a few days.—For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at Mr. Cox's Wharf, a little above the Drawbridge, or to Iſrael Iſrael, at the Croſs Keys Inn.

N. B. The above veſſel is for Sale or Barter, for goods or public ſecurities. June 23. mwf

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For Alexandria, Virginia,

The Sloop CHARMING POLLY,
John Ellwood, Jun. Maſter,

Now lying the lower ſide of Arch-ſtreet Wharf, and will ſail in a few days.—For freight or paſſage apply on board. June 23. eo3t

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To Let on Freight,

The Brigantine DOVE,
David Chriſtian, Maſter;

A Britiſh bottom, and carries about 1200 barrels.

Now Landing from ſaid Veſſel, juſt arrived from Marſeilles and Malaga.

Raiſins in kegs and jarrs, Soft ſhelled almonds
Malaga wine in pipes and quartercaſks, dry and ſweet, ſome of which is old
Claret in hogſheads, Figs in trails Apply to

THOMAS, SAMUEL, & MIERS FISHER,

Who have for ſale, Sherry Wine in quarter-caſks

June 18 6teop

A QUANTITY OF

SILK STOCKINGS

FOR SALE BY

Mordecai Lewis & Co.

June 5. 3awlm

JUST arrived in the brig Santiſſima Trinidad, from Calais, Capt. Sanchez, and for SALE, Sherry wine of the beſt quality, Tent wine, brandy and ſalt, at

Mr. M'KINSEY's Store,

In Penn-ſtreet. wſw

Rundle & Murgatroyd,

(Water ſtreet, juſt above Market ſtreet)

Have received for Sale, by the Commerce from Ireland, and Ruby from London,

IRISH linens and ſheetings in boxes, from 7d½ to 22d ſterling per yard
Ruſſia ſheetings, dowlas, ticklenburgs
Allum, black pepper, elegant pier glaſſes
Whiting, chalk, Liverpool ſalt, and
Excellent Lodon bottled porter,

Alſo, an INVOICE—Conſiſting of,

Luſtercens, moreens, durants, poplins, camblets, &c.

To be ſold at a very low advance.

WANTED,

A Parcel of very good, well ſeaſoned, Inch and quarter and inch Pine Boards, and inch Cedar Boards. May 14 mwſtf

---

JUST ARRIVED

In the Ship Empreſs of China, Capt. Green, from CANTON,

BOHEA Tea, freſh and of excellent quality, and India Nankeens, to be ſold by

Iſaac Hazlehurſt & Co.

Who have alſo for ſale a quantity of Cow Hides of St. Domingo—Tire drawn at Delaware works, for phæton and chair wheels.—Ruſſia matts—Together with a large aſſortment of European goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which will be ſold by the package or ſmaller quantity. May 16. mwtf

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Deaves, Baker & Abell,

In Front ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Are now LANDING

From on board the Mayflower, John Stillwell, maſter, from Cork.

PALE MALT of an excellent quality in bags
New heavy cargo beef in barrels
Cork ſailcloth N° 1 to 8
Iriſh linens and lawns plain and printed
Chintzes and calicoes

They have alſo for Sale, as uſual, a large Aſſortment of

Mancheſter and other Goods,

Suitable to the ſeaſon May 30. w&ttf.

Juſt imported and now ſelling by

Joſeph Stanſbury,

At his ſtore in Front ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, near the City Auction-Room,

A General Aſſortment of

China, Glaſs, and Earthen Wares,

Plain and Ornamental—Among which are, Teatable ſets of enamelled china, rich Egyptian and cane ware, fine cut glaſs, and a few watch ſeals and chains—Orders from the country carefully attended to and executed, as uſual, with fidelity and diſpatch.

FOR SALE AT

Jeremiah Warder, Parker, & Co's STORE,

In Third ſtreet, oppoſite Church alley—A freſh Aſſortment of

Muſlins, Teas, Pepper and TURKY COFFEE,

A Great Variety of DRY GOODS & HARDWARE;

Copper in Sheets and Bottoms;

China, Glaſs, and Queen Ware; Madeira, Liſbon, Port, Calcavella and Weſtern Iſland Vines; Pickles, Matts, Corks, Salt, Coal, Gunpowder, Burr and Cologn Mill-Stones, Chalk, Whiting, Painters' Colours, &c. &c. May 28. 3'autf

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TO BE LET. The

Stores in Water ſtreet,

Between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, now occupied by *Iſaac Wharton*, as an Inſurance-Office. Apply to RACHEL WHARTON, at the corner of Second and Spruce ſtreets. June 26 w&14w

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Juſt PUBLISHED, SOLD by

Thomas Dobſon,

In Second ſtreet, ſecond door above Cheſnut ſtreet,

DISSERTATIONS on the Propheſies which have been remarkably fulfilled, and are at this time fulfiling in the world, 2 vols.—*Price only 20ſ.* By *Thomas Newton*, D. D. late Lord Biſhop of Briſtol.

This valuable and well known Work is now reprinted in America in two 8vo volumes, handſomely bound and lettered, and offered to the Public at about half the price of thoſe imported from London.

Alſo—The HISTORY of the Work of Redemption; containing the Outlines of a Body of Divinity, in a method entirely new. By the late Rev. Mr *Jonathan Edwards*, Preſident of the College of New-Jerſey. In one volume, neatly bound and lettered—*Price 10ſ.*

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed, by T. DOBSON,

Fordyce's SERMONS to Young Women—The two volumes neatly printed in one, at 6ſ. handſomely bound and lettered.

Alſo, to be had of T. DOBSON.

The Taſk, a poem, by William Cowper, eſquire—5ſ.

And a very extenſive and valuable Aſſortment of *BOOKS* in the various branches of literature, and a General Aſſortment of *STATIONARY.* w&ſ2w

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Bruſh Manufactory,

(Wholeſale and Retail) BY

ROGER FLAHAVEN,

IN Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, where merchants and others may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or dry goods.

N. B. The higheſt price given for Hogs Briſtles.

Philadelphia, June 23. w&ttf

Robert Leſſlie,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER,

HAS removed from Front ſtreet to the northeaſt corner of Second and Market ſtreets, where he continues to carry on ſaid Buſineſs in all its various Branches; and has for ſale—

Gold, Silver, Tortoiſeſhell & Gilt *WATCHES.*

He makes CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, on a new and improved plan, one of which may be ſeen at his ſhop, not ſubject to any viſible variation from the different changes of the weather. Such perſons as have Clocks or Time-Pieces of any kind, going with either weight, ſpring, pendulum, or balance, may have the above additional Improvement annexed to them at a ſmall expence, by applying to ſaid *Leſſlie.*

Philadelphia, June 1 3ſſ.

Sellers's American made Trunks,

ARE SOLD BY

John & James Oldden,

AND

WILLIAM ZANE,

In Second, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, and near Black-Horſe alley,

WHERE, at all times, a capital aſſortment of the moſt elegant ſealſkin, hair, and black leather portmantua and other traveliing trunks, of all dimenſions, may be obtained for the complete accommodation of the Public—Poſſeſſing every advantage in procuring materials and conducting their factory, they flatter themſelves with being able to vend the various preceding articles on terms more favourable than any other perſon in this country. eſtf

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Thomas Micklethwaite,

In Front, near Walnut ſtreet,

Has received by the Harmony and other late European Veſſels,

An Aſſortment of Merchandize;

In which are,

RUSSIA ſheetings,	Silk handkerchiefs
Fine and low priced	Thread and cotton hoſe
Iriſh linens	Nankeens
Printed cottons	Mens and boys hats
Calicoes and chintzes	1 in in boxes, No 1 and 2
Fuſtians, jeans, jeannets & royal ribs	od and 12d nails
Coloured threads	Engliſh & American wool and cotton cards, &c.
Black and blond laces	&c.

Alſo, ironmongery and cutlery; beaver ſkins, tar, Spirits of turpentine, and Saltpetre in barrels of 100 weight each.

LIKEWISE,

Juſt arrived from China per the Canton, capt. *Truxtun*,

Bohea
Congo
Souchong
Imperial
and Tonkay
TEAS } In whole, half & quarter cheſts

Nankeens
China cups & ſaucers
Ditto plates & baſons } in ſmall packages

Samples of which may be ſeen. mwſ1m

FOR SALE BY

Willing, Morris & Swanwick,

At their *STORES* in Penn-ſtreet,

A CARGO of choice Jamaica ſpirits.
Madeira, Malaga, Teneriffe and Fayal wines
Hyſon tea
China and queen ware in crates and boxes
Freſh Bloom and Muſcadel raiſins in ſmall boxes & jars
An aſſortment of olives, anchovies, capers and pickles, in good order
Marble chimney-pieces, paving tiles and ſlabs
And a Variety of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon. June 26 eptf

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TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

For Caſh or Weſt-India Produce,

A CHAIR

With a ſtanding top, iron axletree, braſs caps, harneſs, &c. &c. all new, in compleat order, of the beſt materials, and warranted by the maker. For further particulars enquire of the Printers. June 25. 3top

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Patrick Duffey, Broker,

At the OFFICE lately occupied by *Tudor & Duffey*, oppoſite the Indian Queen, Fourth ſtreet,

Where the higheſt Price in

Caſh is given, or an accommodating exchange made 'twixt every kind of Public Securities.

Dollar Money of the Emiſſion of 1780, guaranteed by Congreſs, of either of the States.

Pennſylvania State Money of the emiſſion of 1781.

Final Settlements iſſued by John Pierce or any the commiſſioners appointed by Congreſs, or auditors of the individual ſtates.

Certificates receivable in the Pennſylvania Land-office, furniſhed on moderate terms, and the buſineſs executed therein with all poſſible diſpatch and without gratuity.

Money procured on Loan at the ſhorteſt notice on a depoſit or approved notes.

Pennſylvania Donation Lands BOUGHT and SOLD.

The higheſt Price given for, and a moderate profit required on every ſpecies of Public Securities now in circulation March 7 w&ſf

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Land-Office Buſineſs,

And Buſineſs in other Public Offices, tranſacted with Diſpatch and Punctuality, by

George Tudor,

At his Office the North ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet, five doors above Fourth ſtreet.

Certificates, State and Dollar Money, for patenting, warranting and diſmortgaging Land, furniſhed upon as reaſonable terms as can be afforded, and no charge made for doing the buſineſs to thoſe who purchaſe their Certificates of him.

Procures Money on Loan,

Upon Depoſits, to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

Every Kind of Transferable Property diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very moderate commiſſion.

The higheſt Price given for all Kinds of Public Securities.

Pennſylvania Donation-Land Bought and Sold. w&ſtf

For SALE at

Thomas Vowell's *Store,*

In *Second ſtreet,* between *Market* and *Arch ſtreets,* next Door but one to the *Baptiſt* Meeting-houſe,

A General ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS.

At the very loweſt Prices.

At ſaid Place he continues to Buy, Sell or Exchange all Kinds of

Public Securities.

He tranſacts Buſineſs at the Land-Office, furniſhes Certificates and procures Patents without any extra Charge. *Country People* applying by Letter will have their Intereſts attended to as well as if they were perſonally preſent.

Thoſe who intruſt him with their Buſineſs, may expect to be ſerved with the utmoſt punctuality, integrity and diſpatch.

Several Bales of NANKEENS for Sale eptf.

The Briſtol Baths

Are in compleat Order for the Reception of thoſe Perſons who may incline to make uſe of them.

6th Mo. 11th, 1787 3uw2wf.

TO BE LET,

A large and compleat Store

for the Dry Good Buſineſs, in one of the beſt ſtands in this city either for wholeſale or retail on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets—Alſo, a three ſtory Brick HOUSE in Fourth, between Market and Arch ſtreets, by

June 22. eop7t. REUBEN HAINES.

TO BE LET, A

A large, elegant, and commodious

HOUSE,

At the Corner of Vine and Third ſtreets. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL. 3taw;tf

Who has alſo ſome *PASTURE GROUND* to Let, nearly adjoining to the South ſtreet of this city.

A PAIR of ſerviceable decent Bay HORSES, well matched—and a FAMILY WAGGON, on ſteel ſprings, remarkable eaſy, with harneſs for two horſes; will be ſold ſeparate or together. Enquire of the Printers. mw&ſ

TO BE LET,

That *large, noted,* and *commodious*

TAVERN,

With the Lot and Stables belonging to it, at the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth ſtreets. The great advantages of this ſituation, in the vicinity of the Market, Court-houſe, Gaol and State-houſe, muſt be obvious.

The adjoining vacant *LOTS* will alſo be let on reaſonable *Ground-Rent.* Enquire in Front, below Cheſnut ſtreet, of

June 20 w&ſ4w WILLIAM SITGREAVES.

APPARATUS.

JULY the 4th, being the anniverſary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, will be erected, oppoſite the City Tavern in Second-ſtreet, the moſt elegant

FIRE WORKS,

That ever has been exhibited: no labour or expence will be ſpared to gratify the curioſity of the ſpectators; and to prevent accidents, there will be no rockets.

Tickets to be had at the City Tavern, at 7s. 6d. each, without which, no perſon will be admitted into the aforeſaid City Tavern

JOHN LAUGEAY.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1787. eptf

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE, *of June* 15, 1787.

The SPEECH of an honorable gentleman in the houſe of repreſentatives, on Tueſday laſt, on the queſtion—“ *Whether it is neceſſary to ſend a body of troops into the weſtern counties,*’ &c.

Mr. SPEAKER,

I BEG the houſe may be called to order for a moment. I do not riſe ſuppoſing to throw any new light on the ſubject, as the ſeveral worthy gentlemen who have ſpoken before me, have given a very minute ſtatement of facts, and made ſuch obſervations as almoſt wholly renders my exertions at this time unneceſſary: however, I would beg to be heard with candour and attention, while I make a few obſervations on a queſtion which, I really think, muſt determine the fate of the nation.

The queſtion before us is—Whether it is neceſſary to ſend a body of troops into the weſtern counties, to protect the loyal inhabitants, who have not bowed themſelves at the feet of Baal, againſt the depredations of abandoned, lawleſs men, after the diſcharge of the troops now in the field, whoſe times are near expiring? and whether it is neceſſary to hold out the olive branch of peace, and grant an act of pardon and indemnity to all who have been concerned in the late rebellion, before we proceed to ſuch rigorous meaſures?

It is a fact well known, and not to be controverted, that they began their hoſtile invaſions ſeveral months before government unſheathed the ſword againſt them, and not till after they had granted an indiſcriminate pardon, upon the mild condition alone, that they would come in and take the oath required, and remain good ſubjects for the future. But how did they behave in conſequence of this?—They ſpurned at the idea of pardon, and have frequently aſſerted, that they will not comply, unleſs government would pay them for the time they had loſt, and make conceſſions, and acknowledge, not only the unjuſtifiable meaſures they had adopted againſt them, but that their demands, however wrong the means might be which they had adopted to acquire them, were juſt, as became a free and independent people.

What injury, what violation of the ſacred compact which binds us together as a people, ſhould we commit, ſhould we tamely ſubmit to their propoſals! Some, here preſent, have argued, that before we proceed upon warlike meaſures, it is neceſſary to extend a pardon to them, offering them mercy, ſhould they incline to accept it, by a certain period to be preſcribed. I would aſk thoſe gentlemen who are of that opinion, whether there is any more probability of their accepting a pardon now, ſhould it be extended to them, than there was when it was offered them the laſt year? and whether they are now any more convinced of the turpitude of their conduct than they were when they experienced the lenity and forbearance of government, under the laſt adminiſtration? For it is generally found to be a truth, that the longer they continue in obſtinate reſentment, the more they become hardened in it, I am for adopting every meaſure which is calculated to reſtore peace and tranquility to this diſtracted commonwealth.

“ The firſt motion in the political ſyſtem, (ſays a venerable old patriot, here preſent, who has juſt enforced his arguments with the greateſt degree of propriety and eloquence) is, take care! and the firſt word of command, ſupport and protect your conſtitution! Some have endeavoured, by the greateſt warmth, to point out the ſpeedy neceſſity of adopting conciliatory meaſures, as the likelieſt means to eſtabliſh that permanency in government ſo much wanted, and ſo much deſired by every friend to peace and good order; while others have ranſacked the whole divine revelation for arguments to ſupport theſe vain pretentions——for I ſhould ſuppoſe it to be out of order to recur to revelation for arguments in this public political exigency.

Some are for deprecating the meaſures, adopted under the laſt adminiſtration, for the protection of the laws, and the due and regular adminiſtration of juſtice; and are endeavouring, by every inſidious art that can favour their deſign, to render them wrong and ſuſpected, and thereby cauſe an entire abolition of them. This I believe to be wholly wrong. I am for purſuing the ſame line of conduct—invariably adhering to thoſe principles which was the firſt cauſe of oppoſition to thoſe hoſtile invaders, and by every exertion to render them reſpectable and coerſive. There cannot be found a more equitable model of juſtice and humanity than the hiſtory of the laſt year, which will furniſh a tale, in the hiſtory of America, that will prove the aſtoniſhment and admiration of future ages; and by purſuing the ſame line of conduct, we ſhall quickly eſtabliſh a durable monument of our future greatneſs: and which ought, in commemoration of its ſingulur merit, be tranſ[illegible]ed in LETTERS OF GOLD, and lodged among the laſting archieves of American liberty.

However, I am far from ſaying, that the meaſures adopted under the laſt adminiſtration were all free from the juſt imputation of cenſure. Two meaſures which were taken, I believe to be wholly incompatible with the intereſt it was intended to promote. The ſeveral acts of grace, ſent out under the laſt adminiſtration, ſeem to he founded on the principles of moderation, rather than that of prudence and good policy. My idea of the matter is, that where we extend a diſcrimination act, we ought to name the perſons therein excepted, and not expreſs it in ſuch equivocal terms as not to be underſtood, whether the perſons that had been guilty, by a greater or leſſer degree, came within the its deſcription, or not. The act for impowering three commiſſioners to repair to the weſtern counties, to grant pardons to certain perſons, is, in my opinion, very erroneous, and transferring the whole power of the legiſlative body to a few individuals. For I am far from intruſting all the power and liberality of government to two or three individuals, to deal it out to one and another as they think proper. I do not mean to reflect upon the worthy gentlemen intruſted with that important commiſſion, for I believe them poſſeſſed of as much firmneſs and integrity as any men whatever—It is eſtabliſhing a bad precedent, which, in my opinion, if tolerated and made much uſe of, will ſhortly grow into an ariſtocracy—the moſt deteſtible government in the world. I am for dealing it out ourſelves, and have the inſpection of matters which ſo nearly concern the liberties of our country. But to return.

It is ſaid, by ſome, ſhould we ſend out an armed force before we made offers of mercy, we ſhould incur the reſentment of the whole community. I doubt not but it will incur the diſapprobation of many members preſent, who, out of tenderneſs and humanity, would wiſh to prevent the effuſion of any more blood. Give me leave to ſay, that I really believe this is the only way to purſue, which can the beſt accompliſh their long premeditated deſigns—that tenderneſs and humanity, which, in ſome, triumphs over every paſſion, may be carried to ſuch lengths, as to become a moſt dangerous enemy. Hitherto the humanity of government has been carried to its utmoſt extent. When the firſt appearance of inſurrection was made manifeſt, by ſtopping with a high hand the courts of juſtice in the weſtern counties, government would have been juſtified, before God and the world, had the laws been executed with the utmoſt rigour, and cut them off from the community. But the lenity of government was made a deriſion of, and their forbearance imputed to fear and timidity. They not only executed their folly and madneſs upon the courts of common pleas and general ſeſſions of the peace, which had exiſted from time immemorial; but, with the moſt abandoned impetuoſity, appeared in open arms to ſtop the ſupreme judicial court, which was never even admitted as a grievance. They have hitherto appeared to be hurried on by a blind impulſe, rather indicating principles of indiſcriminate reſentment and diabolical revenge, than that of redreſſing thoſe grievances under which the whole community unavoidably labour.

It has been aſſerted in this houſe, that there was nothing to fear from them; that they would gladly embrace any offers that would be made them, and return to their duty and allegiance—Have not all the members from the county of Berkſhire, except one, declared in the moſt poſitive and preſſing terms the ſituation they and their conſtituents ſtand in ſhould not an armed force be kept up? the member from Tyringham ſeems to be of the opinion of ſeveral other gentlemen, that a force is abſolutely unneceſſary; and that for himſelf and his conſtituents they did not apprehend any danger—Give me leave to aſk the worthy gentleman, whether the town which he has the honor to repreſent, turned out a ſingle man in the ſupport of government during the preſſing exigencies of the laſt winter? and whether the principal part who were able to bear arms did not oppoſe government, and were made priſoners in the county of Hampſhire in attempting to join Shays, by the friends of government? However, the worthy gentleman does not extend his views beyond his own town—no wonder this gentleman ſhould be of a contrary opinion from the other members from that county—It is a mere miracle that ſuch a diſloyal town ſhould be ſo miſtaken as to make choice of ſo reſpectable a man, as it ſeems they have, to repreſent them—however, miſtaken policy, if ſuch it may be called, will often turn to the infinite advantage of thoſe who adopted it; and this ſingle inſtance ſhows a ſingular diſplay of the interpoſition of Providence in directing their choice in ſuch a manner, as may finally be a means of eſtabliſhing peace and good order, and an unfaded luſtre to the dignity of government, and our excellent conſtitution.

But even admitting their good diſpoſition to embrace an act of mercy, come in and return to their duty and allegiance, this would not ſtrengthen the arguments made uſe of by their advocates. For it is a fact well known that they have hitherto flattered themſelves that this preſent general court would grant all they ever aſked for, and even much more: that this preſent houſe would conſiſt of members, whoſe ſentiments, in general, would be ſimilar to their own. Should we now grant them an act of mercy before we ſhew our determination to ſupport the conſtitution, they would, and indeed with a great deal of propriety, think themſelves not diſappointed—This would very much confirm, and materially ſtrengthen their former opinion. Puffed up with theſe ideas, they would think themſelves juſtified ſhould they again riſe in arms; and the firſt opportunity that appeared favorable, they would again, firmly relying on this court for protection, reaſſume their authority, draw the ſword, proceed with rigor and indiſcriminate revenge, and ſpread fire and deſolation through the country with impunity—A ſcene of ſlaughter and bloodſhed, moſt horrible to behold, muſt inevitably enſue! Firſt let them experience the authority of government and their determined zeal to ſupport that conſtitution, which is the ſole baſis of American liberty, in the erecting of which, beſides the vaſt expence of it, many thouſands of valuable lives have been ſacrificed—draw the ſword, and twine the olive branch of peace around it—let the ſword precede that of the olive branch, as this is the likelieſt means to eſtabliſh a dignity in government, and ſecurity to the lives and liberties of the people.

Indeed ſome have the boldneſs to aſſert, and I am ſorry to have occaſion to mention it, that becauſe the voice of the people are for lenient meaſures, and even for overthrowing the conſtitution, it muſt be done; and that there is not the leaſt trace of a republican government unleſs the power and authority of conſtituting and making laws is lodged in the hands of the people. All this I readily grant. But how ſhall we diſpenſe with the obligations we firſt laid ourſelves under to ſtand by and protect the conſtitution during the term of fifteen years? And, indeed, ſuffer me to ſay, that although two thirds of the people are for aboliſhing the preſent conſtitution, the other third have a right to take up arms in its defence, and ſupport it at the riſque of every thing dear and ſacred to them, even at the expence of their precious blood and treaſure—Mercy has been my great delight; it has been extended to them; what has been the conſequence? they have aſſembled in arms and bid defiance to the power of government.

During the laſt winter, a period big with the fate of our excellent conſtitution, we aſſembled a ſmall, though determined band of heroes, to repel the invaders, and put a ſtop to the inundations which ſeemed to break forth from every quarter. After we had collected, ſenſible of their inferiority, they declined meeting us in the field, but wantonly gave themſelves up to a blind infatuation, in ſpreading devaſtations; in burning, deſtroying and plundering the faithful inhabitants——Was this all? No, outrage ſucceeded outrage, and a number of the lives of our faithful citizens fell a prey to a horrid banditti of infernal rebels. But happily we have hitherto ſucceeded in a miraculous manner, conſidering our numbers——That ever memorable event, the action at Sheffield, will fully demonſtrate a ſavage brutality, that may be more eaſily conceived than expreſſed. Thoſe reſpectable characters, whom they the day before made priſoners, were placed in their front for a breaſt-work, and forcibly drove up before them, moſt expoſed to our fire, and one of them, a promiſing young gentleman, fell a ſacrifice to their inhuman purpoſes, and expired in the field. We are daily hearing of the ravages they are making, and the depredations they are committing—we have letters from ſeveral gentlemen of character laying before us, who all agree that it is abſolutely neceſſary that a body of troops ſhould be immediately raiſed for their defence and ſafety. Not only this, but a petition from a number of inhabitants teſtify their danger; and that they are obliged to quit their habitations, and repair within the guards for ſafety, during the night. Painting themſelves like ſavages, they now take the woods, and are continually firing upon the guards, and peacable citizens of this commonwealth. Scarcely a night paſſes, but they are entering houſes and exerciſing their cruelty. The houſe of a worthy member now in this houſe, has been plundered ſince his abſence, to a very conſiderable amount. Can we, when we reflect for a moment, refuſe ſending troops to the relief of our friends in that quarter? what ingratitude do we commit! what violation of the ſacred ties of nature and intereſt do we ſtand chargeable with! modern republican gratitude indeed! The members from that quarter have ſignified their abſolute neceſſity of withdrawing from this houſe, ſhould this queſtion terminate in the negative, in order to ſecure their wives, their children and property, againſt the expiration of the time for which the troops now in the field are engaged, who on the troops being diſcharged, will be expoſed to every kind of danger, inſult and plunder, from thoſe abandoned lawleſs men.

This day muſt determine the fate of the empire! and I am bold to ſay, ſhould not this queſtion be carried, we cannot boaſt of a conſtitution ſix weeks longer. We ſhall have rebellions enough to contend with. Civil war, fire, ſlaughter and bloodſhed, are its conſequent attendants, and one promiſcuous carnage muſt inevitably overſpread the land. Do we wiſh for arguments drawn from example and woeful experience of a ſimilar nature! let us turn our eyes to the hiſtory of our mother country——What do we find but a rapid ſucceſſion of almoſt every kind of government during a long ſeries of the moſt aſtoniſhing events, wherein rivers of blood were ſpilt by contending uſurpers, ambitious tyrants and haughty deſpots! Let us view the gradual riſe of that once potent republic of Rome, who obtained her greatneſs by a ſtrenuous adherence to her conſtitution—her veneration for juſtice——her readineſs to protect her citizens from danger and inſult, and her ſpirited deciſion of matters which reſpected the ſafety of the commonwealth. But at laſt, like ourſelves, ſhe began to be enervated, and her decline was haſtened by a moſt aſtoniſhing rapidity, which ended in the final ruin and overthrow of that once renowned republic. If we compare the cauſes which gave riſe to violence and inſurrection between this and that republic, we ſhall find them ſimilar; and the ſame cauſes will ever invariably produce the ſame effects. And now can we heſitate in adopting deciſive meaſures, the only ſecurity left us? or will we be ſo wanton as to ſuffer the page of the American hiſtory to be blacked with this, That we wreſted our liberties from the jaws of an oppeſſive tyrant, after a moſt arduous conflict, in which many thouſands of valuable lives was ſacrificed; and when we had it in our power to preſerve them, we would not, but ſported them away——God forbid! but may we this day ſhew to the world our determination to ſupport a conſtitution we have ourſelves formed. Let us convince thoſe learned politicians who have predicted that our conſtitution cannot ſtand, that we can ſupport it againſt every effort made to deſtroy it. This day muſt determine it.—Let us, for our own benefit, (and to prevent the diſpleaſure of poſterity, who may juſtly cenſure their anceſtors) ſhew a firm reſolution to preſerve, ſacred and inviolate, the bleſſings of freedom, and that conſtitution which is the admiration of the world, and the envy of nations——But if we will not, farewell to peace and proſperity! adieu to all that ſolid glory which characterizes a people, that muſt render then happy at home, and reſpectable abroad! prepare to ſtand the ſhock of thouſands, and undergo the rude tempeſts of a degenerate government! until, finally, the end ſhall come, when the curtain of night ſhall be drawn over this political world—the ſcene cloſed, and one wide diſſolution over all.

Foreign Intelligence,

Received by the George, Captain Hunter, arrived at New-York from Glaſgow.

LONDON, March 13.

A Dealer in pigs near Bromſgrove, in Worceſterſhire, was lately ſwindled out of a large herd by a ſharper, who paid him with a falſe bill. The pigs were traced a conſiderable way, but without effect. The ſwindler, however, was diſcovered at Mancheſter, and taken up, and while in cuſtody of the conſtable, deſired the proſecutor to let him ſee the bill, which he complying with, the ſwindler popped it into his mouth and ſwallowed it. He was immediately taken before a juſtice of the peace, who had a great inclination to give him a puke, to make the culprit diſgorge the bill; but this motion being over-ruled, the juſtice made out his mittimus for ſtealing the bill.

Major H. not more remarkable for the thoughtleſs generoſity of his heart, than for the diverting ſtrangeneſs of his manners, bears ſome reſemblance, in face only, to Earl P. now the monied and money ſaving D. of N. with whom he ſerved during the conteſt of this country againſt America. A wounded ſoldier, miſtaking the Major for his Grace, ſolicited ſome charity, and ſaid, ‘Heaven bleſs your Lordſhip, relieve a poor creature who has bled for his country by your ſide.’ ‘ Who the deuce does the fellow take me for?’ exclaimed the Major. ‘For my noble Commander, Earl P. to be ſure,’ anſwered the diſabled beggar. ‘ You blockhead, replied the Major, I’ll make you know to the contrary in a moment—Here’s half a crown.’

An architect at Paris, of the name of Labtiere, has lately ſubmitted to the conſideration of M. de Colonne, firſt miniſter of ſtate, &c. a plan for the erection of a Temple at ſome diſtance out of the city, for the purpoſe of ſerving as a burying place for Kings, Princes, and other perſons of diſtinction; and alſo for commons of extraordinary genius and merit. In fact, a building like our Weſtminſter-Abbey. The church of St. Dennis, which has hitherto ſerved as the receptacle of the deceaſed Kings, appears from hence not to anſwer this intention. It is propoſed to remove thither, and thus to collect into one ſpot the principal ſtatues which are at preſent ſcattered widely from one another, over different parts of Paris. The calculated expence is twelve millions French money, to be raiſed without inconvenience to the government.

A diſcovery of a forgery of a very ſingular nature, and of importance to the manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, has been lately made, and diligent ſearch making after the offenders, *i.e.* the ſtamps uſual on Iriſh linens have been affixed to cloths the manufacture of France and Holland of a ſimilar texture, and paſſed for and ſold as ſuch. How long this has been in practice is not known.

March 30. A revolution ſeems to be taking place in the characters and employments of Princes. Inſtead of marking their ſteps with blood, they now ſeek information, and viſit each other on terms of polite humanity. The Emperor has furniſhed the example. The rumour at Vienna is, that he will viſit England this ſummer. The King and Queen of Naples are alſo expected in England.

A letter from the Hague, dated March 20, ſays, “ We are every day advancing towards the term ſo long dreaded by the few quiet people in this Republic. North Holland is a prey to the moſt violent ſcenes: At Hoorn, at Enkuyſen, and in a very great number of villages, the two parties are come to blows: and every day brings us the moſt melancholy accounts. The patriots, whom nothing can divert from their project of eſtabliſhing a juſt repreſentation of the people in the government, now find themſelves obliged to repel force by force, being attacked by the furious of the other party; and it is aſſured, that blood has already flown plentifully in the two aforeſaid towns; which, moreover, have been partly abandoned by their magiſtrates.

“ The States of Holland have given orders to the council committee who repreſent them, to uſe the moſt diligent means to quell the diſturbances in North Holland: and General Ryſſel, who commands the line of provincial troops, has already ſent off ſome detachments of horſe and foot to reſtore peace.”

April 15. An arret has juſt been publiſhed in France, offering a premium of five livres per quintal for all dried and ſalt cod imported by French ſhips into the Levant; and the ſame premium for every quintal of congers which are taken and dried on the coaſt of France, and exported for foreign parts; alſo another arret, which raiſes a premium of five livres as eſtabliſhed the 29th of November, 1785. to eight livres, for every quintal of dried and ſalt cod imported into the Windward and Leeward Iſlands by ſtrangers; and 12 livres for every quintal dried and imported by the ſubjects of France into ſaid iſlands.

The diſſentions in the cabinet are increaſing. The cauſe—*an Indian delinquent.* The proſecution has ever been an odious meaſure in a certain quarter; and as it draws to a criſis, the diſſatisfaction increaſes. His Majeſty, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Hawkſberry, oppoſe every ſtep that tends to impeach the Governor General’s conduct. Whilſt Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Grenville, and Lord Mulgrave, are as ſtrenuous for bringing him to trial for the crimes charged againſt him by the commons. Each party conſiders it as an eſſential point, and are determined to try their political ſtrength on it. The queſtion now is, Whether the commons will ſupport Mr. Pitt or Lord Hawkſberry? Not, whether Mr. Haſtings is guilty or not guilty.

April 16.

Monday in the houſe of peers, the order of the day being read for the houſe to be put into a committee on the bill, entitled, ‘ An act for the better preventing vexatious ſuits being brought for the recovery of debts contracted in America, previous to the treaty of peace with the United States,’ the ſame was upon motion diſcharged ſine die.

So much is exchange in favour of this country, that for ſome time paſt not leſs than 50,000l. have been remitted hither weekly from Holland.

The diſpatches received lately from earl Cornwallis, governor general of Bengal, wear an aſpect at once ſo ſerious and alarming, that all the Leadenhall-ſtreet ſophiſtry cannot do their contents away.—They have already tranſpired, and exhibit to the view a ſcene in direct contraſt, to thoſe repeatedly ſet forth by the partizans of adminiſtration. They roundly aſſert, that the credit of the company is gone, and that their government cannot ſubſiſt without aid from home. Their bonds are at a higher diſcount than they have been ſince the termination of the war, and the reſources are drying up. The affairs on the Coromandel coaſt are in a worſe ſtate than thoſe of the Carnatic. But both together are in a moſt diſtracted ſituation.

April 17. A correſpondent at Vienna ſays, that on the 28th of March laſt, the emperor cauſed the following notice to be ſent to the French miniſter—‘ That he received with pleaſure the French king’s declaration of the 19th, of his determined intention to preſerve the peace of Europe; but that, as great diſputes ſtill ſubſiſted between the Porte and Ruſſia, which had not come to any one point of deciſion; and *a war ſeeming to him inevitable* from the difference which there was in opinion between the cabinet of the Porte and the people, he declared, in caſe ſuch an event happened, he would remain *neutre*: However, in the mean time, following the example of the French king, he would uſe every means to ſettle all difficulties, if the people were diſpoſed to peace; but ſhould his endeavours prove unfortunate, he ſhould obſerve a rigid neutrality.

By authentic letters from Vienna we are informed, that on the 29th day of March the Ruſſian troops, ſuppoſed to be aſſiſtants at a coronation pomp, completely inveſted the very important fortreſs of Oczakoff, which, it is generally ſuppoſed, muſt ſurrender very ſpeedily, as the Turks are by no means prepared with proviſions, ſtores or amunition. Nothing but a deciſive action in favour of the Ottoman army, that may come to its relief, can ſave the place, in which there is now upwards of 20,000 Spahis.

The Engliſh governors of Bombay have ſent 200 Europeans, and 500 Seapoys, and taken poſſeſſion of a ſmall iſland called Die Gracia, ſituate 200 leagues north eaſt of the iſland of Bourbon; on which iſland the deceaſed count de Buſſy had permitted a French family and ſome negroes to reſide, merely to aſcertain to whom it belonged. The Engliſh alledged they want it for a watering place, though the French ſuſpect they deſign it for a lodgment of troops, to attack the iſles of France and Bourbon. The French miniſter has written to our court on the ſubject, and inſiſt that the troops may be withdrawn immediately.

The Ruſſian fleet, for which a requiſition of aſſiſtance and friendly reception has been lately made to our court, conſiſts of 33 ſhips of the line, 11 frigates, and 5 bomb ketches—the avowed object of this armament is to chaſtiſe, and, if impoſſible to deſtroy the piratical powers of the coaſt of Barbary; but it is much more probably intended to pay a viſit (and that an effectual, though not an amicable one) to ſome places in the vicinage of the Dardanelles.

The inſults offered to the Spaniſh conſul by the Dey of Algiers, ſhould not be felt by the court of Spain only. It ought to be a general cauſe to extirpate that neſt of pirates from the face of the earth.

Advices have been received from Terceira, one of the Azores, that 14 ſail of American ſhips have lately arrived there, with many articles which were much wanted; and that a regular trade is now eſtabliſhed there with the ports of Boſton, New York, and Philadelphia.

Orders are given from the war-office, for the 4th 5th, and 26th regiments, now on duty in Ireland, to be embarked at Cork for Quebec immediately; where ſhipping are provided for them. Two regiments now on duty in Canada are to come home, ſo that the reinforcement will be one regiment only: but it is expected a further force will be ſent in the courſe of the ſummer, as Lord Dorcheſter has informed the neceſſity, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, of reinforcing all the forts in Canada.

April 24. Affairs in France are ſtill in very great confuſion. Monſ de Calonne having aſſerted, that the cauſe of the derangements of the public finances was owing to Mr. Neckar, having left a deficiency of upwards of two millions ſterling in the treaſury, the latter wrote to the former demanding an explanation; receiving no anſwer, Mr. Neckar wrote to the King, accuſing Mr. Calonne, and ſtating, that in place of a deficiency he had left a ſurplus, as a proof of which, he referred to an account he delivered to his Majeſty in 1781. He farther requeſted to be confronted to M. de Calonne, in the aſſembly of the Notables, to juſtify himſelf, and added, that though much inferior to his antagoniſt in the powers of eloquence, yet the voice of juſtice muſt prevail. His Majeſty refuſed this requeſt, upon which Mr. Neckar made an appeal to the public in a pamphlet, written with that boldneſs and freedom which are the characteriſtics of a republican (Mr. Neckar is a native of Switzerland) It conveys the language of honeſt reaſon and truth. Mr. Neckar was immediately, in conſequence of it, baniſhed from Paris. Such are the arbitrary laws of France.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 19.

"M de Calonne is at laſt driven from his ſtrong hold, and exiled to his eſtates in Loraine, which he had purchaſed with the ſavings of his depredations, for 13.000.000 of livres.

"Amongſt the numberleſs depredations of which he is accuſed the following is not the leaſt, either in its nature or conſequence: it is now clearly proved, that by the poſitive orders from the miniſter to the mint at Straſburgh, all the new Louis coined in that place are worth 19 livres only—the other three (you know the late coinage is intrinſically worth but 22 livres) have been diſtributed to ſatisfy the raging appetite of the connivers. Several millions have been coined as you may eaſily conceive, which has ſtaggered public faith in ſuch a manner, people know not what to take. This will probably occaſion a recoinage, and Louis be replaced at their former worth.

"It is ſuppoſed he has had the addreſs to entangle ſo many of the firſt perſonages about the court in his affairs, that they cannot be examined into without divulging too much, which may account for the diverſity of opinions and reſolutions concerning him.

"M. de Veymerange, director of the poſts, has thought proper to abſcond with 30.000.000 of livres, about 1,250.000l. It was reported he had taken the road for England, but the laſt accounts aſſert, he was ſtopped, and is at preſent lodged in the Baſtile."

April 28. Thurſday there was meeting at Mr. Pitt's, to ſettle the buſineſs of the enſuing Britiſh lottery Nine different companies of bankers, &c. attended, when the offer of Meſſ. Johnſon and Co. proved by much the moſt liberal for the public, being 15l. 2s 9d. each ticket. The number of tickets is 50,000, the ſame as laſt year.

P A R I S, April 11.

At this moment the utmoſt confuſion reigns here, owing to a general diſtruſt and want of current caſh. The bankers offer 12 per cent. for money to ſupport their credit; and, to add to the calamity, a run on the bank (the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte) has already begun It is no wonder that there ſhould be a temporary and ſudden want of confidence between man and man, on the diſcovery of knaviſh gambling and other peculations in men of ſuch rank as Calonne, Miromeſnil, and Aligre, whoſe places were nearly in France the ſame as thoſe of the firſt lord of the treaſury, the lord chancellor, and the lord privy ſ[illegible] in England. It is much apprehended that many great houſes will be ruined by this total ſtop to credit; you may, therefore, caution your merchants againſt great operations with this city, till the alarm has ſubſided.

From the Borders of the Danube, March 18.

The laſt accounts from Conſtantinople breathe nothing but war ſince the Ruſſian miniſter gave notice to the Porte of the intended journey of the Empreſs of Ruſſia to Cherſon, together with the deſire of her Imperial Majeſty to be complimented with an extraordinary embaſſy from the Ottoman court. The Grand Signior immediately aſſembled the Divan, where the debates ran very high, and as ſoon as the meeting was over, orders were ſent to the commanders of the frontiers to aſſemble all the troops they could get together; 100.000 recruits have alſo been raiſed, which, added to the Janiſſaries, will form an army of 150 000 men. It was at the ſame time ordered to put the Caſtle of Adrianople in a proper ſtate for the reception of the Grand Signior and his court, as is uſual in the time of war A fleet of 20 men of war is alſo fitting out, and the old admiral will be recalled from Egypt.

V I E N N A, March 20.

We this moment learn, that his Imperial Majeſty has diſpatched couriers to ſeveral courts of Europe, particularly one to Kiow, charged with expreſſes of great importance, and authorized to announce to the Empreſs that he can ſee no ſecurity either to her Imperial Majeſty or himſelf in purſuing the route to Cherſon.

We have accounts that the Turks oppoſe the coronation of the Empreſs of Ruſſia at Cherſon, with all their might.

Some days ago a courier arrived here from Ruſſia, and diſpatches were immediately ſent to Venice and Naples.

March 21. It is daily more and more confirmed that the Emperor's journey to Cherſon is ſet aſide. The day before yeſterday one of the noble Hungarian guards was ſent expreſs to Kiow, moſt likely with intelligence of the above determination of his Majeſty, and that other couriers were ſent to different courts, particularly two officers of the French ambaſſador's houſhold were diſpatched, one to Paris and the other to Conſtantinople. Theſe concurrences form matter of much conjecture.

A M E R I C A.

R I C H M O N D, June 21.

At an additional ſeſſion of the general court which ended on Friday laſt, the following priſoners were led to the bar, in cuſtody of the keeper of the public gaol, to receive their ſentence, viz.

Dick, an emancipated ſlave, from Mecklenburg, found guilty of murder. Richard Downs and Brian Auſtin, from Peterſburg, for burglary and robbery; and Joſeph Taylor, from Albermarle, for horſe-ſtealing; were ſeverally ſentenced to be hanged on Friday the 20th of next month. Margaret Downs, wife of the aforeſaid Richard Downs, found guilty by the petit jury of burglary and robbery: On her motion, and for reaſons appearing to the court, a new trial was granted her, and ſhe is to be tried in October next, upon the ſame indictment.

During the ſitting of the court, Irby Philips, from Charles City, for horſe ſtealing; James Cowper, and Lilly Ann Craddock, from Goochland, for the murder of a baſtard child. William Read, from Frederick, for a burglary. Henry Weſt, from Prince William, for counterfeiting Spaniſh ſilver coin, and paſſing it, knowing it to be counterfeited; and Polly Morrow, from Frederick, for the murder of her baſtard child; were ſeverally tried and acquitted ——William Yates from Princes Ann, charged with burglary; and William Amſtrong, from Auguſta, for felony, were alſo acquitted; but remanded till the next court, to be tried upon other indictments.

The trials of James Mead, from Halifax, for negro ſtealing James Philips and James Miles, from Prince George, for burglary and robbery. Malachi Fife, from Iſle of Wight, for felony. John M Kee, from Auguſta, for robbing on the highway; and Turner Chriſtian, from Goochland, for the murder of his wife; were poſtponed until the October court next.

James Bradley, alias Rice Waller, committed from Peterſburg for forging tobacco notes, was admitted to bail.

B A L T I M O R E, June 26.

A moſt melancholy inſtance of the frailty of human life was ſtrikingly exhibited in the much-lamented fate of Mr. John Hunt, of this town, merchant.—On Saturday morning laſt, in the prime of life, and, apparently in the glow of health, he roſe with the riſing ſun, to attend the market—while buſied in providing ſupport for life, the brittle thread was ſuddenly broken—in one inſtant the pulſe ceaſed to beat—every vital function was ſuſpended, and he fell lifeleſs on the ſpot. No exertions were wanting to recall the fleeting ſpirit; but, alas! in vain the friendly effort; it had forever flown from its frail manſion of clay!——The ſame evening his remains were reſpectfully interred in St. Paul's church-yard, his maſonic brethren, and other fellow citizens paying the laſt affecting tribute of regard. How ſudden the tranſition from "the cheerful haunts of men" to the narrow confines of the ſilent tomb! Every boſom of ſenſibility muſt ſwell with mingled emotions for the early loſs of this deſerving man; and every child of mortality contemplate in his fate, their own rapidly approaching diſſolution. Ye youthful and gay! ye diſſipated and giddy! attend this uſeful leſſon—and "be ye alſo ready!"——By this afflicting event, the mercantile world are deprived of a promiſing genius, ſociety of a worthy member, and his friends of a beloved companion, as urbanity and benevolence were the ſhining traits in his character.

——"What tho' ſhort thy date?
"Virtue, not rolling ſuns, the mind matures."

Though every inſtance of death may juſtly awaken our fears, and quicken our vigilance; yet nothing can be more ſtrikingly awful than to ſee any of our fellow citizens taken from us ſuddenly, in the midſt of the buſineſs and enjoyments of life Such alarming viſitations ſhould be ſuffered to make their due impreſſions on our minds, admoniſh us of the uncertainty of our ſituation, and fix our attention on that ſolemn change which muſt ſoon we know not how ſoon, happen likewiſe to ourſelves.

ST. J O H N S, (Antigua) May 25.

On Sunday his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry ſailed from Engliſh Harbour, in his Majeſty's ſhip the Pegaſus, for Jamaica. As they were ſaluting his Royal Highneſs from Fort Berkley, Peter Lynch and Thomas Davidſon, two valuable artificers belonging to the Dock Yard, who were aſſiſting in reloading the guns, unfortunately loſt their lives, by the charge taking fire in ramming it home. The ſkull of one was taken off at the lower jaw, and blown to ſome diſtance, the other had an arm carried away with the rammer, and his body thrown down a precipice of craggy rocks. He was taken up with ſigns of life, but expired immediately after.

B A S S E T E R R E, June 1.

[We publiſh the following by deſire.]

THE act lately paſſed will inconvenience this iſland to exceſs.—All the open ports, St. Euſtatius, St. Martin, and St. Bartholomew, are totally ſhut up againſt our veſſels.—Rum from the Engliſh iſlands is waiting there, in expectation of being bartered againſt American commodities, but the commodities cannot be admitted here.

There is however one hope.—The collectors, comptrollers and cuſtom houſe officers have received no official intelligence of this act, and otherwiſe they cannot attend it.

The merchants ſhould avail themſelves of this interval, and ſupply the iſland as largely as poſſible It will prove an advantage to themſelves, an accommodation to the planters, and an act of patriotiſm in itſelf.

INSULÆ AMICUS.

Philadelphia, *June* 30

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, March 15.

"There are upwards of 1000 artificers now employed at the Catholic King's arſenal and cannon foundery in this city, which is one of the principal matters of curioſity in Spain. Theſe are all buſied in caſting cannon, for which there are two ſeparate elaboratories, one for iron the other for braſs; in the laſt there is an immenſe quantity of cannon and mortars, brought from different fortreſſes to be re-caſt."

London newſpapers brought by the Termagant, Capt. Talbot, arrived at Norfolk, from London, adviſe, That a war between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Sublime Porte appeared inevitable—That the Emperor of Germany, in caſe he could not ſucceed as a mediator, was determined to obſerve a rigid neutrality—That in the province of Holland, particularly at Amſterdam, there exiſted the greateſt tumult and diſorder—where all buſineſs was nearly at a ſtand, owing to the diſputes between the burgeſſes and the army; both of whom had parties conſtantly under arms, under pretence of preſerving the public peace.—That a rumour prevailed that there had been a very ſerious contention in the eaſt, between the governor of Bombay and the French commander, in conſequence of the former having taken poſſeſſion of the ſmall iſland of Diego Gratioſa, as a watering-place—that the French claimed it, and without waiting for orders from Verſailles, obliged the Engliſh to withdraw—That letters from Paris mention, that Verſailles was in the greateſt confuſion; nobody was to be truſted; all the King's miniſters had been diſgraced—that amongſt the number who had been diſmiſſed from their high employments was M. de Calonne, comptroller-general of the finances, who had been impeached for mal-adminiſtration by the Marquis de la Fayette.—That the affairs of the Britiſh Eaſt India Company on the Coromandel coaſt, and in the Carnatic, were in a moſt diſtracted ſituation—That General Arnold was preparing to leave England, and it was thought was deſtined for Newfoundland, in a public employment.—That the commiſſaries of the Britiſh army who lately ſerved in America, were to undergo a perſonal examination before a committee of the houſe of commons, for the aſcertainment of matters of great conſequence. [*For further particulars ſee the Foreign head.*]

ABSTRACTS from the BANKRUPT LAWS.—*Publiſhed by Deſire of the* COMMISSIONERS.

Sect. 12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if after the bankrupt ſhall have finiſhed his final examination, any other perſon or perſons ſhall voluntarily make diſcovery of any part of ſuch bankrupt's eſtate, before unknown to the Commiſſioners, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be entitled to five per centum out of the effects ſo diſcovered, and ſuch further reward as the Commiſſioners ſhall think proper. And any truſtee wilfully concealing the eſtate of any bankrupt, for the ſpace of ten days after the bankrupt ſhall have finiſhed his final examination as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit one hundred pounds, and double the value of the eſtate concealed, for the benefit of the creditors.

Sect. 13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any creditor, or pretended creditor, of any bankrupt, ſhall exhibit to the Commiſſioners of bankruptcy any fictitious or falſe debt or demand, with intent to defraud the real creditors of ſuch bankrupt, and the bankrupt ſhall not make diſcovery thereof, but ſhall ſuffer the fair creditors to be impoſed upon, he ſhall loſe all title to the allowance upon the amount of his effects, and of the indemnity to which he would be entitled by a certificate: nor ſhall he claim the ſaid allowance or indemnity, if he has loſt at any one time ten pounds, or in the whole fifty pounds, within twelve months before he became bankrupt, by any manner of gaming or wagering whatever; or within the ſame time has loſt to the value of fifty pounds, by taking up or borrowing money at uſury, at more than lawful intereſt. Provided always, that ſuch loſſes by gaming or wagering, or ſuch taking up money at uſurious intereſt, ſhall have happened after the paſſing of this act.

The following is the Impeachment of M. de Calonne by the Marquis de la Fayette.

"*Monſeigneur,*

"THE King deſires us to indicate no particular abuſes, but in ſigning our names; the advice which I gave on Saturday has procured us this permiſſion; I will profit by it, with zeal, impartiality and liberality which are in my heart. I have ſaid, that it was neceſſary to attack the monſter of ſtock-jobbers. His Majeſty deigns to aſſure us, that he does not ſupport ſtock jobbing; I had been the interpreter only of the public alarm.

"I propoſed, and now propoſe to the office, that his Majeſty be ſupplicated to order a ſerious examination, by perſons not ſuſpected, of all the gifts of the King, of domains, as well as of the titles of gifts, ſales, exchanges or purchaſes, which are or ought to be in the chamber of accounts, ſo that his Majeſty may know the value of thoſe he has made, inveſtigate burdenſome contracts which have not been liquidated, and break thoſe wherein he has ſince his ſucceſſion to the throne been injured of more than one half. And to ſupport my ſuſpicions by ſome examples, I have quoted the contract of L'Orient, becauſe the public has been ſcandalized in learning that, for the ſeigneury of L'Orient and the land of Charel, being together worth no more than 180 000 livres a year, the Prince of Guimence has had the principalities of Dombes, eſtimated at 40.000 livres rent (without reckoning, ſay they 800 000 livres, paid to M. de l'Aubeepine, who had obtained poſſeſſion of it) and the immenſe ſum of 12,500,000 livres, payable in 25 years.

"I have quoted the exchange of the Compte of Sancerre, becauſe I fear it has been paid for by 8000 acres wood, of which 3000, 3 or 500, in the county of Blaſois, are worth of themſelves, as it is ſaid, the Compte of Sancerre; and that the public adds to theſe 8000 acres a great number of lands in different provinces, and a great ſum given to M. le Baron d'Eſpagnac.

"I have the mortification to believe, that the King has acquired, ſince his acceſſion to the throne, about 700.000 livres of revenue in lands and foreſts, which he had paid for with about 700 000 livres a year: 30 000 of which, or thereabout, in annuities for lives; and that he has gained on this occaſion, either in ready money or engagements to pay it, at ſtated terms, upwards of 45 millions.

"It is poſſible I may be deceived, but a great diſorder ſuppoſes a great depredation.

"I aſk why the miniſters of finance propoſe to the King purchaſes or exchanges, which not being by any means proper for him, can only ſerve the purpoſes of particulars.

"I might perhaps aſk alſo, why the King is made to purchaſe domains, at the ſame time that it is thought neceſſary to ſell thoſe he has.

"I am not of the King's Council, neither of the Chamber of Accounts, nor one of the Adminiſtration of Domains; I cannot therefore verify what I indicate; but my patriotiſm is alarmed, and I ſolicit a rigorous examination.

"And ſince the information now given is ſigned by me and is to be laid before his Majeſty, I repeat with double confidence the reflection I have ſubmitted to Monſeigneur, which is, that the millions which are diſſipated are levied by impoſts, and that impoſts can be juſtified only by the neceſſities of the ſtate; that ſo many millions abandoned to depredation or to avarice, are the produce of the ſweat of the brows, of the tears, and, perhaps, of the blood of the people; and that the calculation of the misfortunes which have been cauſed to compoſe thoſe ſums ſo lightly and prodigally diſſipated, is a frightful one, for the juſtice and goodneſs which we know to be the natural ſentiments of his Majeſty.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE."

S H I P   N E W S.

From Lindſay's Norfolk Marine Intelligencer, June 15.

Mr. Britain, the pilot, yeſterday ſpoke the brig Iſabella, from London, for Patuxent, in Maryland, and this day ſpoke the Jane and Charlotte, Capt. Pitt, from London, via Halifax, Nova-Scotia, bound to George-Town, Maryland.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Packet Courier d'Europe, Fournier, in 45 days from Havre de Grace: George, Hunter, from Glaſgow: Sally, —— from Gibraltar: Nancy, Pearce, from Curacoa; Fiandre Francaiſe, Rabrute, from St. Domingo: Abigail, Nicholſon, from St. Croix; Tryal, Barnard, from Port-au Prince: St Peter, ——, from St. Auguſtine; Donald, Lilly, and Edward, Man, from Rhode Iſland; Two Brothers, ———, from Baltimore, and M——, [illegible], from Newfoundland, are arrived at New-York.

The Mary, Robinſon, from Antigua; Polly, Burk, and Pallas, Smith, from St. Croix; Sally, Holmes, from Charleſton; Sally, Rhodes, from North Carolina; Hannah, Wooden, from Currituck; Polly, Bliſs, and Polly, Child, from Newport; Betſey, Wales, and Fair Haven, Pope, from Boſton, and Sherburne, Macey, from Nantucket, are arrived at Baltimore.

Extract of a letter from New York June 27.

"Yeſterday arrived at this port, in diſtreſs, the French ſhip La Flandre Francaiſe, Capt. Rabrute, bound for Bourdeaux from St. Domingo, with a very valuable cargo. She is four weeks from St. Domingo, and three from Bermuda, where ſhe touched and landed her paſſengers, after having ſprung a leak. From Bermuda the paſſengers have ſailed for Charleſton, an opportunity having offered for that place."

, The brig Thetis's Letter-Bag will be taken from the Poſt-Office preciſely at 7 o'clock this evening.

W A N T I N G,

A perfect Cook, that

Underſtands Waſhing and Ironing. None need apply but a perſon who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers June 30 eptf

A YOUNG MAN who has been a Clerk to an Attorney at Law in England, of very extenſive Practice, wiſhes to be employed in the Office of ſome Gentleman of the Law—He underſtands French; and has had a liberal education. A line addreſſed to A. B. and left at the Printers', will be attended to. June 29 ſmw

From the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

THERE is a word much uſed at this day, which is not explained by Johnſon or Bayley: perhaps ſome idea of its ſignification may be found in the following

A C R O S T I C.

Inſolvent Debtors, who ne'er wiſh to pay—
Notorious Gamblers, riſking all at play.
Schemers, who've "*built their caſtles in the air,*"
Uneaſy Idlers—Drunkards, naked, bare;
Revengeful Tories, diſappointed Knaves—
Great-Britain's Friends, who groan to be her Slaves.
Enlarged Jail-Birds, proper birds of prey.
Nearly one hundred *certain men* in pay!
Theſe form the group, whom love of treaſon rules,
Sound Rogues in grain—more villains far than fools.

A N E C D O T E.

THE dialogue between Pyrrhus King of Epirus, and Cineas, his Prime Miniſter, is full of inſtruction, and ſets forth the reſtleſs ſpirit of man: "What, ſire, do you propoſe in this expedition againſt the Romans?" ſay Cineas: "To conquer all Italy," anſwers Pyrrhus; "And what next?" ſays the Counſellor: "Then we will tranſport our forces into Sicily, and make that kingdom our own," replied his Majeſty: "And what expedition will you go on after that?" "Then," adds the enterprizing Hero, "we'll ſail to Africa, and ſubdue that part of the world." "And what," continues the ſtateſman, "remains to be done then?" "Why, then—then," ſays the Monarch, "We will ſit down and be merry over our bowls" "And what," anſwers his Miniſter, "hinders us from doing that NOW?"

* * *

†,† The Gentlemen who compoſe the Battalion of Artillery of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia are requeſted punctually to attend at their uſual place of parade on Wedneſday July 4th, at Six o'clock in the Morning, in order to celebrate that glorious æra of AMERICAN *Independence*. ſmtw

THIS DAY,
At *TWELVE* o'Clock,
At the City Auction-Store,
Will Commence the SALE of—A Quantity of
B O R A X;
Together with ſundry Articles in the Druggeſt Line:
Likewiſe—A Quantity of
Excellent Claret in Caſes, &c.
And a few Hogſheads
Prime Barbadoes Rum.
June 30
Peter Wikoff, Auctioneer.

THE Time of a Young Man to be diſpoſed of, who can dreſs and ſhave well. Enquire of the printers. June 30. ſwf

For Sale or Charter,
The Schooner F R E E W I L L,
JAMES WILSON, Maſter,
NOW lying at Hudſon's Wharf, below South ſtreet. She is a good ſound veſſel, built of oak, will carry about 180 barrels, and is compleatly fitted for ſea.
For terms apply to ROSS & VAUGHAN.
June 30.

For Sale on moderate Terms,
A Variety of Elegant
Mahogany Furniture,
A T
THOMAS BOWEN's
CABINET-MANUFACTORY, No. 20,
In Spruce ſtreet, near Second ſtreet—Where every Sort and Faſhion of Mahogany Goods are made with care and diſpatch. June 29

FIRST NOTICE.

In the Caſe of William Pollard,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt *William Pollard*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant; and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on Monday the 2d day of July next; on Tueſday the 24th day of the ſame month, and on Friday the 10th day of Auguſt following, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of the ſaid days, at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe aſſignees; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give notice to the ſubſcriber.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.
Office, Watkin's-Alley, June 29, 1787. 30.23 1

Clement Biddle,
Notary Public, Scrivener & Broker,
On the weſt ſide of Front ſtreet, between
Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets,
Continues to execute the Buſineſs of a NOTARY
PUBLIC—And Draws
Deeds, Charter Parties, Articles of
Agreement, and all Kinds of Writings.
He BUYS and SELLS on Commiſſion,
Houſes, Lands, Veſſels, Merchandize, Bills of Exchange, Bank Stock, Certificates of all kinds, and the Paper Money of the different States, and procures Freight for Veſſels.
HE FURNISHES
Certificates and State Money for the Land Office, and carries the Buſineſs of his Employers through the different Offices for procuring Patents.
He now has for Sale,
A Houſe and Lot of Ground in Gray's alley, between Front and Second ſtreets, containing in front about 19 feet.
A valuable Lot of Ground on Broad ſtreet and Vine ſtreet, and a Houſe and Lot of Ground in the centre of the city, to be ſold for Funded Certificates.
Two three ſtory Frame Buildings, and a Lot of Ground 29 feet front on Prime ſtreet, in Southwark, and 99 feet deep to China ſtreet, in exchange for Public Securities or a ſmall Veſſel.
Several valuable improved Plantations, and a number of Tracts of unimproved Lands in different parts of this ſtate.
Virginia Military Lands, and Military Warrants.
A Brigantine of 140 tons, and a Sloop that will carry about 700 barrels
He wants to Purchaſe,
New Loan Certificates of Pennſylvania.
Philadelphia, June 29. 2aw6w

GUY BRYAN

Is REMOVED to the 5th door in Second ſtreet, below Friends' Meeting-Houſe—Where he has for Sale, on the loweſt terms,

A neat Aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Suitable for the Seaſon—Wholeſale and Retail: Among which are—An elegant Aſſortment of

Superfine, ſecond, & coarſe Cloths,

Cottons, Calicoes and Chintzes, &c. &c.

The undermentioned Articles are an *Object to Perſons* in the *Ship Chandlers* buſineſs, to be ſold at prime coſt, or exchanged for goods ſuitable for the a retail ſtore—A Quantity of BUNTING for ſhips colours, and COLOURS ready made. June 22 w&ſ6w

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Genuine, ſterling, Madeira Wines,
in pipes and half pipes;
Georgia Rice, Spermaceti Candles,
SOAL LEATHER; GIN in caſes;
A few Barrels
Spirits Turpentine and Varniſh;
A Quantity of Excellent New-England
SCYTHES;
And, as Uſual,
Starch and Hair-Powder,
TO BE SOLD BY

Pickering & Hodgdon,

At their Stores on Miſſlin's Wharf, between Race and Vine ſtreets. Philadelphia, May 11. mwſtf

---

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ruby, capt. *Smith* from London, and Sophia, *Burrows* from Briſtol, and for *SALE* by

James C. & Sam. W. Fiſher,

At their *Store* the Corner of Arch ſtreet, and Front ſtreets,

A Variety of elegant faſhionable buttons of the neweſt patterns
Window glaſs 8 by 10 and 7 by 9
Sheet glaſs and aſſorted glaſs ware
Nails 3d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d.
Tin in boxes N° 1, 2, 3 x
Read lead in ſmall caſks
Shot N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—B.
Double Glouceſter cheeſe in prime order
Beſt London porter.

They have alſo for Sale—Almonds in ſhells, excellent keg raiſins, Turkey oil ſtones, aſſorted ironmongery in caſks, and a variety of DRY GOODS, as uſual. May 24 mwſ

William Compton,

In Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, has for SALE on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit,

LONDON pewter, in caſks, well aſſorted
English ſail cloth
An invoice of cutlery, hard ware and watches
A caſe of boys hats, of various colours
A ſmall invoice of beſt London plated buckles
Camblets, durants, ſhalloons, tammies and wildbores
Log lines, roping twine, &c. ALSO,
Garden ſeeds of different kinds, rape and canary ſeeds, &c. May 11. mwſtf

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Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe.

Vincent M. Peloſi,

At his *WINE CELLAR* under the *Coffee Houſe,* Sells *Wholeſale* and *Retail,* viz.

		£.	s.	d.
PARTICULAR London Madeira wine, 7 years old, at	(per gallon)	1	0	0
Ditto ditto in bottles	(per dozen)	2	10	0
New York ditto, dit. 5 years old	(per gal.)	0	18	0
Ditto Sherry in bottles, thirteen years old	(per dozen)	2	10	0
Old London Port ditto	(per doz.)	1	10	0
Bourdeaux claret of the firſt quality,	dit.	2	5	0
Ditto ſecond ditto,	dit.	1	17	6
Still white Champaigne	dit.	3	0	0
Muſcat of Frontinuac,	dit.	1	10	0
Genuine Liſbon, 5 years old	(per gal.)	0	10	0
Teneriffe ditto,	ditto	0	6	0
Genuine Coniac brandy, 9 yrs old,	dit.	0	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto, 5 ditto,	dit.	0	6	0
Old Jamaica ſpirits	dit.	0	7	6
Antigua rum	dit.	0	6	0
Holland geneva in caſes of 12 bottles each,		1	12	0
Beſt London porter	(per dozen)	1	0	0

Syrups and Liquers of every ſort.
42 caſks Bourdeaux Claret of 50 gallons each,
N. B. Bottles always to be returned tuthſtf

Pragers, Liebaert & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING

From on board the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, captain Sollet, from Amſterdam, and Opening for Sale at their Store in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry.

A General ASSORTMENT *of Genuine*

DRUGS:

ALSO,

Oznabrigs, ticklenburgs Ruſſia ſheetings, German dowlaſs, heſſens and Rolls, gunpowder, ſaltpetre &c.—*They have alſo for SALE,*

BLACK pepper, low priced printed linens, chintzes cottons and calicoes, Bandano, Barcelona and other [illegible] cotton handkerchiefs, cotton furniture checks, fine book muſlins, threads of all ſorts, tapes and bindings and twiſt buttons, coarſe and fine cloths, coatings, bearſkins, frizes, Lubeck duck, Marſeilles quilting, dimities plain and figured, Holland and Flanders linen and ſheetings, millinary, writing and poſt paper, ſnuff, tobacco, china, delph and earthen ware, jewellery, carpenters, joiners and coopers tools, Hermitage wine, breakfaſt and other teas, beſt Holland gin in caſes, ſnakeroot, Carolina indigo, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Dutch Scythes and German Straw Knives, with ſuitable WHETSTONES, and alſo a general and beſt Aſſortment of BOULTING CLOTHS. May 17. ſ13tawtf

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In addition to Mr. Peale's Exhibition of Pictures, is a collection of

Italian Paintings,

Which are ſent into this country for ſale; a catalogue of the ſeveral paintings, and the prices put on them, may be ſeen at the rooms.

One ſhilling for attendance as uſual to ſee the paintings *and Muſeum,* or one dollar for a ticket, which admits the perſon as often as he chuſes to viſit the rooms for one year.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and for SALE,

A Metzzotinto Print

of the Rev'd Mr. JOSEPH PILMORE,
Corner of Lombard and Third ſtreets,

MUSLINS.

A large Aſſortment of Fine and Coarſe Muſlins, by the Piece or Bale——alſo,

LISBON WINE,

By the quarter-caſk, or larger quantity, of the beſt quality, &c. &c.——To be SOLD by

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his Store near the Drawbridge. 2aw5w

TALLOW.

Snowden & North,

At their Ship-Chandlery Store, Spruce ſtreet Wharf, have for Sale, a few tierces of TALLOW;

And, as Uſual,

Country made Cordage of their own manufactory, of all ſizes;

Alſo, Plough Traces, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, and Bed Laceings, and all kinds of White Rope, Seine Twine, &c.

Paints and Paint Oil, Tar, Pitch and Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

N. B CABLES made on the ſhorteſt Notice.
June 27 cop2w

Bourdeaux Claret

Of a ſuperior quality, in bottles and in the wood:
Alſo, a few Hampers of
Fine light Iriſh Claret,
TO BE SOLD BY

ISAAC JONES,

In Cheſnut ſtreet, one door from the corner of Third ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Croſs-Keys;
Of whom may be had, as uſual,
A general Aſſortment of Liquors,
Both in bottles and on draught. Philad. June 6. 2w7

A Freſh Importation,

In the ſhips Harmony, Capt. Willet, from London, and the Philadelphia, Capt. Towers, from Amſterdam, by

Mordecai Lewis & Co.

Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge;
WHO HAVE FOR SALE

RUSSIA ſheetings
Ditto ſail-cloth
Ravens duck
Ruſſia diaper & huckaback
German dowlas
Ditto ſtripes
Ticklenburgs & oznabrigs
Platillas
Glazed linens
Striped hollands
Table cloths
Cambrics and lawns
Kentings & handkerchiefs
Gauzes black and white
Plain and white dimities
Iriſh and Ruſſia printed linens
Fine jeans, plain and figured
Stationary
Cutlery aſſorted, in packages
Gold and ſilver watches
Sagathies and duroys
Caſſimers
Calimancoes and durants
Princes ſtuff
Mens thread & cotton hoſe
Womens cotton ditto
A quantity of ſilk ſtockings, very cheap
Ditto Barcelona handkerchiefs
Linen handkerchiefs
Cotton and ſecterſoy romalls
A variety of ſilks
Ribbons in boxes
Ladies fans
Gloves and mitts
A great aſſortment of haberdaſhery
Some ſadlery
Hair-cloth for maltſters
With a great many articles in the dry good way, not enumerated

ALSO

French and Spaniſh brandy
London porter in hampers
Choice Bordeaux claret
Hyſon tea
Dry and ground white lead
Dry red lead, vermillion
Spaniſh brown and other paints
Ground redwood
Salt petre, borax
Whiting, chalk, copperas
Nails, ſteel, ſheet lead
Engliſh and German ſcythes
German cutting knives
Newcaſtle grindſtones
Tin ware in hogſheads
Feathers in bags and beds
Ruſſia matts and oacum
Filberts in bags
And a quantity of GIN in CASES 2awtf

John Myers,

GOLDSMITH,

RETURNS thanks to his Friends, and the Public in general, for paſt favours, and begs leave to inform them, that he has removed from his late dwelling houſe in Second ſtreet, to the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, where he continues his Buſineſs in all its various branches, and upon the moſt reaſonable terms. Any favours conferred upon him will be attended to with punctuality and diſpatch.

And alſo a neat aſſortment of Dry Goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon.

N. B. Stopped from a ſuſpicious perſon, a Silver Table Spoon, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen. Any perſon proving property may have it again, by applying as above. June 23 3ſſ

City-Tavern and Coffee-Houſe.

Edward Moyſton

TAKES this method of returning his *ſincere thanks* to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have been pleaſed to honor his houſe with their cuſtom, and hopes for a continuance of their favours, and the public in general. Having provided himſelf with *cooks* of experience, both in the French and Engliſh taſte, he flatters himſelf that he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to uſe his houſe, and careful attendance ſhall never be wanting to render their accommodation agreeable. Ladies and gentlemen travellers can be commodiouſly lodged at the tavern, as he hath fitted up chambers in a more convenient manner than they have heretofore been, for the reception of his gueſts. Horſes and carriages ſhall be taken the greateſt care of, and every exertion of his uſed to render their accommodation complete. He has laid in a freſh ſupply of liquors of the very firſt quality.

As many of the ſubſcriber's cuſtomers have often mentioned their deſire of taking proper ſtabling to accommodate their horſes, and coach-houſes to keep their carriages: this is therefore to inform them, that he hath taken the Livery-Stables at the back of the City Tavern, where his cuſtomers may aſſure themſelves of the greateſt care being taken of both their horſes and carriages, at as moderate a rate as at any other livery ſtables in the city.

w&ſ3m. E. MOYSTON.

LAW.

Juſt Imported from London and Dublin, and to be SOLD by

William Prichard,

At his Book-ſtore and Circulating Library in Market-Street,

MODERN reports, of the lateſt edition in octavo
Peere Williams's, 3 vol
Burrow's, 5 vols
Brown's, 2 vols
Douglas
Cowper
Durnford and Eaſts
Salkeld
Wood's inſtitutes
Hind's practice
Buller's niſi prius
Impey's practice
Hargrave's tracts
Hawkins's pleas of the Crown
Delolme on the Engliſh conſtitution
Blackſtone's law tracts
Atkyns, 3 vols
Stranges 2 vols.
Moore's reports, folio
Moſeley ditto, folio
Vaughan, folio
Cooke's, folio
Leonard, folio
Blackſtone's commentaries
Sheridan's practice
Lilly's entries
Digeſt adjudged caſes
Crompton's practice
Sayer's law of coſts
Office and duty of coroners
Burn's juſtice of the peace
Beccaria on crimes and puniſhments
The modern pleader's aſſiſtant

Amongſt other very valuable modern authors, juſt imported by ſaid PRICHARD, are the following, viz.

Smith on the wealth of nations, 3 vols
Ruſſell's modern Europe, 5 vols
Watſon's reign of Philip II 2 vols
Nicholſon's philoſophy, 2 vols
Adams's defence of the American conſtitutions
Poſtlethwayte's dictionary of trade & commerce, 2 vols
Delpino's Spaniſh dictionary
Baretti's Italian dictionary
Martin's philoſophy, 3 vols
Rowning's philoſophy, 2 vols
Gibbon on the decline and fall of the Roman empire, 6 vols
Pennant's works, complete, 13 vols quarto, elegant
Millot's general and modern hiſtory, 3 vols
Guthrie's hiſtory of the world, 13 vols
Hooke's Roman hiſtory, 11 vols
Hiſtories of England, by Goldſmith, Hume, Smollett, Kimber, Macaulay, Rapin, Granger, &c. &c.

N. B. Novels at the ladies own prices—Divinity ſubmitted to the conſciences of the piouſly diſpoſed—Law left to the mercy of barriſters and young ſtudents—Plays, poems, and a capital collection of the great Newberry's works, expoſed to the inſpection of all ranks, ages and capacities. Claſſics and all other ſchool books at the loweſt prices. Muſic and muſical inſtruments, jewellery, ſtationary, &c. &c.

†,† Books bought, ſold or exchanged, eptw

WHEREAS *Claudius Lawrence Huron,* otherwiſe, *Claudius Lawrence Huron du Rocher,* late Partner with *Philip Belzons,* under the Firm of HURON & BELZONS, has made an aſſignment of all his property to the ſubſcribers, in truſt, for the benefit of all ſuch creditors as may chuſe to accept of the ſame before the 1ſt day of December next.

It is hereby requeſted, that all perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Claudius Lawrence Huron,* or *Huron* and *Belzons,* will immediately diſcharge the ſame, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

Thomas Micklethwaite,
Charles Gilchriſt.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1787 3taw4w

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of DAVID SCHAFFER, ſenior, late of the city of Philadelphia, Sugar-Refiner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment without delay, to

Catharine Schaffer, Executrix.
David Schaffer,
Chriſtopher Kucher,
F. A. Muhlenberg, } Executors.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1787. ep2w

FOR SALE,

A Bank Lot, the fifth above Arch-ſtreet, 14 feet 10 inches front on both Water & Front-ſtreets, and 45 feet deep; on the Water-ſtreet ſide is a new brick building, three ſtories high, and on Front ſtreet a frame. Said premiſes now rents at £70 per annum.

For terms enquire of Matthew M'Connell, at the Exchange Office, in Second ſtreet.

June 27, 2awtf

The Noted STALLION

ECLIPSE,

HAVING for four years ſucceſſively ſtood at the ſame place as a *COVERING HORSE,* and been frequently ſhewn at the Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and at all times and places where he has been viewed and examined by any gentleman ſportſman, or judge of that noble animal, ſtill allowed to be the moſt complete figure of a horſe they had ever ſeen; and it is as generally acknowledged, "*that for beauty, carriage and ſpeed,*" he is not excelled by any on this continent, nor is there any more certain and noted for getting ſuperior elegant colts; many of which are now very valuable, and may be ſeen in the poſſeſſion of ſeveral gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

ECLIPSE having thus ſo juſtly ſupported the higheſt reputation of a *Covering Stallion,* by giving full ſatisfaction to the ſubſcriber's friends, is, for the conveniency of ſuch gentlemen as chooſe to breed elegant horſes from him, ſtill continued at the old place, the late ſeat of Mr. Robert Hopkins, deceaſed, on Point-no-Point, five miles from Philadelphia, to COVER this ſeaſon, at *Three Pounds Five Shillings each Mare.* The horſe is ſo generally known, that it almoſt ſeems ſuperfluous to ſay any thing as to deſcribing him, and only for cuſtom it were entirely unneceſſary: however, he is full blooded, a moſt beautiful bright bay, ſtrong black mane and tail, and well marked, full fifteen hands and an inch high, every way truly proportioned, and of ſuperior figure, riſing eight old, of great ſtrength and action, and his pedigree is up to the firſt breed of horſes ever on the continent, a Fearnought, a Herod, &c. The particular deſcent will be given to thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to favour the ſubſcriber with their preference.

Good *Paſture* on reaſonable terms, and every neceſſary care taken of the mares while in the ſubſcriber's charge. The money to be paid before they are taken away,

JACOB BATES.

N. B. For the ſatisfaction of the Public, and obſervation of gentlemen ſportſmen, judges of horſes, ECLIPSE will be ſhewn at the Coffee-Houſe, on Market days, when the weather is fine, and will be ſold if a generous price is offered. *Point-no-Point,* April 16. tf.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LAST night ſome Villain or Villains, by means of a long pole with a hook or ſcrew affixed to it, dragged out through the grates of our cellar window, and ſtole the following goods, viz.

26 yards fine printed linen, a remarkable red narraw ſtripe
25 ditto figured ditto
30 ditto ſagathe
3 dozen blue and white check handkerchiefs
17 yards very fine long awn
50 ditto ſuperfine Iriſh linen, 2 pr.
24 1-2 dit. beautiful and remarkable white mantua
18 ditto pea green ſilk ſerge, colour very remarkable

And ſome other articles not exactly aſcertained. As the grates were very ruſty, it is preſumed the goods may be ſomewhat ſullied in dragging them out. Any perſon that will apprehend the above villains, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice and return the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the villains or goods only, and in proportion for any part of the goods with reaſonable charges, paid by.

C. Febiger & Co.

P. S. It is earneſtly requeſted, that, ſhould the whole, or any part of the goods be offered for ſale, the ſame may be retained, and notice given thereof to C. F. & Co.

Nothern-Liberty Auction Store, June 9, 1787.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen out of my waggon, ſtanding at the White Horſe Inn, Market-ſtreet—A HAIR TRUNK, containing, viz. 1 ſuperfine light coloured cloth coat with pearl buttons, 1 ditto white cloth jacket and breeches, 1 ſtriped muſlinet jacket (white) 1 ſtriped jean ditto, 2 plain jean ditto, 1 black ſattinet ditto, 1 pair black ſattin breeches, one ditto black ſattinet ditto, one ditto plain jean ditto, one ditto honeycomb ditto, one brown cloth jacket, two ſhirts, 1 pair ſilk ſtockings, 2 ditto thread ditto, 1 grey cloth ſurtout coat, 1 pair ſhoes, 1 ditto boots, 1 large looking glaſs in a plain walnut frame and has a ſmall piece of the quick ſilver rubbed off near the middle of the glaſs, 2 gold rings, the one has a remarkable large yellow ſtone with a ſmall white one on each ſide of it, the other is a tortoiſe ſhell ring ſet in gold, 1 ſilver ſciſſar chain and hart marked M W, 1 ſilver pincuſhion hoop and chain, 1 pair of locket buttons ſet in ſilver, 2 cambrick neck cloths, 1 white hat, 1 bed cord, 1 pair ſet knee buckles, 1 ſhaving box and bruſh, with ſeveral other articles not yet aſcertained. Any perſon diſcovering the ſame, ſo that the goods may be procured, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

June 13. JOHN M'CALL, or
ep2w PETER JANUARY.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

LAST Night was BROKE OPEN, the Houſe of the Subſcriber, in Saſſafras ſtreet, and the following PLATE was taken from thence—

1 Tankard, marked SS
1 Porrenger, SS
1 Old faſhioned ditto with a coat of arms
S
4 Table Spoons, marked D E
2 Ditto EP or SS
12 Tea Spoons EP
1 Tea Tongs SS.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Plate, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have the above Reward, or in proportion for any part of it.

EDWARD PENINGTON.

P. S. The thieves broke open and took out of a Deſk three ſmall Pieces of Gold, one of which is Half a Caroline, that has two holes in it. June 19 7ſp

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Philadelphia, June 6, 1787.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN or LOST, either on the Common or in this City, on Monday Afternoon, the 4th inſtant—*A Parchment POCKET-BOOK,* containing the following Paper Money and Certificates—

Seven pounds paper money, *new* emiſſion,
Fifteen dollars, dollar money, of the ſtate of Maryland,
And the following Certificates, ſigned by *Joſeph Nourſe,*
One for 1967 dollars, dated March 11, 1785, in favour of *Samuel Young,*
One for 181 66 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 65 45 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 36 48 ditto, dated March 11, 1785, favour of ditto,
One for 1000 dollars, dated June 27, 1786, favour of *Simon Fiſhbaugh;* Alſo,
One loan-office, certificate, for 1000 dollars, of the ſtate of South Carolina,
One loan-office ditto for 500 dollars, ſtate of Virginia,
One loan-office ditto, for 300 dollars, ſtate of Pennſylvania,
And 1580 dollars in Virginia money;

Together with ſome other money not yet aſcertained, and ſundry papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. The different Offices are requeſted to ſtop them, ſhould they be offered for ſale.

SAMUEL YOUNG. etf

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Houſe and Lot in Dock, near Second ſtreet, now in the tenure of William M'Clare: the lot is 28 feet front on Dock ſtreet, and extends back to the middle of a brick wall about 28 or 29 feet: there is on ſaid lot a brick houſe in front, two ſtories high, and a frame in the rear alſo two ſtories high, part of the roof newly covered; the whole would, it is expected, with a little repair, let for 40 or 45l. pounds per annum.

A pleaſant Country Seat, ſituate on the banks of Schuylkill, next to George Gray's ferry, containing about 36 acres of good land, with the improvements: conſiſting of a well finiſhed brick houſe, a tenant's houſe, alſo of brick, a good ſtore, barn and ſtables, a good orchard, a garden with fruit trees, ſpring houſe, pump of good water, &c. &c.

A Piece of good Meadow on Greenwich iſland, adjoining meadows of William Shipley, and William Craig, eſq; containing about 7 or 7 and a half acres.

Two Lots of Ground on the eaſt ſide of Third, between Spruce and Union ſtreets, 41 feet front on Third ſtreet and 160 feet in depth. For terms apply to *THOMAS FRANKLIN,* in Third ſtreet. w&ſtf

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BEDFORD County Taxes for 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the Returns and Aſſeſſment of the Lands of Non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of Sept. laſt, is now publiſhed in the Supplements No. 7 and 8 to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June 6th: All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes, for the preſent year, on their lands in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 6th day of Auguſt next; when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State-Treaſurer.
June 6. 2m1aw

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE;
On the South ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third Houſe Eaſt of Second-ſtreet, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance and Expedition ——Subſcribers to this Paper (in the city) are ſerved with it at their Houſes early every Morning, and thoſe at a diſtance by the quickeſt Conveyance.